The New-York Times.

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THE DISTILLERY FRAUDS.

FURTHER SEIZURES IN MILWAUKEE, WIS., ORDERED.

RESISTANCE MADE TO THE OFFICERS, AND ASSISTANCE SENT TO THEM—COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ST. LOUIS DEFRAUDERS—THE SEIZURES IN CHICAGO—THE "CROOKED" WHISKY TO BE FOLLOWED WHEREVER FOUND—NO COMPROMISE WITH THE SWINDLERS OR THE IMPLICATED OFFICIALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Brief telegraphic reports of the proceedings against the Whisky Ring in several cities have been received to-day. They show that the officers charged with the delicate and responsible duties have not failed at any important point. Some of them had dangerous as well as important work to perform, as the report from Milwaukee shows. At one of the distilleries a Government officer was forcibly held while the office desk was rifled of its papers. Another of the Government agents was taken from a distillery and locked up in jail. In another instance pistols were drawn. Mr. Tutton will go immediately to Milwaukee to assist in the further proceedings there, as it is evidently a difficult field for honest men to cultivate, and the number needs to be reinforced. Five additional seizures have been ordered in that city, of establishments against which the first evidence was discovered last night. At St. Louis the seizures were very successfully made, and evidence was secured which is of great value. District Attorney Patrick will be immediately furnished with evidence to go before the Grand Jury, which is near the time of adjournment of its present term. The thieves at St. Louis were disposed to brave the exposures, and thought the excitement would soon blow over. One belligerent Teuton, who has something to do with journalism, and much to do with the Ring, in consultation with the confederate distillers a few days ago, said that he steered his vessel best in the tempest, and in the emphatic Teutonic paraphrase of the expression, said he didn't care a continental for a man who wanted to sail all the time in a calm. This time he has been unable to navigate in the water which the breeze has made rough.

THE WORK IN CHICAGO.

In Chicago the work was done by Mr. Washburne, Chief of the secret service, and Supervisor Tutton, and there was no disturbances or resistance. No details have been received, but all the establishments named in yesterday's dispatch were taken possession of, and are in the hands of officers. The distillery of Bingham Brothers, at Evansville, Ind., was seized, with all the stock and material on hand. Various lots of whisky aggregating several hundred barrels, which had been sent out from the establishment within the past few days, have also been seized in different parts of the country. This Evansville distillery is a branch establishment of Bingham Brothers, at St. Louis.

FOLLOWING UP THE WHISKY.

The "extras" or untaxed whiskies have been traced to numerous cities in the East and South, and the local internal revenue officers were furnished by telegraph with the serial numbers of the packages which they were directed to search for and seize. Few reports have been received, and it is not yet known what the success of this branch of the proceedings has been. In New-York 102 barrels have been found and detained. D. F. Miller & Co., No. 13 Long Wharf, Boston, were also caught with some of the "crooked" whisky in their possession. The untaxed packages are being traced as rapidly as possible, and will be taken wherever found. It is not likely that the dealers who have the merchandise in their hands will be troubled with prosecutions, except in cases where the evidence shows conclusively they were in collusion with the ring, for the department will have enough work on hand to deal with the big criminals, and its own officers; but untaxed whisky will be followed.

NO COMPROMISE WITH THE KNAVES.

To-day Secretary Bristow telegraphed the officers who have been engaged in conducting the seizures to bring suits immediately against all property liable to forfeiture, and he has also ordered that in all cases where the evidence clearly warrants such action, persons implicated shall be arrested. "No compromise" is to be the watchword.

TAINTED OFFICIALS TO BE REMOVED.

All the officers tainted by the discoveries will be dismissed, and many changes will be announced as soon as new men can be selected to fill their places. This is a proceeding that requires careful deliberation, and will be attended with some delay, as change without improvement is not desirable. Curiously enough some men who are wanted for the service will not accept office. Orders were issued to-day, through Commissioner Douglass, to Revenue officers in charge of the districts in which the raid is being made, to report at once the names of all gaugers and storekeepers of those districts who may be found implicated in the conspiracy, in order that they may be instantly dismissed the service and presented to the different United States District Attorneys for prosecution. The records are being thoroughly searched, and new instances of frauds are constantly coming to light. To-day evidence was discovered against a distillery at Pekin, Ill., and its seizure was ordered. One or two further important discoveries were made which cannot, for prudential reasons, be mentioned at present.

THE WHISKY KNAVES AND THE "PARTY."

The whisky frauds have grown and flourished under the policy of administrations which would use the patronage and power of the Government to perpetuate the control of the party. The officers who have permitted the Government to be robbed, and they are particularly the Supervisors and Collectors, for when these are watchful, efficient, and honest frauds cannot grow to great proportions within the fields under their charge, have been active political workers, and owe their appointments to political services. If not themselves dishonest, they have acknowledged the force of the system which gave them their positions as binding upon themselves, and been blind where they should have had the keenest sight, because the interests of "the party," or oftener of the Congressmen by whom they were appointed to serve, were involved. It has been urged in extenuation of the officers at St. Louis, for instance, that "they beat Carl Schurz." Doubtless similar excuses will be heard for the weakness or malfeasance of other officers. The political effects of the proceedings by the Secretary—and it should be repeated that the President has most heartily co-operated—will be made much of by the politicians, and the attempts to follow the guilty parties with prosecutions under the law will undoubtedly be obstructed, as in the past, by political pressure. Secretary Bristow thinks the party will get on quite as well without the aid of the Whisky Ring as with it, and he will not be frightened by the stereotyped cry that the prosecutions will hurt the party. He is trying to execute the law and collect the tax, and does not believe that while pursuing that duty he will "hurt the party."

A NEGLECTED MEANS OF DETECTING FRAUD.

One of the most remarkable incidents connected with the detection of the whisky frauds is the discovery that many of them could have been detected by examination of records in the Internal Revenue office, which are made and sent here as a check upon frauds, but which seem never to have contributed to that end. In most instances it has been necessary to make comparisons of the records of the office with transcripts of the books of the wholesale dealers. These books have never been much used by the revenue officers, though they are made accessible by law, and the method of the accounts is prescribed. But cases have been found where the evidence of fraud is completed by the records already at hand. A distiller, for example, sent fifty barrels of high-wines to a rectifying house, and they were emptied, and form No. 122 was duly made up and returned to Washington. A month later the same barrels were filled again and sent to another rectifier in another city, and when emptied there the stamps and numbers were doubtless erased, as they should have been the first time used. Blank No. 122 was again filled out and sent here. On comparison the two blanks are found to be identical in the serial numbers of packages, stamps, &c., the only difference being in the quantities, which slightly varied, because, in refilling, the exact quantities put in the barrels the first time could not be easily duplicated. Any method of work in the office of the Commissioner which would have forced a comparison of these two papers when first received, would have detected the very bold fraud.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS AND THE FRAUDS.

TRANSFERS OF SUPERVISORS RECOMMENDED BY MR. DOUGLASS IN JANUARY—WHY THE TRANSFERS WERE NOT MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Commissioner Douglass says injustice has been done him in some of the published accounts of the raid. It will be remembered that in January last an order was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury changing all the Supervisors and detailing them for duty in districts other than those for which they had been originally appointed, and in which they had been serving for long periods. That order was issued by Secretary Bristow upon the written recommendation of Commissioner Douglass, dated Jan. 26. The law provides that the Supervisors shall be assigned by the Secretary, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, to duty in any part of the United States, and may be transferred from place to place according to the exigency of the public service. In directing attention to the law, the Commissioner expressed the belief that a transfer of Supervisors would be for the best interests of the public service, and recommended a detail which changed every Supervisor, except Hunt, of the New-Orleans district, who had been commissioned but a short time previously. Tutton was detailed to the St. Louis district, Hedrick to Chicago, and Seweil to Cincinnati, which embraces Indiana and Ohio. These three were regarded as faithful and efficient officers, and Tutton and Hedrick, besides Hawley, of New-York, have been employed by the Secretary in his recent investigations, and in the work of yesterday; Commissioner Douglass says he was induced to recommend changing the Supervisors because of suspicion that the laws were not being faithfully enforced in the western districts. All his efforts at investigation had to be made through the revenue officials, and they reported, in answer to his inquiries, that everything was conducted in strict accordance with the law and the instructions of the Department. As a matter of precaution, and in order to satisfy his doubts, he recommended the changes. His recommendation was approved by the Secretary, who immediately issued an order detailing the Supervisors in the manner recommended. That order was promulgated by Commissioner Douglass, with an additional order directing that each Supervisor should take with him his own special officers, thus placing over each district an entire new set of supervising officers who would have been unknown to distillers and rectifiers. As soon as the order was issued a tremendous political influence was brought to bear to have it revoked. Two of the Western Supervisors, McDonald and Mann, came to Washington and, assisted by Congressmen, importuned the Secretary and Commissioner, and also the President, to revoke the order. It was revoked upon the President's direction, for reasons that seemed to him satisfactory. Commissioner Douglass claims that had that order been permitted to stand, the developments just published would have been made three months ago.

THE SEIZURES IN CHICAGO.

INVENTORIES OF THE PROPERTY SEIZED BEING MADE—OFFICIALS WHO WILL PROBABLY BE REQUIRED TO EXPLAIN—LIST OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS SEIZED—NO TROUBLE WITH THE OFFICERS—HOW THEY DID IT IN MILWAUKEE—PROBABILITY OF SEIZURES BEING MADE IN PEORIA AND PEKIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Collector Wadsworth today appointed appraisers to make an inventory of the seized distilleries. Wadsworth has been in office but a few months, and his predecessor Irvin was sick and unable to attend to his duties for nine months previous to his death. Wadsworth is not blamed for the loose administration of that department in his district, but even their friends find it difficult to account for the fact that neither Supervisor Munn nor Special Agent Brydges discovered the frauds, or if they did, that they never made them known. It is rumored that they will be removed. The fact that Supervisor Fulton, of Pennsylvania, was sent here to make the seizures, instead of Munn, indicates that Munn's official days are numbered. As far as the investigation has developed anything, it shows that there must have been collusion between the distillers and the gaugers and store-keepers, and possibly it may be proved that even higher officials are involved. Munn did not know that the seizures were to be made until yesterday morning, though the Government detectives have been here working up the cases for three weeks. No secrets were placed at his disposal. The following is a correct list of the establishments seized in this district.

Lake Shore Distilling Company, of which G. C. Leach is President; G. G. Russell's distillery; Union Copper Distilling Company, of which Mr. Roelle is President, and the following rectifying houses: Jolsen & Eastman's; Parker R. Mason's, and Roulle, Yunker & Co's.

Eastman was the last Postmaster of Chicago. About 1,000 barrels of whisky have been captured in the distilleries, and an unknown amount of high-wines in the rectifying-houses. The value of the property seized and liable to confiscation, exclusive of the liquor, is about $200,000.

The charge against one of the firms, which may be taken as a sample of others, is that they used stamps twice. They had a distillery on the lake shore, and were in the habit of getting stamps on fifty barrels at a time, to send to their rectifying establishment, some six miles away. By some means, the barrels were emptied without erasing or in any way effacing the stamps, and the same barrels, with the same stamps, were again filled and sent to another rectifying establishment in New-York. It was discovered by the department at Washington that the same forms were filled for fifty barrels sent to two different rectifiers. The profit on every fifty barrels manipulated ranged from $2,500 to $3,000. That confirmed the suspicions of those who knew that whisky was being sold below cost, and led to inquiry and investigation. How long this swindling has been going on it is impossible to state, but those inside politics have known that there has been such a thing as a Whisky Ring in existence for years, but what it was or how it operated was a secret confined to their members. As soon as the inventories are made, the District Attorney will proceed to libel the establishments, and the proprietors express their readiness to give bonds and go on with their business, if the court permits. The receipts from whisky-tax in this district are larger than in any in the country, averaging over $600,000 a month. One firm paid in to-day $25,000. The opportunity for frauds was ample, and the seizures here were effected without any trouble, not the slightest resistance being made; whereas in Milwaukee a revolver had to be used by an officer to defend the property. He was arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, and while away getting bail the safe was opened and dangerous papers destroyed. Detective Washburn is here, but is reticent as to his movements. It is thought that he is arranging for a descent on Peoria and Pekin, where there are a number of extensive distilleries, the proprietors of which have not the best reputations.

THE SEIZURES IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—Nothing of special importance transpired to-day regarding the seizure yesterday of distilleries and rectifying establishments in this city. Supervisor Hawley and assistants have been busy all day examining papers and preparing evidence to libel the property seized. This will take four or five days, and then the whole matter will go before the courts. No more seizures will be made. The rectifying houses can give bonds under the law and proceed with business, but the distilleries cannot. All the distilleries seized are still in the hands of the Government officials, and inventories of the property in them are being made.

LITTLE DOING IN THIS CITY.

THE VARIOUS OFFICIALS ASSISTING TO DISCOVER FRAUDS—OPINIONS OF COMMISSION MERCHANTS—HOW THEY MAY BE INNOCENT AND YET APPARENTLY INVOLVED.

Secretary Bristow's campaign against the whisky Ring and its achievements out West occasioned a great deal of excitement and stir among the dealers and brokers on 'Change yesterday. Most of them agreed that it was likely to be fraught with the most beneficial results to the trade, which had been seriously impaired and crippled, in this City at least, for a long time by the Western monopolists' power to control or corner the market whenever they so wished. But the New-York dealers protested generally that they were not ready or willing to purchase highwines from Western distillers unless every requirement of the internal revenue and legal regulations with regard to these staples had been complied with, and that it was not proper to imply that commission merchants and others interested in the trade in this section were in any sort of way in collusion with the Ring. The officials and attachés of the Supervisor's office at No. 83 Cedar street corroborated this statement, adding that nothing had transpired to implicate any firm in New-York with the Ring.

The business at Supervisor Hawley's office yesterday was necessarily conducted in the quietest manner possible, as it is the specific wish of Secretary Bristow that every move of the Government officers shall not fail through its being made known in advance to the whisky coalition's representatives here or elsewhere. The chief clerk, Mr. Birdsall, received several important dispatches from the Treasury Department at Washington, and Supervisor Hawley early in the day had sent his men to act upon the instructions thus conveyed. Mr. Birdsall said that while they must for the present be kept secret, they in nowise involved any house or firm in this City in the Ring practices. He could only say that his bureau was aiding in every possible way, by searching books and papers, &c., to throw some light upon the frauds perpetrated by the Western distillers. Transcripts of books have been made to show the transactions between the dealers and the distillers, and forwarded to the authorities at Washington. Several detentions of small lots of "crooked whisky" were made yesterday, but the places in which the lots were found were not disclosed. The Supervisor said that no arrests or forfeitures would be made yet, if ever. Most of the persons in the whisky trade here were simply dealers, consignees, commission merchants, brokers, or rectifiers of raw spirits. They purchased or received the "high-wines," so far as can be seen, in perfect good faith, properly stamped, &c., and put them on the market for the consignors. He particularly mentioned W. S. Miller & Co., of No. 51 Broad street, and other firms, named in the first accounts of the seizures out West as the consignees of illicit whisky in this city, as not having been implicated in the illicit transactions thus far discovered. The return of Supervisor Hawley will throw more light on the condition of things here.

W. S. Miller & Co., of No. 51 Broad street, explained that they were simply commission merchants in raw spirits and alcohol; they advance on consignments eighty per cent. of its price and place the material on the market for sale. In most cases the material remains as freight, and is disposed of by them just as it arrives in New-York. With regard to illicit whisky having ever been consigned to them, they said that they always bought or advanced on the whisky when it was properly stamped and forwarded in full compliance with all requirements of law. They had been particular in seeing that the internal revenue had always been paid and the barrels properly stamped. They were not conscious of ever having advanced a dollar on doubtful goods. On the contrary they had refused to advance on many consignments, which in their judgment were not altogether legally housed. That whisky had been sent to them under duplicated stamps, he could not say, because if a distiller was rogue enough he could easily have taken fifty barrels, stamped them in St. Louis, entered, and forwarded them to some person in his interest near by, who having emptied the whisky, returned the "stamped" barrels, which were then made to do service again without any further expense in the way of tax, by being filled and sent to some New-York commission house; perhaps their own. The commission merchant would meanwhile be perfectly innocent of any knowledge of the transaction. Another way in which the name of a firm might appear on the Government book in which every distiller is bound to keep the record of his transactions for Government inspection, was this: The book must be balanced, and to do it entries of shipments that never took place are made by the dishonest distiller, and the name of a consignee set opposite them, who never heard of or knew of any such shipment to him. In this manner the names of reputable firms will be found by the Government official mixed up with transactions of a member of the ring.

Messrs. F. O. Boyd and Edgar P. Hill, of the firm of F. O. Boyd & Co., commission merchants, of No. 59 Broad street, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, said that in their opinion the discovery of the frauds in the West would be highly beneficial to the trade, as the suppression of the establishments in which the illicit production was going on would tend to equalize the prices in the market. It was understood on Monday, among the dealers on 'Change, that something was about to happen, and the price of spirits rose at once from $1 20 per gallon, the closing rates on Saturday, to $1 22½, at which price sales of 400 barrels were made. Yesterday the dealers still held out for high prices, but the rectifiers, who had made contracts to supply liquors on the basis of $1 20 made a determined attempt to break down the prices, and but few sales were made, amounting in all to about 100 barrels, at $1 21. It is the impression that prices will go still higher, and that they will soon be from $1 23 to $1 25 per gallon. It has been thought by the dealers, for some time past, that some means of evading the payment of the regular tax had been discovered in the West, from the fact that spirits had been sold at such low rates, but as the barrels that came to New-York were all properly stamped and marked by the United States Revenue officers, it was accounted for on the ground that it might be owing to a large stock of the spirits, on which the old tax of seventy cents had been paid, being still on hand, enabling the distillers to sell at low rates. At the present unusually high price of corn, high-wines cost just about $1 22 per gallon, placed in this City. The distillers, however, do not rely on the profits made on the sales alone to remunerate them, as they have the benefit of the residuum left in the stills, with which they fatten large numbers of hogs and cattle for the market. The Messrs. Boyd & Co. think it just that they should say that the firms mentioned in the newspapers yesterday as having received spirits from the distilleries seized by the authorities are in exactly the same position as any others engaged in the business. The spirits are sent to them all on commission, in the usual way, and they never even see the barrels. When the barrels are sent to them by the distillers, a bill of lading is taken from the freight line, and a shipping note, containing the number of barrels, name of the distiller, district and State in which produced, name of gauger, date of inspection, number of wine gallons, number of proof gallons, serial numbers of the casks, serial numbers of the warehouse stamps, and the serial numbers of the tax-paid stamps, is sent to the consignee. The shipper then usually draws a sight draft, of from eighty to ninety-five per cent. of the value of the consignment, and forwards it for collection, attached to the bill of lading. This is paid on presentation by the consignee, and when the goods arrive they are gauged on the pier and sold in open market. This, they say, is the usual course, and if there be any fraudulent proceedings connected with the spirits in the places where they are distilled, they have no means of knowing of it. Messrs. Boyd & Co. say there are in New-York from 150,000 to 175,000 barrels of alcohol and high wines sold yearly. The barrels will average sixty-five gallons each, and under the new tax of ninety cents per gallon the average cost, placed here, will be about $1 15. There is to-day a stock of about 50,000 barrels on hand in the United States, which is not a thirty days' supply. The large distilleries at Peoria have been closed for some time in order to get rid of their stock. They have stored there 25,000 barrels. In Chicago there are about 6,000 barrels, and 8,000 in New-York. The rest are divided among Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

United States District Attorney Bliss has been out of town since Saturday, and had not got home last night, but is expected at his office this morning. Owing to his absence, no preliminary action has been taken in this district looking to the prosecution of any one here on account of connection with the Whisky Ring frauds, but it is believed that some steps will be taken to-day, as some of the Secret Service detectives are waiting the arrival of Col. Bliss, to consult with him in relation to the matter.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

WORKMEN GOING TO THE MINES FULLY ARMED.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 11.—About thirty men went to work in Hutchinson's mine this morning. They marched from their homes in a body, and were armed with rifles and revolvers. A crowd of men, women, and boys followed them with threats and imprecations, and were only deterred from acts of violence by the weapons of the workmen. The women were particularly bitter with invectives, and at one point in the mile march nearly precipitated a conflict. Threats were made to have a crowd this evening, when the men come out of the mines, large enough to mob them. Through fear of this, the authorities were called upon this morning by Mr. Hutchinson for protection, and a posse is now being raised to go to Kingston this afternoon.

THE MILITARY IN WILKESBARRE.

HAZLETON, Penn., May 11.—Major Gen. Osborne, accompanied by his staff, left here this morning and established his headquarters at Wilkesbarre. A large part of the Ninth Regiment also left by a special train at 11 o'clock, under command of Lieut. Col. Lewis, for the same place. Companies A, B and H are retained here under charge of Major Robbins. Everything is quiet and orderly in this section now, and it is hoped that there will be no further disturbance.

MINERS RETURNING TO THEIR WORK.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 11.—A posse of twelve men, under charge of Deputy Sheriff Rhoades, went to Hutchinson's mines this afternoon. They were armed with rifle, and escorted the men who had been at work to their homes this evening. A crowd of excited women followed the working miners and their guard, but did nothing more than to hoot at and deride them as blacklegs and traitors. Mr. Hutchinson believes that the men will gradually return to work, as it is shown that they will be protected, until he has a full force again. A few men went into Payne's mine to-day, and the number will probably be increased to-morrow. If these two breakers succeed in getting the men to go in, and they will if protected, it will be an entering wedge which will soon split and end the strike. Mr. Hutchinson has offered $3 15 per day to miners, but the ringleaders deter its acceptance. This is better pay than the Hyde Park miners are receiving, and they last night passed a resolution to send no more assistance to the Kingston men on that ground.

CANAL CONTRACTORS IN COURT.

A MOTION TO DISMISS THE COMPLAINT ARGUED, AND DECISION RESERVED.

ALBANY, May 11.—The case of The People of the State vs. John Leahy and Jarvis Lord came up in the Circuit Court here to-day for trial, and a jury was impaneled. The people were represented by Deputy Attorney General C. S. Fairchild and Hon. Matthew Hale, and the defense by Hon. Lyman Tremain and R. W. Peckham. This is the case in which the canal lettings were sold by auction by the contractors among themselves, in 1866. The defense is a general denial. Before counsel were prepared to open the case, Mr. Tremain, on behalf of the defendants, moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that it did not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. A long discussion ensued, in which all the counsel participated, and finally Judge Westbrook ordered the case withdrawn from the jury, and reserved his decision on the motion.

THE STEAMER METROPOLIS HEARD FROM.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 11.—Capt. McLean, of the schooner D. M. Anthony, arrived to-day, and reports having seen the steamer Metropolis at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, fifty miles south-west of Montauk Point, under sails attached to jury-masts. She appeared to be leaking, as the pumps were working, but showed no signs of distress.

A KANSAS SHOOTING AFFRAY.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 11.—At about 10 o'clock last evening Col. D. K. Anthony, Postmaster and editor of the *Times*, and William Embry, editor of the *Appeal*, met on the stairway of the Opera-house, when the Colonel asked Embry if he wished to see him, to which Embry replied, "Just as you say, Col. Anthony; if you wish to see me we will go down stairs." The Colonel then stepped up one step, when Embry said, "No, you don't shoot me in the back," and stepped up by his side. Col. Anthony then struck Embry a severe blow on the upper lip, when three shots were fired by Embry, two of which took effect in Col. Anthony's breast, and it is supposed will prove fatal. He is still lying in the Opera-house, and is steadily sinking.

THREE SISTERS DROWNED IN THE SANDUSKY RIVER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 11.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says: Three ladies, daughters of Peter Harnum, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, were drowned in the Sandusky River, near that place, yesterday, while attempting to cross the stream in a wagon.

CAPTURE OF A NEGRO WIFE MURDERER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—Peter Brown, a negro, was brought here to-day from Junction City, Kan., whither he had fled after murdering his wife at a place called Hog Hollow on the 15th of April. He confesses the crime, and says he quarreled with his wife, struck her on the head twice with a club, killing her, wrapped the body in a sack laden with rocks, and threw it into the Missouri River.

A RAILWAY DAMAGED BY RAIN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—The heavy rain of Saturday night washed the Iron Mountain Railway in several places, and the trains have been seriously delayed. It is thought, however, that the road will be in good condition again to-day.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

THE CZAR IN FAVOR OF MAINTAINING PEACE—A DECIDED DECLARATION IN THIS DIRECTION EXPECTED.

LONDON, May 11.—The London *Times*, in a leading editorial, says: "We believe the Czar is resolved to hold most decided language in favor of the maintenance of peace, and to use every effort to put a stop to the present alarm. A few days will probably bring forth official disclaimers of the recent reports. It is possible that it will be said that there is nothing to justify French apprehensions. But there should be no mistake on this point. As long as the present conditions remain there must be uneasiness, even danger. An unforeseen incident, an outburst of jealousy, may precipitate a rupture. The Czar is unable to guarantee that France will not attack Germany within a few years. Gigantic armaments are a mutual menace. While they exist it is beyond the power of even imperial peace-makers to allay apprehension."

SATISFACTORY ASSURANCES RECEIVED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FROM BERLIN.

LONDON, May 11.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, in response to a question by Sir Charles Dilke, as to the Continental situation, said the Government had received to-day the most satisfactory assurances from Berlin of the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

THE ARMAMENT QUESTION.

BERLIN, May 11.—The rumor that Germany and Russia intend addressing representations to France in relation to armaments is false.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS IN LONDON CLOSED.

LONDON, May 11.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey have held fifty-one revival meetings in Agricultural Hall. Their last one there took place to-day. It was decidedly the largest of the series. Special railway trains were run for the accommodation of persons who desired to attend.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LONDON, May 11.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the breadstuffs market, says: "Late rains have done immense good, and the warmer weather following almost promises to do away with the lateness of the season. More rain is wanted, but the beneficial change has lowered prices. In France the crops are promising. Wheat is from a sixpence to a shilling lower. Many of the British provincial markets show a similar decline in prices."

THIRD READING OF THE PEACE PRESERVATION ACT FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, May 11.—In the House of Commons this evening the Peace Preservation act for Ireland passed its third reading.

GERMANY.

REPORTED ARREST OF A CONSPIRATOR TO ASSASSINATE PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, May 11.—The *Provincial Press* and the *Bourse Gazette* report that the authorities have procured the arrest abroad of the principal conspirator in the plot to assassinate Bismarck and Falck. The *Gazette* says the prisoner is a relative of Archbishop Ledochowski, while the *Press* states that he is related to Mgr. Dunin, who was Ledochowski's predecessor. Both journals assert that the plot included the assassination of the Emperor William.

The Lower House has passed the bill abrogating three clauses of the Constitution.

FRANCE.

REOPENING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, May 11.—The National Assembly met to-day. No event of importance attended the resumption of the session.

THE WRECK OF THE CADIZ.

SIXTY LIVES LOST, ACCORDING TO LATEST REPORTS—THE STEAMER OUT OF HER COURSE.

LONDON, May 11.—Later advices swell the number of lives lost on the steamer Cadiz to sixty-two. The Cadiz was out of her course in consequence of a misreckoning of her Captain. She struck a rock, and sunk almost immediately.

OTHER MARINE DISASTERS.

SAILING VESSELS DISMASTED—THE OLE BULL AT RIO JANEIRO.

LONDON, May 11.—The bark Ole Bull, from Shields, for Mollendo and Portland, Oregon, put into Rio Janeiro on the 10th of March, with the loss of her main-mast.

The schooner Pamlico, which put back dismasted while on a voyage from Queenstown for Chicago, has arrived at Liverpool and been docked.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE YORK SPRING MEETING—THE GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP WON BY CLEARWELL.

LONDON, May 11.—The Great Northern Handicap was run to-day at the York Spring Meeting, and was won by Clearwell, Freeman coming in second and Escort third. These were the only starters, and in the betting Freeman was made the favorite at the odds of sixty-five to forty in his favor, on his City-and-Suburban (in which he ran second) and Chester Cup performances, although obliged to carry a ten-pound penalty for winning the last-mentioned handicap, which evidently proved too much for him. The other betting was seven to four against Clearwell and ten to one against Escort. The following is a summary of the race:

THE GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP—Two hundred sovereigns in specie, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, and 5 only if declared out; the winner of any handicap, value 1,000 sovereigns, after April 14, 14 pounds; value 500 sovereigns, 10 pounds; 200 sovereigns, 7 pounds; 100 sovereigns, 5 pounds extra; the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; closed with 26 subscribers, 10 of whom declared out: One mile and three-quarters. [The highest weight accepting being 117 pounds, it was raised to 124 pounds, and the others in proportion.]

Mr. Chaplin's b. h. Clearwell, 6 years, by Costa, dam Wee Pet, 123 pounds....... 1
Mr. Heneage's ch. h. Freeman, 6 years, by Kettledrum, dam Haricot, 117 pounds....... 2
Mr. J. Johnstone, br. c. Escort, 3 years, by Rataplan, dam Chaperon, by Flatcatcher, 95 pounds. 3

THE POPE.

ADDRESS FROM A CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION—THE PONTIFF'S EIGHTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, May 11.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says a Catholic association has left Mayence for Rome to present the Pope with an address congratulating him upon the anniversary of his birthday, which occurs on the 13th inst., when he will be eighty-three years old. The address, which is said to have 1,000,000 signatures attached to it, is couched in terms of the deepest devotion and allegiance.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 12—1 A. M.—The barometer has changed but little in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. It has risen in New-England, and risen but fallen again in the Ohio Valley and the lake region, where it is now lowest. Threatening weather and light rains prevail from the south-west to Lakes Michigan and Ontario, with occasional brisk winds from the north-west and south-west. Clear weather prevails in the Atlantic States and in the Lower Missouri Valley. The rivers changed but little on Tuesday.

PROBABILITIES.

During Wednesday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or rising barometer and temperature, north-east to south-east winds, and clear weather, except rain in the Mississippi Valley.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, and over the lakes warmer, cloudy, or rainy weather, followed by cooler north-west winds and clear weather, with slightly higher temperature.

For New-York and New-England, stationary or lower barometer, south-east winds, with warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather.

For the southern portions of the Middle States, south and west winds, falling, followed by rising, barometer, and warmer, cloudy, followed by clear, weather.

The rivers will change but slightly.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, and Grand Haven.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	53°	51°	3:30 P. M.	60°	77°
6 A. M.	53°	52°	6 P. M.	52°	65°
9 A. M.	56°	62°	9 P. M.	46°	59°
12 M.	63°	66°	12 P. M.	45°	58°

Average temperature yesterday.......61¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......53½°

WASHINGTON NOTES.

INDICTMENT OF "BILL" KING BY THE DISTRICT GRAND JURY FOR PERJURY, AND OTHERS FOR VARIOUS OFFENSES.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Grand Jury came into court to-day and presented true bills against, William S. King for perjury in having on the 23d of February, 1874, sworn before a committee of Congress that he had never received a dollar for the purpose of assisting in procuring an appropriation for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; Jerome J. Hinds, four cases, for offering bribes to Government officers to influence their action in mail contracts; R. B. Gill, G. H. Thompson, S. T. Luckett, and T. J. Lazenby, for obtaining warrants by false pretenses, and conspiring to defraud; and Guy H. Thompson, for forgery. They also dismissed the cases of E. P. Hall, for detaining a letter, and D. H. Howard, for using a postage-stamp which had before been used. Mr. Harrington, counsel for Mr. King, was present, and stated that Mr. King had arranged to appear when called on, and he asked that no bench warrant be issued in his case, and to this the court agreed.

INDIAN CHIEFS COMING EAST.

Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and several other chiefs of the Sioux Indians will leave Cheyenne to-day for Washington to treat with the Government for the sale of the Black Hills. Gov. John M. Thayer, of Wyoming, left for this city on Saturday to assist in dealing with the deputation of Indians. The military think there are no whites in the hills now, and that it is impossible for mining parties to pass the cordon of scouts and military.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has signed the commissions of William W. Killip as Postmaster at Genesee, N. Y., and of Albert C. Greene as Postmaster at Greenville, Conn. The President has suspended Horace Taylor, Postmaster at Corpus Christi, and appointed James W. Ward in his place.

ATTORNEY GENERAL PIERREPONT.

Judge Pierrepont will return to Washington on Friday, to enter upon his duties as Attorney General.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day the following business was transacted:

In case No. 22, Tilton & Tilton vs. The United States, judgment was rendered in favor of the claimants for losses on board the Electric Spark, by the Florida, July 11, 1864, in the sum of $1,977 50, with interest.

In case No. 46, Charles E. Tilton vs. The United States, judgment was rendered in favor of the claimant for losses on the Sea Lark, Crown Point, Talisman, and Tycoon in the sum of $4,108 75, with interest on the amount of each loss from the date thereof.

In case No. 47, Benjamin B. Shackford against the United States for loss of personal effects, judgment was rendered in the sum of $1,565, with interest.

The argument on the measure of damage whether at the point of departure, destruction, or destination was resumed and concluded on behalf of the claimants by Joseph H. Choate, of New-York. Hon. J. A. J. Creswell replied for the Government.

The case of Sonora, No. —, was set down for to-morrow.

A SCHOONER SUNK BY A STEAMER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 11.—The steam-ship Tonawanda, from Savannah, Ga., which arrived at this port to-day reports that on the 10th inst., at 2:35 A. M., twenty miles north-east of Hatteras, during thick weather, she came in collision with the schooner H. P. Blaisdell hence with coal and locomotives for Havana. The schooner sank almost immediately. The mate and a seamen were drowned. The Captain and the remainder of the crew were saved by the steam-ship's boats and brought to this port.

CONTRACT FRAUDS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, May 11.—The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the repair of the State-house on the part of various contractors and others, after an exhaustive hearing, reported to-day, disallowing over $15,000 worth of claims for labor, &c. An additional report, signed by three of the committee, censures the commission under whose jurisdiction the bills were contracted for acting contrary to the recognized principles of law and justice in allowing such exorbitant charges to be made with their ostensible indorsement.

BASE-BALL.

BOSTON, May 11.—At base-ball here to-day, the Bostons defeated the Philadelphias by a score of 16 to 2.

In the game yesterday in New-Haven, Conn., between the Mutuals and New-Havens, at the end of the ninth innings the score stood 1 to 1. Eleven innings were played, the Mutuals winning, 2 to 1, by the following score:

Mutuals	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2
New-Havens	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD AND THE WESTERN RAILROAD OF ALABAMA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 11.—An argument was heard to-day before Judge Gibson, on an application for an injunction restraining the Georgia Railroad from paying interest on the indorsed bonds of the Western Railroad of Alabama. The Judge reserved his decision.

SINKING OF A CANADIAN STEAMER.

PEMBROKE, Ontario, May 11.—The steamer Jason Gould, from Cobden to Pembroke, when half a mile from Pembroke landing last night struck a rock and sank. There were 150 passengers on board, all of whom reached the shore in safety.

LEPINE, THE MANITOBA REBEL, DECLINES THE CONDITIONAL PARDON.

MONTREAL, May 11.—A dispatch from Fort Garry says that Lepine refuses the conditional pardon offered him. He will remain in prison till the close of the two years.

AMERICA'S CENTENNIAL.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW-YORK AND EASTERN MERCHANTS VISITING PHILADELPHIA.

THE BANQUET AND ADDRESSES—THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED AND WHAT IS TO BE DONE—A GRAND SUCCESS PREDICTED—THE CELEBRATION TO BE A NATIONAL, NOT A LOCAL ONE—NEW-YORK RESPONDS TO PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—With a view of giving the merchants, business men, and capitalists of New-York, Boston, and the North and East generally, an idea of what progress has been made in the erection of the buildings for holding the Centennial Exhibition in this city next year, and to what extent the preparations for the grand anniversary have progressed, the merchants of Philadelphia invited their brethren of the sister cities to meet them to-day on the scene of the proposed Exposition itself. The Reception Committee of the Philadelphians consisted of the following gentlemen:

Thomas G. Hood, of Hood, Bonbright & Co.; Jacob Riegel, of Jacob Riegel & Co.; George A. Smith, of James, Kent, Santee & Co.; John Wanamaker, of Wanamaker & Brown; William P. Ellison, of John B. Ellison & Sons; Morris Newberger, of Newberger & Hochstadters; J. R. Mitchell, of J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Edmund Claxton, of Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger; Theodore Megargee, of Megargee Bros.; John Price Wetherill; L. P. Thompson, of Fenton, Thompson & Co.; Frank S. Colladay, of Homer, Colladay & Co.; W. H. Hurley, of Berry, Hurley & Co.; J. C. Strawbridge, of Strawbridge & Clothier; Thomas Dolan, of Thomas Dolan & Co.; James Long, of James Long, Bros. & Co.; William B. Kemptou, of W. B. Kempton & Co.; George B. Stuart, of Stuart & Bro.; C. F. Hulse, of Price, Parrish & Co.; Ed. T. Steele, of Ed. T. Steele & Co.; Edward Lafourcade, of E. Lafourcade & Co.; Joseph W. Lewis, of Lewis Bros. & Co.; Samuel Goodman, of Harrington & Goodman; William G. Lloyd, of Lloyd, Supplee & Walton; H. P. Smith, of H. P. & W. P. Smith; N. Parker Shortridge, of Shortridge, Borden & Co.; Lemuel Coffin, of Coffin & Altemus; T. B. P. Dixey, of Stokes, Caldwell & Co.; Amos R. Little, of Amos R. Little & Co.; William Simpson, Sr., of William Simpson, Son & Co.; Henry Sharpless, of Charles Sharpless & Sons; Joel J. Baily, of Joel J. Baily & Co.; T. R. Ostheimer, of Ostheimer Bros.; W. Y. Colladay, of Colladay, Trout & Co.; Samuel Bradbury, of Wilson & Bradbury; E. Claghorn, of Claghorn, Herring & Co.; Richard Wood, of R. D. Wood & Sons; George W. Wharton, of Lewis, Wharton & Co.; Josiah D. Brooks, of Brooks, Miller & Co.; William A. Drown, of William A. Drown & Co.; James R. Harris, of Snyder, Harris, Bassett & Co.; Levi Goldsmith, of Goldsmith Bros.; H. W. Arnold, of Gans, Arnold & Co.; Levi Mayer, of Wolfe, Mayer & Co.; M. Rosenbach, of M. Rosenbach & Co.; A. Adler, of Kohn, Adler & Co.; James E. Caldwell, of James E. Caldwell & Co.; John Orne, of J. F. & E. B. Orne; James A. Wright, of Peter Wright & Sons; Henry Winsor, of Henry Winsor & Co.; John Baird, of John Baird, Sons & Co.; David Young, of Young, Smythe & Co.; F. Oden Horstman, of W. H. Horstman & Sons; George W. Wharton, Sr., of Lewis, Wharton & Co.; H. R. Kibbe, of Kibbe, Chaffee & Co.; J. R. Claghorn.

The Committee of Arrangements and Invitation comprised Messrs. William H. Henley, Chairman; C. F. Hulse, George A. Smith, J. Price Wetherill, D. Leeds Miller, T. B. P. Dixey.

A QUICK TRIP.

The following gentlemen from New-York and the East left Jersey City at 10 A. M. yesterday, and reached the inclosure which surrounds Memorial Hall at exactly 12:10, being on the road but two hours. The party was in charge of ex-Gov. Bigler, the Agent of the General Committee in New-York, and consisted of—

Hon. William E. Dodge, S. B. Chittenden, George Opdyke, William Bigler, Gen. W. S. Hancock, John T. Johnston, James M. Brown, David M. Stone, E. Brooks, Oswald Ottendorfer, Nathan Chandler, E. C. E. Ludlow, W. Tilden Blodgett, G. J. Spalding, E. C. Cousler, Franklin Edson, Walter H. Lewis, James M. Dunbar, J. K. Cilley, J. J. Watson, S. S. Fisher, J. M. Bundy, Norman Peck, J. H. Savage, Reave Martin, Lemuel Hayward, Edwin C. Burt, A. B. Darling, S. D. Page, Charles Stott, Hudson; T. S. Pease, Buffalo; Samuel Bowles, Springfield, Mass.; Henry Leslie, Col. Molyneaux Bell, L. J. Jennings, Gardner R. Colby, W. E. Pomeroy, Lowell Lincoln, John Rogers, Jacob Wendell, Frederick Taylor, E. J. Chaffee, Henry R. Worthington, George Mackenzie, Samuel Colgate, Edward Austin, W. H. Gellatly, Charles G. Smith, John S. Sausade, Jerome L. Hill, S. B. Barlow, Hugh Hastings, N. W. Huntington, C. McK. Loeser, Theodore S. Wood, Seth M. Willetson, Charles E. Whiton, George Compton, Nathan Appleton, and William B. Weeder, of Providence, R. I.

On arriving they were received by the Philadelphia delegation, and visited Memorial Hall, the site of the main Exhibition building, Machinery Hall, Horticultural Hall, and Agricultural Hall. Thomas Cochran, Esq., a member of the Board of Finance, explained to the visitors the dimensions of the various structures and proposed buildings. His remarks were confined to such descriptions as the readers of THE TIMES are fully conversant with. The speeches were appropriate to the occasion, and set before the representatives of the great cities the exact condition of affairs as they stand at present. By the way, Prof. Campbell says a computation lately made shows that there will be five miles of walks in the main Exhibition building; there will also be 75,000 square feet of exhibition room for painting and statuary in the Memorial Hall. After the tour of inspection had concluded, the party adjourned to the pavilion at Belmont, where a banquet awaited them at Proskauer's mansion. About 300 persons sat down to the tables loaded with choice viands.

THE BANQUET.

The collation was held in the pavilion at the summit of Belmont Hill, on an eminence overlooking the whole city. The room was decorated with the American colors, and presented a fine appearance. Over the head of the speaker was a painting representing the main Exhibition building, Memorial Hall, Horticultural Hall, and Machinery Hall. Hon. Morton McMichael, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, presided. On his left sat Hon. A. H. Rice, of Boston, formerly a member of Congress, who represented the New-England States; Hon. William E. Dodge, of New-York; John Welsh, Esq., of Philadelphia, President of the Board of Finance of the Centennial Commission. On the Chairman's right were: Hon. William L. Strong, New-York; Hon. Erastus Brooks, New-York, and Major Gen. Robert E. Patterson, of Philadelphia. The assemblage was called to order by Hon. Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, who made the following address:

SPEECH OF HON. MORTON M'MICHAEL.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND: The merchants of Philadelphia, with whom it has been my good fortune to be associated during many years, have done me the courtesy of selecting me to occupy this chair and to express to you the welcome which you have already seen in the pleasure-beaming eyes of those around you. This agreeable duty, for as such I could not but consider it, I willingly undertook to perform, but now that the time for its fulfillment has arrived, I find myself embarrassed by the want of adequate language in which to give utterance to the sincere and earnest gratification your presence affords. And yet in the circumstances in which we are placed, seated as you are, side by side with those who are happy in the privilege of being your hosts, catching the contagion of this joy, and thus realizing in your own breasts a vital sense of welcome beyond what the finest praises of my poor vocabulary could convey, why need I do more than say, as I do from the bottom of my heart, that we are glad, thoroughly glad, to have you with us; glad to proffer to you, beneath our roof-tree, such hospitalities as the limited opportunity will permit us to bestow, to mingle with you at our board, to partake with you of our loaf and our cup, to exchange with you smiles and greetings, and tokens of good will. Separated, as your journey of this morning has demonstrated, by only two short hours of distance, while connected together by the closest community of interests and still more by the sacred band of a common nationality, New-York and Philadelphia must be in constant intercourse and should be in fraternal union. Whatever concerns the welfare of the one reacts on the prosperity of the other, and no calamity can befall either in which each is not a sufferer. How wise then to cultivate amiable relations; how foolish to promote dissensions between them. Rivalry there will necessarily be—open, manly rivalry; but not necessarily mean and depreciating jealousy. As between individuals engaged in similar pursuits there will be and there ought to be an honorable emulation to excel; so between cities which are but aggregations of individuals, a like emulation is not only un-

avoidable, but is desirable. But honorable emulation involves no hostility, for in a fairly contested race he who first wins the goal challenges the admiration rather than incurs the censure of his less fortunate competitors. For myself, gentlemen of New-York, while I bate no jot nor tittle of the love for dear Philadelphia which a long life, filled with blessings enjoyed within its borders, has inspired; for myself, and in this I speak the sentiments of my fellow-citizens, as well those who are absent as those who are present; as an American, I am proud of your great Metropolis and of its people, who have already achieved so much and who will achieve so much more hereafter, and often, in the famous capitals of the Old World, as, surrounded by the triumphs and trophies and spoils of centuries I have gazed at the palaces of crowned kings and witnessed the pageantries of royal state, I have felt that in this New World the time will come when, expanded, enlarged, beautified, and strengthened as the years roll on beneath the beneficent sway of free institutions, the time will come when in extent and population, in wealth, in power, in influence, in resources, in the commerce that liberalizes, in the industries that vivify, in the arts that embellish, in the learning that informs, in the literature that elevates, in the graces that adorn, in the virtues that dignify, and in all the other elements that constitute the material and moral fabric of a great city, New-York will equal, aye, surpass them all. Gentlemen of New-York, and you, too, gentlemen of New-England, who have done us the great honor of accompanying our nearer neighbors, and of thus contributing largely to the satisfaction we experience, entertaining the feelings I have attempted to indicate, it is almost superogatory to assure you that at any time and in any place a visit from you must be to us both a favor and a pleasure; but to this visit at this time and in this place, apart from its grateful personal aspects, we attach a special significance. You have come here, to-day, not alone for recreative pastime, not alone to escape for a brief season of holiday relief from the pressing cares of business, but, as we fondly trust, to show in addition the interest which as patriotic citizens of the United States you cannot but feel in the august national celebration which is appointed to take place in these historic grounds. August I call it, for then the swarming millions of a mighty people whose domain stretches from ocean to ocean and embraces all climates, conditions, pursuits, and occupations, will come together to commemorate, with civic parade and military pomp, with speech and song, and festivity, with prayers and praise and thanksgiving, the hundredth anniversary of their glorious birth-time. Then, in the stately and spacious halls whose columns under our very eyes already lift their heads toward the sky, will be displayed in marvelous variety and exuberant profusion, the products of the soil, the mines, the quarries, the hills, the forests, and the streams of the goodly land which God has given them for an inheritance, and manifold creations of their invention, skill, and labor; then, too, from far Cathay, and Eastern Ind and dusky Africa, and immemorial Asia, from the isles of the sea and the continents of both hemispheres, from scorching tropic, the poles, and temperate zone, will come relics of antiquity, treasures of art, mysteries of mechanism, massive works of imposing splendor, daintiest devices wrought by deftest fingers, tissues of silk brighter than the rainbow, tissues of wool softer than eider down, tissues of lace lighter than gossamer, vessels of gold, and vessels of silver curiously fashioned and inlaid with store of rarest gems and priceless jewels, and along with these will come representatives of the thrones and dominions and principalities and powers of the earth, some of them speaking strange tongues, some of them wearing quaint costumes, but all joining in a supreme effort to make the Centennial Exposition of the young Republic the crowning world's fair of the nations. And, friends, better than all else—better than the shows, however gorgeous; better than the best examples of ingenuity and perseverance; better than the best results of unmatched felicity in design and exquisite care in execution; better for us, at least, than these and all besides—then will our brethren from the South and the North and the East and the West, past animosities forgotten, past wrongs forgiven, reunited and reassociated, gather round the altar of the country, and, recalling the cherished memories of our earlier era and invoking the sainted shades of our illustrious dead, with full hearts and fervent voices swear before all the living that the Union founded by the fathers and restored by the sons must and shall be perpetual.

The first toast, "Our Guests," was responded to by Hon. William E. Dodge, of New-York.

REMARKS OF HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE.

Mr. Dodge said that in accepting the invitation to be present to-day he did not expect to be called upon to speak for New-York. He responded most heartily to the kindly sentiments given to this City. He continued: Our friends in Philadelphia had, no doubt, felt some regret at the apathy which characterized New-York. That feeling is now passing away. He thought the celebration should not only interest Philadelphia but the entire nation. He spoke of the rapid progress made in the erection of the Exhibition buildings. The great trouble which Philadelphia would have would be to find room and space for the exhibitors. When we are abroad we are too apt to speak braggingly of our country. I believe those of us who are spared to pass through these halls and view the wonders there to be seen will not think we have spoken too extravagantly of our country. The nations of the Old World have no correct idea of our vast resources, and their representatives will, no doubt, go home greatly surprised at them. He suggested that in the Exposition there should be blocks of coal and iron marked with the area of the territory from each State and county containing iron and coal.

RESPONSE TO THE TOAST "NEW-ENGLAND."

To the toast "New-England," Hon. A. H. Rice, of Boston, responded. He was surprised at the boundless hospitality with which he had been received. He never entered upon a duty with more embarrassment than at the present time. He paid a high compliment to Hon. Morton McMichael's remarks, which evoked rounds of applause. He proceeded, and said he hoped to be present on future occasions, and returned thanks for the reception of himself and comrades. The day was auspicious, and a fitting inauguration of the event which is to take place twelve months hence. He thought it correct that Philadelphia had been selected as the place for holding the Exposition, for central location, fine park, &c., had fitted it as the most desirable place for the Exhibition. He said that Massachusetts and her capital had always endeavored to contribute her proper share to the country. These are days in which the hearts of her citizens, who have come down from her ancestors, beat for the new-born patriotism of the Centennial anniversary of those days. He had no doubt of the success of the Centennial. The men who have it in charge will be as celebrated in the annals of peace, as were their ancestors in the annals of war. This will be no Philadelphia Exhibition in one sense, but a national celebration, since the hearts of the people beat as if by electricity for the success of the whole affair. It will be a school of instruction, and exhibit the sagacity, skill, and enterprise of the nation, which places her foremost in the countries of the world.

On concluding, he thanked the President for his kindness in calling upon him, and wished the Centennial godspeed.

Before introducing the next speaker, the Chairman said that the "coming man" was one who had always proved true in the trying times. He introduced Hon. John Welsh, President of the Board of Finance of the commission.

Hon. Orestes Cleveland, of New-Jersey, at this period proposed three cheers for the "father of the Exposition, John Welsh," which were given with a will.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN WELSH.

Mr. Welsh begged the indulgence of the audience, and said he would read a few statements, with the permission of those present. The remarks he would make would go before the whole world; therefore, he wished to be correct to the letter. He then read the following:

GENTLEMEN: The cordial welcome which has been extended to you none unite in more sincerely than we, who are immediately connected with the preparation of the celebration of 1876. This meeting is very grateful to us. Is it not a foretaste of that still higher pleasure in reserve for the whole people of these United States, when here, in 1876, they shall join hand to hand and heart to heart in the manifestation of their reverence for the memory of the men and the events of 1776? It is well that all should realize the exalted character of the work in which we are engaged. That realization will bring to its support every part of our common country. And your example, by the interest you now show in it, will be all-powerful in its influence on others. You have examined the grounds allotted for our use by the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, and, I have no doubt, are quite ready to say that, in convenience of approaches, in adaptation to the purposes of an international exhibition, in the beauty of the surrounding landscape, and in the hallowed associations they inherit, as the homes of some of the leading men in the Revolutionary struggle, they cannot be surpassed in fitness for the spot whereon the centennial of our nation's birth shall be celebrated. You have seen also the various buildings now in process of construction. The scale on which they are projected, the large accommodations they will provide, the surface which is yet reserved for the buildings to be erected by individuals for their exhibits, and all the projected arrangements for the convenience of the visitors, and the embellishment of the grounds, are but the development of the idea that a jubilee is to be held by the United States of America, in which all the nations of the world shall unite in commemoration of an event which had so wide an influence in humanizing mankind. It is here that will then be idealized the genius of 1876—liberty controlled by intelligence and religion. Our work is stupendous. We have felt its weight, and have been almost overwhelmed by it. Our strength has been in an abiding confidence that, although we had to prepare in advance of it, we were nevertheless engaged in a true expression of the wish of the American people, and that Congress, in the work which they assigned to us, had not misinterpreted the will of their constituents. From many parts of the United States during the last two months there have come to us such offerings as convince us that our work is appreciated, and this, as well as your presence here to-day, gives us the assurance that we shall not fail for want of material aid.

It is quite unnecessary to say to you that what we have in hand cannot be done without large cost. At best, at this stage of the work, one can but approximate the outlay required. A careful estimate has brought me to the conclusion that the extreme sum which is necessary to prepare for and carry us through the exhibition is eight and a half millions of dollars. That is to say, this estimate includes the preparation of the grounds, the construction and ornamentation of the buildings, the cost of administration, of Police, of juries and awards, indeed, all the expenses until the close of the exhibition.

We are using great care and the utmost economy; but, with an object so vast, and an organization far from perfect, it is quite probable that, with all the care we can possibly exercise, what we may do may not always be free from just criticism. Our contracts have been made on favorable terms, with experienced and responsible builders. A great deal of work has been done which is not apparent to all, in grading, draining, sewerage, laying of water-pipes, and various other matters. At this time our preparations are in advance of those of the European exhibitions at a corresponding period, and we are without any cause for apprehension that the buildings will not all be finished before Jan. 1, 1876.

The approximate amount of the money secured is $5,000,000. Three millions and a half, therefore, remain to be obtained. A portion of that secured, full $1,000,000, is payable in the next year, while our improvements must be paid for this year. The part payable next year will answer for expenditures then to be made, but the delay in the receipt of that part makes it a matter of importance that the sum yet required shall be had during the present year. And here it is that we have cause for apprehension, lest we may not be provided with the money in hand to pay every obligation as it matures.

The spontaneous action of the people may avert such a possibility. It would be a mortification too deep to be expressed were we compelled to mortgage our receipts in advance of the opening to enable us to finish our preparations. We therefore earnestly invoke the prompt aid of all the people of the United States, and, through you, especially those whom you more immediately represent. More than four millions have been drawn from Pennsylvania. As the Declaration of Independence was made within her borders, and Independence Hall is the point of greatest interest in her metropolis, and, in addition, the celebration is to be upon her soil, it is not unbecoming in her to be foremost in this great work; but her sister States, who enjoy the fruits of that declaration in common with her, will, we know, both claim and do their parts in supplying what is needed. The patriotism of the country only can be invoked in such a cause as this, but as there are some whose diligence in aid of this great work might be stimulated were there a reasonable expectation of a result that would avoid ultimate loss to those who subscribe, it may be well to state that of the eight and a half millions to be expended, probably not more than $5,000,000 will be represented by a stock basis, inasmuch as the amounts received from the State of Pennsylvania, the City of Philadelphia, contributions from various sources, the sale of medals and the amounts to be received from concessions, are none of them to be represented by stock, or to share in the receipts, and they will probably supply the full sum of $3,500,000. The tickets sold at the Paris Exhibition of 1867 numbered 9,200,000. No European population can be compared to that of the United States. Over 70,000 miles of rails have given them a migratory education, and there are few who can possibly leave their homes who will not strain every nerve to unite in the Centennial ceremonies. The accounts are uniform from all parts of Europe, many parts of Asia and Africa, the islands of the east and of the west, and both coasts of South America, that transportation alone will limit the exodus. There is a prospect of such a gathering as no man can number, and, if at Paris 9,200,000 tickets were sold, will it not be a low estimate to say there will be 10,000,000 sold here, which, at fifty cents for access to all parts of the grounds and buildings, will yield the par of the capital stock? Within a radius of 100 miles of this spot the population is in excess of 5,000,000. Double the distance, and it is largely increased. With such attractions as will then be gathered, with the facilities and the low prices of transit, with the patriotic impulse which is strong when aroused in the American people, who can say that from the shores of the Pacific to the shores of the Atlantic, pilgrims will not come up in millions to unite in a celebration in which all have a common right to take part.

Gentlemen, it is to prepare for this I now invoke your aid. The eyes of the world are upon us. Let us not be unprepared when, at the invitation of the President of the United States, issued by the order of the Congress of the United Sates, the representatives of all nations come here to unite with us in our Centennial celebration. But there is a higher motive; we are in the enjoyment of privileges which no other people possess. They were bought for us at a great price. Let us meet then to honor the memory of those whose names were immortalized by that act.

REMARKS OF HON. S. B. CHITTENDEN.

Hon. S. B. Chittenden, of New-York, was next introduced. He said he had been fairly translated, first by Philadelphia, then by Boston. He felt a reaction just now. He related an anecdote, explaining his own difficulties, and said he was coming to the World's Fair at Philadelphia, on the 10th of May next year. Every man and woman who lived under the American flag and had a drop of Lexington blood in them would be proud also. He recognized this grand effort of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania to congregate here this celebration of the grand event. There is something in the spirit of the merchants of Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston which we have to appeal to for this celebration. This civil war has left behind it a greed of self-seeking and wrong seeking which will have to be wiped out before we reach prosperity. It is daily asserting itself, and there is a glorious revival of the spirit of our fathers. This will be the fruit of our grand effort. The study of all the orators and poets in the world could not exceed this. It will enable the generation of young men to make a new departure. He congratulated Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, New-York, and the whole country upon what was going on in this park. He spoke the power of the press, and hoped that it would use its influence to spread the intelligence of what was going on.

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Hon. George Opdyke, of New-York, was next introduced, and said this was one of the most enjoyable days of his life. He spoke of the failure of the New-York Exhibition, with a view of supplanting the Philadelphia Exhibition. On sober second thought the idea had been abandoned, and he was glad of it. He believed that the Exposition would add wealth and profit to the New-York merchants.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Henry A. Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, was next introduced. He made a humorous speech, and in concluding said he saw in this gathering the most suspicious event of the age; he said he was an enthusiastic admirer of the Centennial, and a doubtful press and public and laggard Congress he knew would at last give away. It was a happy idea that we were at one time dependent on one another. The event which is to be celebrated one year from to-day is a part and parcel of the history of the country. Philadelphia should not be suffered to do it alone; the whole country should demand a share. He said he would not say what was expected from the Centennial. He would rather point to the better things which would come to us as a people when we were brought face to face with the people of the world. He did not wish to tell of the advantages which would come to every one in the opening of the thousands of avenues of skill. He looked to the Centennial to broaden the national view and deepen her heart. No institution in the history of the world was so happy in its leading idea as the American Centennial. He said other exhibitions had commemorated nothing. It was the special blessing of the American Centennial that it would develop the standing of the political man for the past hundred years, of a Government rooted in the hearts of the people. Let the city rise up to the level of this great event; let us bury, as it were, as in the grave of that dead century, all bitter feelings, all memories of calamitous times.

Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New-York, made a happy speech in reply to the toast, "The Press." In conclusion he offered the following sentiment, which was responded to heartily: "Honor to the founders of the Philadelphia and National Centennial, prosperity and unbounded success to its managers."

Mr. Caulbert, the French Commissioner, who arrived this morning, made a short speech. The party then adjourned with cheers.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTION.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the result of the election held on Monday at the New-York Stock Exchange was formally announced. There were 800 votes cast in all, a greater number than were ever polled before. Mr. George W. McLean was elected President by a vote of 398 against 392 received by his opponent, Mr. John T. Denny. Mr. Moses A. Wheelock was elected Chairman, Mr. James Mitchell, Vice Chairman, Mr. D. C. Hays, Treasurer, and Mr. B. Ogden White, Secretary. For Trustee of Gratuity Fund, A. S. Peabody; Governing Committee, to serve two years, J. N. Ewell and D. T. Worden; Governing Committee, to serve four years, George H. Brodhead, John V. Bouvier, D. B. Hatch, B. L. Smyth, C. M. Stead, F. W. Smith, John Tenbrook, H. W. Perkins, H. E. Alexander, and A. Graves.

After the names of the successful candidates had been declared Mr. Brodhead, the retiring President, delivered a short and appropriate valedictory address. He thanked the board for the uniform consideration and courtesy with which he had been treated during his term of office, and said that in laying aside the cares, responsibilities, and honors of his office, it was gratifying to know that he would be succeeded by one whom he believed would serve the Exchange, if not more faithfully, at least more efficiently and satisfactorily than he had. Mr. McLean then addressed the board. He began by saying that the day was the anniversary of his entrée into Wall street thirty-six years ago, and that among those who had done him the honor to vote for him he recognized the sons of men with whom he had associated in his boyhood. Mr. Wheelock, Mr. White, and Mr. Mitchell also made speeches.

THE TAMMANY ELECTIONS.

At the anniversary meeting of Tammany Society to-night, the following officers will be installed with all the unique ceremonies peculiar to this organization: John Kelly, Thomas Dunlap, Thomas L. Donnelly, William H. Wickham, Abram S. Hewitt, Bernard Kelley, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Miles B. Andrus, William Walsh, William C. Conner, Frederick Smyth, Henry L. Clinton, and George J. Forrest, Sachems; Joel Stevens, Secretary; Arthur Leary, Treasurer; Wilson Small, Sagamore; and John D. Newman, Wiskinskie. According to the prescribed rule, the Sachems should meet shortly after their installation to elect a Grand Sachem for the ensuing year. A Grand Sachem cannot be elected to serve two successive terms, but Grand Sachem Schell has served three terms, holding over by a prearranged default of an election each time, in the same manner as Tweed did for several years. Mr. Schell is to hold over for a fourth term this year by a similar default.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

OPENING MEETING OF THE CONGRESS AT DETROIT, MICH.

TWO PAPERS READ—MR. DAVID A. WELLS ON THE RELATION OF MATERIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS TO SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT—D. A. WASSON ON CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, May 11.—The American Social Science Convention held its first meeting yesterday at Detroit, in the Grand Opera-house, which was filled by a very large and refined audience, of whom very many were ladies. There had been numerous arrivals during the day, and all the expected speakers were present. The proceedings were commenced by the President of the local Social Science Association, Judge Walker, a prominent lawyer of Detroit, who welcomed his auditors in the name of the social scientists of Michigan to the famous City of the Straits. There had been a time, he said, when Americans were not so welcome in Detroit, which was originally of French founding, and had afterward become a true loyal city of England, fighting against Americans and sending out troops and Indians to harass the borders from Maine to Kentucky at the very time when those deeds were done for which centennial celebrations were being held in all the thirteen old colonies. But Detroit had forgotten now that it had ever been on the wrong side, and had even forgiven the capture of its Gov. Hamilton by an American officer. Since 1796 it had been undeviatingly loyal to the Stars and Stripes, and it was both happy and proud to welcome to its streets the representatives of a science which, though achieved in the popular heart, was appreciated by advanced men in every part of the world. He concluded by introducing to them Hon. David A. Wells, of Connecticut, the President of the Association. Mr. Wells, who was received with great cordiality and considerable cheering, delivered the following lecture:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In welcoming you to this first meeting in the States of the North-west of the American Association for the Promotion of Social Science, with the address which ancient custom and a recognition of the fitness of things seems to require should be made by the presiding officer on such occasions, I propose to ask your attention to a line of thought touching two agencies, which, perhaps more than any other, are contributing to the molding and development of society, namely, the production or accumulation, and the distribution of that which we call capital, meaning thereby abundance of all those things which contribute to our well-being, comfort, and happiness. My first proposition is that never before in the history of the world has man, through the control which he has obtained over the forces of nature, and the use which he has made of such control, been able to produce so much with a given amount of personal effort. An old and familiar illustration of this is embodied in the statement that in Great Britain alone, the force evolved through the combustion of coal and applied to the performance of mechanical work is equivalent to the muscular power of at least 100,000,000 men; or, to state the case differently, the result attained to is the same as if the actual laboring population of Great Britain had been increased twelve fold, without necessitating any corresponding increase in production for the support and sustenance of this additional number.

What is yet to be accomplished in the way of increasing the proportion of product to manual labor time alone can show; but there is no evidence at present to indicate that we are approaching any limitation to further progress in this direction. A writer in the London *Economist* in 1873, evidently most conversant with his subject, claimed that the industry of the population of Great Britain at that time, taken man for man, was nearly twice as productive as it was in 1850; and I do not think any one can review the industrial experience of the United States as a whole since 1860 but what must feel satisfied that our average gain in the power of production during that time, and in spite of the war, has not been less than from fifteen to twenty per cent. And if this statement should seem to any to be exaggerated, it is well to call to mind that it is mainly within the last fifteen years that the very great improvements in machinery adapted to agriculture have come into general use; that, whereas, a few years ago men on the great plains of the West cut grain with the cradle and sickle, toiling from early morn to dewy eve, in the hottest period of the year, the same work may be done now almost as a matter of recreation—the director of a mechanical reaper entering the field behind a pair of horses, with gloves on his hands and an umbrella over his head, and in this style finishing the work in one-tenth of the time which twenty men would formerly have required, and in a manner much more satisfactory. I would also recall to you that in the manufacture of boots and shoes three men now, with the aid of machinery, can produce as much in a given time as six men, unaided, could have done in 1860; that we have forty thousand more miles of railroad now than we then had to assist us in the work of exchange and distribution; that we can send our telegrams now for less than half what it actually cost to do the work in 1866; and, finally, taking the Pennsylvania Central Railroad as a type, that we can send our freight at an average of 1 48-100 of a cent per ton per mile, as compared with a charge of 2 41-100 on the same road for the same service in 1869.

We are often accustomed to speak of, and perhaps look forward to, a period which we call "millennial;" which is to be characterized in particular by an absence of want of all those things which minister to our material comfort and happiness; but when that period arrives, if it ever does, one of two things must take place—either man must so far change his nature as to be able to exist in comfort without a supply of all those objects which are comprised under the general terms, food, clothing, shelter, and luxuries, or else the forces of nature must be so much further subordinated and brought under our control as to do all our work for us, instead of now doing only a part, and thus become in every respect our sole ministers and servants.

But when that time comes, then all material wealth, as we ordinarily understand it, must disappear, for that only is wealth which has exchangeable value, and that only has exchangeable value which is desired, but we can neither value nor desire that which, like the air, is at all times given to all in excess of any possible use or necessity. But, fanciful as may be this speculation, it is nevertheless a most interesting and suggestive circumstance, that all of our true material progress is constantly in this same direction, inasmuch as the great result of every new invention or discovery in economic processes is to eliminate or discharge value—making those things cheap which were before dear, and bringing within the reach and use of all what before were exclusively for the use and enjoyment of the few. Thus, for example, the British commercial reports indicate that the ability of the population of Russia and of Germany to consume cotton has at least doubled since 1851; that in Sweden the increase has been four-fold, and in Paraguay five-fold. And not merely has the consumption of cotton cloth increased in near and remote regions, but the ratio of absorption among the working classes of Europe of articles which a generation ago were to them luxuries has also been most rapid and remarkable—the ratio of increase having been most marked in the yearly *per capita* consumption of meats, tea, sugar, coffee, cocoa, wines, and spirits.

But, gratifying as these evidences of increasing abundance certainly are, the cry of the poor, at least to the superficial observer, seems not less loud, and the difficulties of earning a living, or of getting on in the world, seem not less potent than they have always been, while the discontent with the inequalities of social condition are certainly more strikingly manifested than at any former period. To understand fully the origin of this social paradox is to presuppose a full understanding of the whole domain of social science, or of the laws and phenomena involved in all societary relations—a degree and comprehensiveness of knowledge which it is safe to affirm has been attained to by no man. But there is at the same time a record of experience indicating the duties which are incumbent on society in respect to some of these matters to which I would next ask your attention.

In the first stage of society, property can hardly be said to exist at all, or it exists in common. In the second stage individual rights appear, but property is to a great extent held and transferred by force, and the generally accepted principle governing its distribution is, that "might confers right." As society has progressed, however, the reign of violence and lawlessness has gradually diminished, until now the acquisition and retention of property has come to depend on superiority of intellect, quickness of perception, skill in adaptation, in the cunning and the quick being arrayed against the ignorant and the slow; while the principle which has come to be the generally accepted basis of all commercial, industrial, and financial transactions is succinctly expressed by the coarse and selfish proverb, "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindermost;" and if we consider these terms as symbolical, and for the word "devil" substitute absence of abundance, want, misery, and privation, and for the word "hindermost" the masses who constitute the bulk of every densely-populated community, then, it must be confessed, that the devil has thus far been eminently successful. But the governing and controlling influences of society—meaning thereby the rich, the well-to-do, and most intelligent classes—have for a considerable time found out one thing of importance and are beginning to find out another theory of even greater significance.

The thing they have found out is that it is not for the interest of any portion of society, regarded simply from the standpoint of individual selfishness, and not in accordance with the religion of Christ and humanity, to allow the devil to take, anywhere or to any extent, the hindermost; and the theory which they are beginning to find out is that the hindermost, who constitute in this struggle for the acquirement and retention of property the masses, are becoming fast conscious of their power and influence, and are determined of themselves that they will not, if they can help it, be captured by the devil of civilization; and, if obliged to succumb to him, may, like the Communists of Paris, endeavor to draw down with them the whole fabric of society into one common vortex of destruction.

Out of the first of these discoveries have come schools, hospitals, churches, sanitary, and social reforms, the spirit and power of charity and all brotherly kindness; out of the second, strikes, trades-unions, the crystallizing antagonisms of labor against capital, the spirit and teachings of socialism, the practices of communism. It took society a good while to make the first discovery; but it has been forced upon it through bitter and costly experience. There was probably no less of kindness of heart 500 years ago among individuals than now; no less of natural sympathy with the poor; no less of individual religious zeal to do as we would be done by. But society certainly did not think as now, in respect to these things which society only can properly control and regulate; as for example, sanitary reform, general education, protection of private rights and the like.

Furthermore as showing how social science investigations are taking propositions of this character out of the domain of philanthropic theory, and making them practical matter of fact demonstrations, I submit to you the following illustrations: Thus it has been estimated, in England, that the ordinary expenses of bringing up a child from infancy to fourteen in the best managed institutions or asylums cannot be put down at less than 4s. 6d., or somewhat over $1 per week, and for the United States is undoubtedly much greater. But taking the minimum sum as the basis of estimate, and allowing nothing for any outlay for education or amusement, the cost at fifteen, will have amounted, without interest, to more than $800, and at eighteen, allowing for all expenditures and for interest, each individual may be regarded as an investment by society of at least $1,500, of capital economized for production.

Now, if from this period the individual fails to fully earn his own living, society loses not only the amount expended for his bringing up, but somebody else must be taxed on labor and capital to provide for his future support and maintenance, so that the general stock of abundance at the disposal of society is not increased but diminished. If the individual turns pauper or mendicant, and does nothing whatever for his support, his cost to society will be greater though somewhat differently apportioned. If he turns thief, he will be supported even yet more expensively by the community, for he will be maintained by plunder or in prison. But in whatever condition he may live, either idle or vicious, in prison or out of prison, the loss incurred by the community through each such individual for his life, which after the attainment of fourteen, according to the life-insurance tables, is likely to continue about forty years, could not be less than $5,000—a loss in Massachusetts alone, in which State at least one in fourteen of the entire population is a pauper, a criminal, or needlessly idle and dependent, would be equivalent to an unproductive expenditure of over $500,000,000 of capital—the results of some other person's labor for each and every generation. And thus it is that, reasoning from a purely economic point of view, and leaving all moral and religious conditions out of sight, we arrive at an absolute demonstration that the very best thing society can do to promote its purely material interests is to so far abandon its old principle of "each man for himself," that each man shall concern himself with the welfare of his neighbors and fellow-citizens, to the extent, at least, of seeing that the devil be no where permitted to take even the humblest and weakest of the hindermost.

The study and investigation of these questions of taxation, currency, and the production and distribution of wealth, said one of our best known philanthropists lately, are all very well and undoubtedly most important. But somehow they do not interest me. They seem to me to be wholly material, while the great theory, in my opinion, to be worked for on behalf of society is the attainment of a larger life.

Now, as to this ultimate issue and end of all our effort, I fully agree. A larger life is the one thing essential. It is the consummation of all sound progress; the crowning glory of all Christian civilization, the aspiration of a future state of existence. But on this earth, and while we continue in the flesh, in order that there may be a larger life, there must be an exemption from such servitude of toil as precludes leisure; and in order that there may be more leisure, much less want, there must be greater abundance; and in order that there can be greater abundance there must be larger production, more economical using, and a more equitable distribution, so that instead of there being any real or fancied antagonism or diversity of interest between the work of investigating and determining the laws which govern the production and distribution of wealth, and the business of calling men to a larger and a higher life, the women, as society is at present constituted, must be the forerunners and coadjutors of the men, or the labor of the latter, as has been too often the case, will be labor in vain. If this proposition be correct, then it is a condition precedent to the future progress and well-being of society—first, that there shall be continually increasing abundance; and, second, that this abundance shall also to the greatest extent consistent with the retention and exercise of individual freedom, be equally distributed among the masses. And the great question of the age, one which the course of events shows we must before long, either voluntarily or involuntarily, meet and answer, is, how can these ends be best accomplished?

By the majority of those who have undertaken to discuss these questions in the interest of labor the idea is a favorite one, that the ends desired can be more fully and rapidly attained through the enactment of law; but in respect to the extent to which the law is to be made operative, the ideas which are entertained and expressed have no little of diversity. In Europe, the masses, emerging from the sluggishness and torpor in which for centuries like brutes they have been content to suffer and to wait, and grasping at once the idea—long familiar to the people of this country—that all men are created equal, have speedily passed to a conviction that because thus created equal they have in common with all an equal right to all acquired property. And, hence, we find such leaders of the labor movement as Prudhom, and others in Europe, assuming and maintaining the position that "property is theft," and demanding that through legislation the State shall take possession of all property, and provide for all its citizens an equal and adequate support.

Now, it would seem as if no argument could be needed in this country to expose the wickedness and folly of such a proposition; and yet such doctrines, in a thinly-disguised form, are continually preached in this country by men claiming to be respectable and intelligent, to a much greater extent than the community are generally aware; and not only preached, but received with an apparently increasing favor and interest. Thus, for example, in a tract issued by one of the recognized leaders of the eight-hour movement in Massachusetts, I find the statement that the ultimate end and meaning of this special labor reform movement to be the compulsory limitation of labor by legislative enactment to six hours per day, and that out of this and co-operation it will follow that "the commonest or most obscure laborer will live, if he chooses, in a dwelling as beautiful and as convenient as any which are now monopolized by the wealthy." To render his plan, however, in any degree practicable, the author singularly omitted to provide by statute that all men should be born with an exact physical and mental capacity for production; and if any one by increased industry and economy should perchance produce more than another, the surplus should be forcibly taken from him without compensation. Under such circumstances it cannot be doubted that all at no distant day would come to live in houses of great similarity, but the style of architecture which would prevail would probably closely resemble that which now characterizes those truly free localities, like the desert of Sahara, the interior of Cuffee's land, or the domains of the Esquimaux. Other illustrations to the same effect may be found in the circumstance that a paper is now issued regularly in New-England which is devoted mainly to the object of combating the receipt of interest for the loan or use of capital, or, what is the same thing, of combating abundance or accumulation; that the same idea finds favor in numerous pamphlets recently issued in various parts of the country, and some of which exhibit no small ability; and, finally, in the disposition so frequently evinced by our legislative bodies to deal with corporate property, in accordance with the principle of might rather than in accordance with the principle of right.

Allow me to call your attention to an illustration of the extreme slowness with which that which we call capital accumulates even under the most favorable circumstances. By the census of 1870 the aggregate wealth of the United States, making all due allowance for duplicate valuations, was not in excess of $25,000,000,000. But, vast as this sum is, and difficult as it certainly is for the mind to form any adequate conception of it, it is nevertheless most interesting to inquire what it is that, measured by human effort, it represents. And the answer is, that it represents the surplus result of all the labor, skill, and thought exerted, and all the capital earned and saved or brought into the country for the last 280 years, or ever since the country became practically the home of civilized man. Now, with capital or the instrumentality for creating abundance, increasing thus slowly, it certainly stands to reason that we need to be exceedingly careful lest by doing anything to impair its security we impair also its rate of increase; and we accordingly find, as we should naturally expect from the higher education of our people, that the idea of a compulsory division of acquired property finds but comparatively few advocates upon this side of the Atlantic.

But at the same time we cannot deny that many of the most intelligent of the men interested in the labor-reform movement in this country, taking as the basis of their reasoning the large nominal aggregate of the national wealth, and the large advance which has recently been made in the power of production, and considering them in the abstract, irrespective of time or distribution, have nevertheless adopted the idea that the amount of the present annual product of labor and capital is sufficient for all, and that all that it is necessary to do to insure comfort and abundance to the masses, is for the State to intervene and compel its more equitable distribution.

Now, that a more equitable distribution of the results of production is desirable, and that such a distribution does not take place to the extent that it might without impairing the exercise of individual freedom, must be admitted; but before undertaking to make laws on the subject, it is of the utmost importance to find out how much we have really got to divide. Let us see.

Stated in money, the maximum value of the annual product of the United States is probably not in excess of seven thousand millions; of which the value of the annual product of all our agriculture—our cotton and corn, our beef and our pork, our hay our wheat, and all other articles—is returned by the census, with undoubted approximative accuracy, at less than one-half this sum, or in round numbers, $2,500,000,000.

But while this sum of estimated yearly income, like the figures which report the aggregate of our national wealth, is so vast as to be almost beyond the power of mental conception, there is yet one thing about it which is certain and can be readily comprehended; and that is, that of whole product, whether we measure it in money or in any other way, fully nine-tenths, and probably a larger proportion, must be immediately consumed, in order that we may simply live and make good the waste and loss of capital previously accumulated, leaving not more than one-tenth to be applied in the form of accumulation effecting future increased production and development.

Or, to state the case differently, and at the same time illustrate how small, even under the most favorable circumstances can be the annual surplus of production over consumption, it is only necessary to compare the largest estimate of value of the annual product with the largest estimate of the aggregate of national wealth, to see that practically after 250 years of toiling and saving we have only managed as a nation to get about three and a half years ahead in the way of subsistence; and that now if, as a whole people, we should stop making and producing, and repairing waste and deterioration, and devote ourselves exclusively to amusement and idleness, living on the accumulations of our former labors, or the accumulations of our fathers, *four* years would be more than sufficient to starve three-fourths of us out of existence, and reduce the other fourth to a condition of semi-barbarism; a result, on the whole, which it is well to think of in connection with the promulgation of certain new theories, that the best way of creating abundance and promoting comfort and happiness is by decreasing the aggregate and the opportunities for production. In fact, there are few things more transitory and perishable than that which we call capital, and as embodied in the ordinary forms we see about us, its duration is not, on an average, in excess of the life of a generation.

The railroad system of the country is estimated to have cost more than $2,000,000,000, but if left to itself, without renewals or repairs, its value as property in ten years would almost entirely vanish. And so with our ships, our machinery, our tools, and implements; and even our land when cultivated without renovation, for it is to be remembered that these same forces of nature, which we have mastered and made subservient for the work of production, are also our greatest natural enemies, and if left to themselves will tear down and destroy much more rapidly than under guidance they will aggregate and build up. A single night was sufficient in Chicago to utterly destroy what was equivalent to one-quarter of the whole surplus product which, during the preceding year, the nation had accumulated; and of all the material wealth of the great and rich nations of antiquity, of Egyptian, Assyrian, Tyrian, and Roman civilization, nothing whatever has come down to us, except singularly enough those things, which like their public monuments, could never have been possessed of a money valuation! But the inferences which we are warranted in drawing from these facts and figures are by no means exhausted. Supposing the value of your annual product—$7,000,000,000—to be equally divided among our personal population of 40,000,000! Then the average income of each individual would be $175 per annum—out of which food, fuel, clothing, shelter, education, traveling expenses, and means of enjoyment are to be provided, all taxes paid, all waste, loss, and depreciation made good, and any surplus available as new capital added to former accumulations.

Now, if at first thought this deduction of the average individual income of our people seems small, it should be remembered that it is based on an estimate of annual national product, greater both in the aggregate and in proportion to numbers than is enjoyed by any other nation, our compeers in wealth and civilization; and further, that this $175 is not the sum which we actually receive, but the average sum which each would receive were the whole annual product divided equally. But as a practical matter, we know it is not divided equally, and, furthermore, that so long as men are born with different natural capacities, it never will be so divided. Some will receive, and do receive as their share of the annual product, the annual average we have stated, multiplied by hundreds and even thousands, which of course necessitates that very many others shall receive proportionally less. And how much less is indicated by recent investigations, which show that for the whole country the average earnings of laborers and comparatively unskilled workmen, is not, on an average, in excess of $400 per annum, the maximum amount being received in New-England and the minimum in the Southern or former slave-holding States; which sum, assuming that the families of all these men consist of four (the census of 1870 says five)—two adults and two children—would give $100 as the average amount which each individual of the class referred to produces, and also the amount to which each such individual must be restricted in consumption; for it is clear that no man can consume more than he produces, unless he can in some way obtain the product of some other man's labor without giving him an equivalent for it.

We are led to a conclusion that, notwithstanding the wonderful extent to which we have been enabled to use and control the forces of nature for the purpose of increasing the power of production, the time has not yet come when society in the United States can command such a degree of absolute abundance as to justify and warrant any class or individual, rich or poor, and, least of all, those who depend on the product of each day's labor to meet each day's needs, in doing anything which can in any way tend to diminish abundance. And, furthermore, that the agency of law, even if invoked to the fullest extent in compelling distribution, must be exceedingly limited in its operations.

Street processions, marching after flags and patriotic mottoes, even if held every day in the week, will never change the conditions which govern production and compensation. Idleness produces nothing but weeds and rust, and such products are not marketable anywhere, though society often pays for them most dearly.

Mr. Wells then discussed at some length the nature of the principal obstacles which, in his opinion, stand in the way of the attainment of a greater degree of abundance and a more equitable distribution in the United States, and consequently hinder the attainment of a longer life, and enforced his several propositions with a great variety of illustrations.

At the conclusion of the address, which though long was listened to with unfailing interest and unflagging attention, Mr. Lincoln, the Secretary of the Health Department of the association, read a report, which at some length summarized what would be placed before the association at subsequent meetings. The more important of these were papers on the health of the pupils in public schools, on gymnastics for schools, on injurious effects of school-life upon the nervous system, on the office of Medical Inspector of Public Schools, on the effect of school-life upon the eyes of children, and on architectural plans for schools.

At the close of this report Prof. Adams, of Michigan University, who was very warmly received, read a paper by Prof. Wasson, of Stuttgardt, upon the relations of Church and State in Germany. This very remarkable effort, which excited profound interest, was as follows:

During the great debate of March 5, 1870, in the Austrian Parliament, the chief orator of the Ultramones talked continually of the "Apostolic Empire" which the heathenish modern State was seeking to supplant. In that phrase lay the whole secret of the Ultramontane creed. According to this the church is not simply nor characteristically a system of faith or worship, but an empire, a system of despotic government, supernatural in origin, supernaturally authorized, officered, and sustained still. The imperial head is a sacerdotal censor, more absolute in power than the Roman Augustus ever was, or any successor of Augustus; the Bishops are prefects or satraps, ruling absolutely in their dioceses, save as subjects to the papal shah; the parochial clergy are local magistrates, ruling also in the degree; the laity are subjects, pure and simple, bound to obey implicitly in thought, in conscience, and in deed the "divine" authority set over them.

The idea of religion, it is seen here, disappears in that government. Everything turns upon the acquisition and exercise of power. Official power—that is religion, and its unrestraint the freedom of that religion; power is alpha and omega, first and last. By an extraordinary revolution of sentiment this spirit has within the present century risen newly out of a distant past, gained in the church a complete ascendant, and obtained a commission to plague the world for a season.

In the latter half of the eighteenth century the imperial pretensions of Rome had become little more than a reminiscence; and when, in 1773, Clementa XIV. signified his submission by dissolving and abolishing the "Society of Jesus"—ever the knights and paladins of the apostolic Empire—it seemed quite over with mediæval Romanism. Wherever one looked 100 years since appeared only tokens that sacerdotal Cæsarism was to pass quite away forever. And so it probably had passed away, but for the immense social explosion which soon followed. Strange from what causes great effects in history proceed! Of all men in the world those of 1793 were to be the restorers of priestly imperialism. Robespierre did for Rome what Loyola, the Jacobin Club, and the Society of Jesus had been unable to accomplish—a lesson for all radicals and reformers.

The wild, terrible fears of overturn, war, conquest, and carnage wrought a total transformation in the temper of Europe. The outcast priesthood won sympathy by their sufferings, and were hardened in the school of affliction. The people, harassed, beggared, decimated, lost hope in this world, fled for a refuge from despair to the consolations of religion. Governments and statesmen, inspired with a supreme horror for revolution, saw its source in Jacobin unbelief, and security for the future only in a new "union of throne and altar." So on all sides, in all ranks—here from a simple, impassioned impulse of religion, there from motives of a class interest or of political prudence—there was a turning of eyes and desires to the Church. Meanwhile, toward the Pope personally there was a new sentiment. He had been a brother in affliction. Deprived of his lands, led captive from Italy, five years a prisoner, he must hold Napoleon in abhorrence, which was a great virtue, while as head of the Church he possessed a yet greater one and the greatest of all possible virtues, that of being immutably conservative. What weighed, even in Protestant eyes, a small matter of theology against those supreme recommendations? Protestants could not zealously enough show that it weighed nothing. So Neibuhr was as zealous for Rome as a modern ultramontane, and utterly scorned all precautions against its power. And thus it came to pass that in 1814 Pius VII. returned in triumph to the Holy City amid such a chorus of blessings as the divided confessions of Europe had scarce ever united in before. The only unhappy were the people of his own States. They had been surfeited with the sweets of priestly rule and would have been excused from a further enjoyment of the luxury. Of course, their whim could not be indulged. The Pope was to be a chief bulwark against revolution and must be built strongly.

It soon appeared that another spirit had come back with him. He had had his lesson and had learned from it—to profit or otherwise. Among his very earliest exercises of power were the restoration of the inquisition and of the index office designed for the suppression of all knowledge not favorable to the doctrine and dignity of Rome. But before these, and his very first act, stood another which told trumpet-tongued how decidedly the tide had turned. It was the reconstitution of the Order of Jesus, after a dissolution of forty-one years. These restless agitators, these apostles of governing religion, these ever steadfast champions of the sacerdotal empire were to set again at work. It signified much.

Against this ominous act Catholic Portugal alone of all the powers of Europe protested, the Protestant powers, one and all, looking on serene. But there were eminent Catholics who saw in it a sure prognostic of evil, and raised their voices in emphatic remonstrance. Wessenberg, already, meantime, was one of them. "If," he wrote Metternich, "the Order shall gain a foothold in Germany, a long and violent contest of light with darkness may be foreseen—a contest that will be alike dangerous to the peace of the Church and the tranquillity of the State." The Order did gain a foothold in Germany, and the prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter.

Another spirit had come—the apostolic empire was in the air. Everything proved the new turn. Those of the clergy whose culture dated from before the revolution, and who were often men of liberal sentiments, were already old; and as they yielded to years, young men stepped into their places, who were children of the anti-revolutionary passion, not seldom of very imperfect culture, and bred in a period when minds were singularly concentrated upon the one thought of force. To such men the new, or newly revived, religion of empire was peculiarly congenial; and as their numbers grew, and as they began to feel one another by sympathetic contact, the set toward sacerdotal imperialism became strong. Succeeding revolutions of 1830 and 1848 brought new waves of reaction, upon whose crests this spirit rode. Then came a young doctrinaire—liberalism—to rend its show-phrases and play unwittingly into its hand; and all the while Jesuitism, secret, subtle, incessant, has been carrying on its labor of indoctrination with a success due largely indeed to its masterly craft and tireless activity, but due yet more to the situation in which the Church is placed, and the tendencies to which it is subject.

Catholic religion is no proper subject of civil law, but Roman government within the State is such, and we see not what else should be such, if not that; so the matter was understood in 1821, and upon that understanding an arrangement was made, and a conflict exists in Germany to-day only because ultramontanism has cast away the sense of the Church itself at that time, and is now bent upon obtaining for Roman government in Prussia an unqualified privilege, with fredom from all restraints of civil law.

The breach came in 1837. In November, 1836, died the Bishop von Hommer of Trier. A minority of three young men in the chapter were intent upon forcing the Government in defiance of the treaty, upon the Irish veto, that is, upon the mere privilege to erase a name or two from a list of candidates, which they would hand in. They wrote to the Pope for instructions. He replied at once, highly applauding their zeal, and darkly intimating that though they were bound to choose one whom they believed acceptable to the Government, yet they had a liberty as to the mode of arriving at such belief! The wink was enough, the majority at once gave in, and the chapter proceeded straightway to believe that Arnoldi, one of the very agitators who had made the trouble, was the acceptable man; and though the Royal Commissioner on the spot protested in the King's name, their belief remained immovable! Of such advantage is it to have a power of believing well kept in practice. Arnoldi was chosen and promptly confirmed by the people, and when the Prussian Government remonstrated at Rome Cardinal Lambruschini, the Pope's Secretary of State, answered with cool effrontery that Prussia had only itself to thank for the difficulty; it should in 1821 have been content with the Irish veto. In that style, with such exhibition of truth and honor, the treaty was first violated, nor from that time to this has any Bishop been chosen in fair accordance with its terms, and yet Prussia is aggressor.

At the same date came the first quarrel about marriage rights, which the learned Freedburg calls the direct precessor of the present one. Some years before the order had been suddenly received that of all marriages between Protestants and Catholics the children should be educated exclusively as Catholics. If the parties would not pledge themselves beforehand to such effect, the Priest should refuse his sanction to the marriage—that is, make it impossible. Neither such an infringement upon parental rights nor such an extortion from the affections of young men and women of means to a slow, incessant encroachment upon other confessions were in accordance with lay notions of justice. The Government interposed, and through the good offices of the Bishop of Trier, whose death has just been mentioned, it was arranged that the parties to a mixed marriage should agree fully about the religious education of their children. Soon after this one Droste-Vischering was proposed for Archbishop of Cologne. He was a bigoted Romanist, but of marvelous sanctity, and the Crown Prince, afterward Frederick William IV., whose reverence of sanctity was extreme, urged his claims with ardor. The old King doubted, but yielded to his son's wishes, and gave his approval at last. Before doing so, however, he inquired of the candidate whether he would accept and uphold the existing arrangement as to mixed marriages. Surely and most willingly he would do so, the holy man replied. He was chosen, broke his word without a scruple, renewed the oppressive order, and pressed it with energy. The Government expostulated with him. He would hear no word. Others asked him to resign, as he had obtained his place by pledges which he refused to keep. No, he would not resign; he would remain in office to enforce that order. At length he was arrested and imprisoned, righteously, one must say, but with some inattention to regular forms which gave offense to the liberals. Meantime his brother ecclesiastics had all followed his lead, renewing the tyrannical order; the Government declared it void, and forbade every attempt to enforce it, but was defied, as it is now; sacerdotal appeals to the populace stirred up fanatic passion; Austria, intent on occupying its rival with internal dissensions, diligently fanned the flames which the clerical incendiaries kindled; the whole kingdom was in a blaze, and though the fire has since smoldered, it has always been there ready to be blown up, as it has been of late, and—Prussia is the aggressor!

In the year 1840 Frederick William IV. came to the throne, with his sentimentalisms and infatuations. This remarkable man, richly cultivated and of fine sensibilities, was saturated to the marrow with the feeling of that "romantic school" whose adherents looked back with fanatic reverence to the "religious ages"—otherwise known as the "dark ages"—and saw hope for the world only in a restoration of their spirit. Protestants by birthright, most of these went over ultimately to the Church of Rome, and, though the King did not doubt them, he had for that Church an awful, an exceedingly awful, respect. "Holy Church" should be profaned by no laic touch; the State should stand before it with hushed voice and bowed head. A monarch dominated by such fantasies could hardly have come at a more unsuitable conjuncture. But there he was, and the consequence was that, in face of a sacerdotal fanaticism, newly avowed, and hot with the lust of conquest, all the defenses of the State were abandoned, and all the means by which defense could be maintained abolished. Everything was given recklessly into the hands of the Bishops, the church property, the parochial clergy, the higher institutions of education, the common schools, the common people they should mold and make at will; and they should will for the occasion; wherever the Government was ready to yield, they were more than ready to press forward. And so from that time on they could breed the people to blind obedience, could discriminate in the clergy against all liberality of sentiment and culture, and against all independence of character, and could raise up for their use a menial priesthood, ignorant of science, of general literature, almost of Latin, but bigoted as ignorant, and arrogant toward the State as abject toward their masters. The infection spread to other confessions, and one significant effect was that the public schools were deliberately debased; it became a more important qualification of a common-school teacher that he should be able to recite fifty hymns than that he should be acquainted properly with the rule of three, and the instruction in geography was curtailed to make room for the catechism.

Then came the Constitution of 1850, supported by the Liberals. This Constitution, greatly to their satisfaction, guaranteed what is called "the freedom of the Church," but with neglect of all qualifying terms, such the Liberals of Frankfort, in 1848, had not forgotten to add.

Well, so much good, whatever of evil had come of the system, then: Rome was content, there would be no quarrel with the Church more, so one might say. Had that, indeed, been gained we would acknowledge it as of worth, if not worth the price paid. Let us pass, however, to the year 1865, and see what effect fifteen years of such freedom had upon the dispositions of the Church. In 1865 those Prussian laws remained, the system was unchanged; but at a conference in Rome, upon the selection of a German Archbishop, Cardinal Reisach made it clear to the Pope "that the war with the Protestant State could not be longer delayed," and that Ketteler (Bishop of Mainz, an able man and noted clerical agitator) was the man to conduct it in Prussia. That was the outcome of all. Prussia had submitted to be robbed of its rights under the treaty of 1821; a King, infatuated with affection for "Holy Church," had considered only how he might show it favor; a juvenile liberalism had aided to make it absolutely independent of the State, while leaving the latter its tributary, and to endow its official heads with a freedom of despotic power that would everywhere seem barbarous without the word Church to grace it; and the reward of all was that Rome, secretly selecting its Generals for a war to be opened in Prussia against the Protestant State in general—and, the Church is not—is never—the aggressor!

But how could the case be otherwise? Prussia, despite all, was committing two deadly sins against Rome—first, by being there Protestant Prussia still; secondly, by growing in political importance, and looking to take the lead in Germany. With those offenses on its head, it could be no successful candidate for Roman favor; and the more, by indulging in despotic "freedom" in the Church, it permitted or aided the Ultramontane spirit to gain the ascendant there, the more it made the Church its enemy.

And so, when the year following the decisive date of 1866 arrived, the voice of Ultramontanism throughout Europe was one, and its cry "Down, down with Prussia!" But Prussia went up, not down, and a firm unity of Germany impended. If the "war upon the Protestant State" was to be waged with success, Prussia must be crushed first of all. If Prussia was to be crushed, Ultramontanism must have new powers, and to gain these must give the Church itself a new, more distinctively military discipline. And so the Vatican Council was resolved upon. That was meant, out of question, as a war measure, and the Council was shamelessly packed to make sure of the result desired. The whole Church was to be wrought into the unity and texture of a whip-lash, and given into the Pope's hands to be swung by him at will. So armed, he would surely be able to scourge back the Protestant State into its proper menial place—perhaps to begin that final extinction of it which a gracious Providence must have decreed as to come soon or late.

Meantime, in France, Ultramontanism, under the especial countenance of Eugenie, was forcing the sick, weak Emperor into a war with Germany, whose special design was to cripple Prussia, rob her of territory, and put a final veto upon German unity. As this impended, the Ultramontanes of Bavaria strained every nerve to keep back, against treaty obligations, the contingent of that Kingdom, while in Würtemberg the clerical party had for two years been supporting the democrats in a violent assault upon the Prussian Alliance. But the soldiers of Bavaria and Würtemberg fought in rank with the rest, and when the struggle was over Pius IX., his infallibility scourge in hand, found himself confronted with a German Empire of forty millions under a Protestant head. It was "a mysterious dispensation of Providence." But fourteen or sixteen millions of the forty millions belonged to him, and the chiefs of these lost no time in showing that they were to be depended on. At the first meeting of the Reichstag, the clerical party, without a shadow of excuse in any action of the Government, formed themselves promptly into a solid body in opposition.

It was clearly time to appoint that strange, "freedom" its just and necessary limits. And so tardy and reluctant, Prussia struck at last into the only right road, that of ordering what is just toward the Church, and exacting what is just from it, by independent legislation. Baden had done so in 1860—Würtemburg in 1862. With these regulations before it, and with a close following of their general tenor, the Prussian Parliament set to work and brought out the four laws of May, 1872.

These laws rest, of course, upon a different system from our own. In Prussia, the Catholic, like the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, has the footing of an established Church, endowed, supported in part, specially protected and privileged by the State. The system assumed, an American who looks into this legislation is simply amazed. Can it be, he says, that these are indeed the laws against which such a shriek has gone forth? The first provides for an academical education of the clergy of all the established churches, without interference with their theology, and provides also for a right of the Government to object to the settlement of any one in a clerical office—in either of the established churches, that is—if he is a convicted criminal or under indictment for a criminal offense, or if facts warrant the conclusion that he will avail himself of his position to incite resistance to the laws and procure a breach of the public peace. The facts must be stated, and thirty days are allowed for a contrary showing. The second and third laws provide for a just protection of the clergy and laity as against abuses of ecclesiastical power—leaving to the Bishops, nevertheless, a large "disciplinary power," notably more than is allowed by Würtemberg, where there is no complaint. The fourth law secures to every adult citizen the right to withdraw peaceably from the Church if such be his wish.

Six months after the passage of these laws, the Archbishop of Guesen-Posen had in forty-three several instances proceeded to important acts in open defiance of them. That is a sample, and will serve in place of further detail.

The Government took up with visible reluctance the glove thus insolently cast down. Compelled at length to act, it tried at first the effect of fines only, hoping that a resort to severer penal measures might be avoided. Its mildness was miscalculated. The fines were not paid, or were paid by others than the mere offenders, and in either case were laughed to scorn. Archbishop Ledochowski was without a carriage and horses a day or two, these being taken on execution; but he recovered them without loss to his own pocket, and drove in state as before, dreadfully "persecuted," of course, but not quite in a style to recall the solemnities of the holy inquisition. These measures failing, the sharper penalty of imprisonment was applied by the courts; but a man confined in comfortable quarters, well wined and dined and treated with ceremony, while made a hero and a martyr of out of doors, with a Cardinal's hat, it may be, awaiting him, and with the hope of one day issuing a conqueror, may easily hold out six months, a year, two years at furthest; so this correction did not suffice. Then the offices of incorrigible offenders were judicially declared vacant, and the administration of the temporal affairs thereto pertaining made over to Government functionaries—the vacancy to continue until again filled by the Church, in accordance with the requirements of the law. To choose a successor in such a case would be, however, to abandon the ecclesiastical insurrection, and of this there is small sign as yet. And now Dr. Falk, Minister of Public Culture, proposes a further step—namely, that the State no longer pay the priests who persistently trample upon its laws. This is thought a fearful audacity of persecution. It is deliberately maintained that the Government is bound to go on paying these persons, while they openly, obstinately, break its laws and defy its authority. That again tells of a state of mind whose standards of right and duty are to mere worldy sense incomprehensible.

It appears from this slight survey that the breach of engagement has been with the Church; that the several dates of 1837, 1840, 1850, 1865, 1866, 1870, 1872, represent either permitted advances or premeditated aggressions on its part; that the fault of Prussia has consisted simply in yielding too much; and that the nation was forced at last to a point where it must either refuse to yield further, or as good as sign itself a province and dependency of the Ultramontane empire.

At the conclusion of this thoughtful and interesting essay the meeting was adjourned until the following morning, when the regular business of the convention will commence. The business resolves itself into three sections; one, a conference on State charities, over which Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, presides, which is attended by delegates from State Boards of Public Charity from New-York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin; the next section is the Department of Health, over which Dr. Fanard, of Detroit, presides. The general meeting of the Convention commences with questions of finance, especially Southern finance, and will be presided over by Hon. B. D. Wells.

BASE BALL.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, played their first championship game for the season on the Union Grounds, yesterday in the presence of about 300 spectators. The game, which was conceded by everybody to be a sure thing for the Philadelphia club, was well played by both nines. Following is the summary of game:

ATHLETIC.	R.	P.O.	ATLANTIC.	R.	P.O.
Eggles, c. f.	1	2	Boyd, 2d b.	0	2
Clapp, c.	1	6	Kessler, s. s.	0	0
Force, s. s.	0	3	Nichols, 3d b.	0	2
Anson, 1st b.	0	10	Clinton, p.	0	0
Fisler, 2d b.	1	0	Crane, 1st b.	0	16
Sutton, 3d b.	0	0	Cassiday, r. f.	0	1
Hall, l. f.	0	3	Knowdell, c.	0	2
McBride, p.	2	0	Clack, c. f.	0	3
Rocap, r. f.	1	3	Pabor, l. f.	0	1
Total	5	27	Total	0	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0—5
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Umpire—Mr. Martin, of the Eckford Club.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Athletic, 4 Atlantic, 0.

At New-Haven yesterday, the Mutual Club of this City defeated the Elm City nine in a ten-inning game, by a score of 2 to 1, which is the smallest and best on record for a championship game.

The Philadelphia club were badly beaten yesterday by the Red Stockings, in a game at Boston, the score being 16 to 1.

THE BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL.

The first meeting of the joint committee of the New-England Society appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the coming centennial of Bunker Hill and Boston was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at C. H. Ditson's music store, No. 711 Broadway. Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, President, was in the chair, and twenty members were present. A subcommittee was appointed to superintend the purchase of flags, badges, and transportation for the occasion. It was decided to charter a special steamer to sail to Boston on the day of the celebration, and to remain until after the event, to enable the society to stay in Boston over night. It was also decided to have the Old Guard and Downing's Ninth Regiment Band accompany the excursion. The subcommittee will meet again on Friday at the office of Alderman Billings, No. 54 William street, while the second meeting of the joint committee will occur on Friday, the 24th inst.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the annual election for Directors and Counselors of the Long Island Historical Society, held yesterday at the society's rooms, in the Hamilton Building, in Court street, Brooklyn, the following ticket was successful:

For Directors.—A. A. Low, Henry D. Polhemus, James R. Taylor, S. B. Chittenden, Camden C. Dike.

For Counselors.—Kings County—Hon. John A. Lott, Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Hon. Teunis G. Bergen, Rev. Frederick A. Farley, D. D., Benjamin D. Silliman, Darwin G. Eaton. Queens County—William Cullen Bryant, Henry Onderdonk, Jr., Henry W. Eastman, John Harold, Hon. L. Bradford Prince, Solomon Townsend. Suffolk County—Hon. John A. Dix, James H. Tutbill, Hon. J. Lawrence Smith, Rev. Epher Whitaker, William S. Pelletreau, Henry P. Hedges.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE PLAINTIFF CONTRADICTING WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE.

HIS WHEREABOUTS DURING THE TIME WHEN THE NEGRO WOODLEY SWORE HE WAS VISITING THE WOODHULLS—UNQUALIFIED DENIALS OF NUMEROUS STATEMENTS—LETTERS PRODUCED TO OVERTHROW BESSIE TURNER'S CHARGES—THE INTERVIEWS OF PLAINTIFF WITH MR. WILKESON.

The demand for seats fell off wonderfully yesterday. The court-room was only comfortably full. Mrs. Beecher was unaccompanied by her husband. Rev. Edward Beecher was missing from his post behind the jury, but his place was occupied by his usual alternate, Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter. Gen. Pryor was present, looking quite recovered from his illness of the day before. Hon. E. B. Washburne and brother, and Rev. Dr. McCaull, of Canada, were on the bench with Judge Neilson. Mr. Fullerton was detained in the New-York Supreme Court. Permission having been granted, Mr. Morris resumed Kate McDonald's examination where Mr. Fullerton left it off on Monday afternoon. She repeated her statement about Bessie Turner's going to Keyport on the Tuesday following Mrs. Tilton's visit to Monticello. Witness remained at Keyport five or six weeks. Bessie returned to New-York a week before witness. Mrs. Tilton had returned home before Bessie. Mr. Greeley did not remain at Mr. Tilton's as long as he was expected. He was never there on any other occasion. Witness never saw the folding-doors on the second floor locked. There never was a key for them. They did not come together at the top. Mr. Shearman's cross-examination elicited no new facts.

Mr. Tilton himself, looking grave and wearied, then took the stand, and the waning interest of the audience was aroused again.

In contradiction of the negro Woodley, Mr. Tilton swore that he never was in Mrs. Woodhull's house on Irving place. He never knew she lived there until he heard it in court. Woodley said he stopped over night there. Witness never called Mrs. Woodhull "Vickey" in his life, and never talked to her about publishing the scandal. He never had any conversation with Col. Blood on any such subject. Witness had ceased his acquaintance with Col. Blood many months previous to the scandal—in April, 1872. After that he had no conversation with Col. Blood whatever; "not a word." He never was at their house after April, 1872, and never met either of them thereafter. He never saw any proof-slips of the scandal article.

Mr. Tilton accounted for his time between the publication of the Woodhull card and that of the Woodhull scandal by reading a list of his out-of-town lecture engagements and campaign speeches, for which he had been able to obtain vouchers. They begin Oct. 3, 1871, and cover nearly every day until Nov. 5, 1872. The only periods he was at home in that time were in March, 1872, to attend the Bowen arbitration business, and another time when he came on for the purpose of taking Mrs. Tilton with him. While he was reading Frank Moulton entered. Woodley swore that from the Fall of 1871 to the Fall of 1872 Mr. Tilton was constantly in Mrs. Woodhull's office. Witness also denied the conversation described by Woodley in which the latter alleged that he told Col. Blood that the Plymouth congregation would pay $100,000 to keep the scandal quiet. In contradiction of the negress, Lucy Gyles, Mr. Tilton said he did not sleep at Mrs. Woodhull's house on the night of July 3-4, 1872. On July 6 witness attended Mrs. Bradshaw's daughter's wedding and was ill several days preceding. He never saw a sofa-bed in Mrs. Woodhull's house. He never saw a bottle of champagne in that house, never sipped a glass of it there, and never ate a chicken there, nor was he ever served with any refreshments there by any person whatever, except breakfast once. Witness never saw a phaeton and white horse belonging to Mrs. Woodhull, and never rode in one with her. Mrs. Woodhull never said in witness' presence that Mr. Beecher had better preside at the Steinway Hall meeting or she would make it hotter for him on earth than hell was below. In contradiction of the negro Gray, Mr. Tilton said there was no gas in the Broad street back room. In contradiction of Mr. Thomas Cook, Mr. Tilton said he never rode with Mrs. Woodhull to Mr. Moulton's. Witness did not ask Mr. Cook to go into the *Golden Age* enterprise. Mr. Cook asked witness to take him in, but he refused. Witness never heard any one ask Mr. Cook to put the scandal article into shape.

In contradiction of Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Tilton said he never was acquainted with that lady. He had some recollection of seeing her in Mrs. Woodhull's office in the Summer of 1871. The *Golden Age* had been established long before witness ever saw Mrs. Woodhull, so it was impossible that Mrs. Palmer could have overheard any conversation between him and her relative to starting that paper. He also denied Mrs. Palmer's description of the scene during which she alleges Mrs. Woodhull read to her the proof-sheets of the scandal, Mr. Tilton being present. At the time Mrs. Palmer fixes for that scene witness was somewhere between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. There was a long argument between counsel here, the point being that the plaintiff claimed Mrs. Palmer to have said April 15, and the defense May 1. This was not settled, but the question involved was allowed, and Mr. Evarts took an exception. Mr. Tilton swore that he did not ride to Mrs. Woodhull's house with her and Miss Claflin and Col. Blood after the Communist procession. He was not in a carriage at all that day. After leaving Mr. Swinton he went down to the Fulton Ferry and crossed over to Brooklyn.

In contradiction of Gen. Tracy, Mr. Tilton said that the "true story" was not written in November, 1872. It was commenced about the middle of December and completed by Christmas Day, that year. At the first interview with Gen. Tracy and Mr. Moulton, in November, 1872, witness did not unfold the covering of a manuscript which he said was the "true story." Mr. Tilton offered to prove the exact date when he began the writing of the "true story," from Dr. Storrs' diary, but Mr. Evarts claimed that not to be admissible. Mr. Beach said there was a ruling of the Court of Appeals in his favor which he could not find at the moment. Mr. Evarts denied that this was so, and Judge Neilson ruled the offer out. Mr. Tilton, still in contradiction of Gen. Tracy, swore that Mr. Moulton did not characterize the letter of contrition in witness' presence as a memorandum or note of a conversation he had had with Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beach here found the decision he alluded to and read it. Mr. Evarts smilingly acknowledged his mistake. Mr. Tilton was asked if the letter of contrition was shown to Gen. Tracy at all at that interview. Over this there was another long squabble. Judge Neilson allowed Mr. Tilton to state so far as he knew, counsel for the defense claiming that he was present at the whole interview between Moulton and Tracy. He answered that it was not. He was then asked whether Gen. Tracy ever notified him that if he brought a charge against Mr. Beecher he [Tracy] would feel at liberty to become Mr. Beecher's counsel. Mr. Tilton was about to answer when Mr. Evarts stopped him with an objection, and recess was taken at 12:55, before the consequent argument ended.

Mrs. Beecher returned without her husband after recess. Mr. Fullerton was present and Gen. Pryor absent. Frank Moulton did not return. The attendance was about the same as in the morning. Mr. Tilton's examination was resumed. Mr. Morris had meantime found Gen. Tracy's testimony on the subject which was up at recess. Mr. Tilton denied that that gentleman ever gave him any such notification prior to their meeting before the Investigating Committee. In contradiction of Mr. Belcher, Mr. Tilton said that the paper he read to that gentleman was the "true story." The first sentence of Mrs. Tilton's letter to Dr. Storrs was incorporated in the "true story." In contradiction of Mrs. Ovington, Mr. Tilton said that he did not think he said to that lady that Mrs. Tilton would lie for him even if he was on trial for murder and she had seen him commit the act. He would not like to swear he did not, but he had no recollection of it. Her other story about his saying to her "Why does Mr. Beecher permit my wife to rent out the only two rooms in the house? Why don't he take care of her? he remodeled in this way: He said to Mrs. Ovington that he was sorry his piazza was on the front of his house instead of the back like Mrs. Ovington's; that his piazza was practically of no advantage, as to use it his family were obliged to expose themselves to the street. Mrs. Ovington then remarked upon the coolness of his house in Summer. He answered that that was true, but he regretted that Mrs. Tilton had been compelled to let two of her coolest rooms, adding, perhaps satirically, "This is one of the consequences of the scandal. Unless I defend myself against the accusations brought against me I presume I shall go to complete ruin"—some such conversation as that.

In contradiction of Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton swore that Mr. Beecher's portrait owned by him was never in Mr. Moulton's Clinton street house. Mr. Tilton was asked whether he knew anything about his namesake, Mr. Theodore H. Tilton, whom the witness, Mr. Beecher said, tried to make the scapegoat for some of his sins. After an objection by Mr. Evarts, witness said he never had any conversation with Mr. Beecher in which Theodore H. Tilton was saddled by witness with the origin of the Winsted scandal. Mr. Beach wanted also to prove that at the time mentioned by Mr. Beecher Mr. Tilton had no information about his namesakes' misdeeds, but Mr. Evarts strenuously objected. In the course of his argument he remarked: "A great many men tell lies." "It may be," answered his Honor dryly, "I don't know." [Laughter.] "Your Honor has been very fortunate in your judicial experience," retorted Mr. Evarts. [Renewed laughter.] The question was allowed. Mr. Tilton said that he knew there was such a person at the time, but he did not learn anything derogatory to his character until some time afterward.

In contradiction of Bessie Turner, Mr. Tilton denied that he ever had any conversation, at any time, at any place, on any subject relating to criminal relations between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton; never exchanged a word with her on anything of the kind, no matter how remotely related to that subject. Mr. Tilton and his wife were conversing on the subject once when Bessie Turner stole into the room unobserved. Mr. Tilton ordered her out and the conversation instantly stopped. Bessie's version of that interview, which was a previous one, was also flatly contradicted. Returning to the other interview, Mr. Tilton denied Bessie's version of it in detail. He never struck Bessie in his life. Witness had no gray hairs at the time. [Laughter.] The red lounge incident occurs in Bessie's version of this interview. The three gentlemen whom Bessie says Mr. Tilton at a subsequent interview told her had had criminal connection with Mrs. Tilton, are old and valued friends of witness, and not a syllable of any such conversation ever occurred, then or at any other time. Mr. Tilton then described the second floor of his house. Mr. Greeley occupied the two front rooms. Witness occupied the rear room on the left of the hall. Bessie Turner's room was in Keyport. The folding doors between the front sitting-room and front bedroom are prevented from coming together at the top by a bend in the floor. There never was a key to them, and they have never been locked since witness owned the house. He knew from the family correspondence at the time and other records that Bessie Turner was at Keyport during Mr. Greeley's visit in 1869. A letter from witness to his wife, written on the day Kate McDonald and Bessie Turner went to Keyport, was produced. It is dated Aug. 2. Mr. Greeley did not come to the house until after they left. The letter was offered in evidence and read. It tells Mrs. Tilton that the writer was to send Kate and Bessie to Keyport that day, and that he had charged them to send his father up to meet Mr. Greeley. A subsequent letter to Mrs. Tilton, dated Aug. 9, was also read. In it Mr. Tilton tells her that on the previous Monday he sent Kate and Bessie to Keyport, and that on the following day his father came up. They went fishing in Gowanus Bay, and had a good time, and returned home in time to meet Mr. Greeley, who arrived for tea. Mr. Tilton had a large bundle of other confirmatory letters, but these were deemed sufficient. Mr. Greeley left three weeks before Bessie returned from Keyport. Mrs. Tilton was home more than a week before Bessie returned. Bessie did not come back to the house a single time in the interval. Mr. Tilton then swore that he did not dictate Bessie Turner's "retraction" of her charges against him, as she testified he did.

In contradiction of Oliver Johnson, Mr. Tilton swore he never told that gentleman he was in bed with a woman once, and remained virtuous. In contradiction again of Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton described the interview which Mr. Beecher places in May, 1871, when he sat on Tilton's knee, as having occurred ten years ago, "except the kissing all around." He denied that his accusation to Mr. Beecher was simply of having solicited Mrs. Tilton to be a wife to him with all that that name implies. He made a very different charge. In contradiction of Messrs. Claflin, Freeland, and Storrs, Mr. Tilton swore that nothing was said before the arbitrators about burning the papers, or concerning the scandal in any way, however remote. Nothing at all was said except about witness' money difficulties with Mr. Bowen. Nothing whatever between witness and Mr. Beecher was submitted to the arbitrators.

Mr. Evarts objected to Mr. Tilton's explaining how the tripartite agreement bore date of April 2, while it was not executed until after April 3. The question was allowed after a long wrangle. Mr. Tilton said that Mr. Wilkeson made the first draft of the covenant on April 2, and after witness and Mr. Bowen had made their alterations, Wilkeson copied the altered draft, date and all, without correction. The covenant was not signed until eight or ten days afterward and then the date was not altered. In contradiction of Mr. Wilkeson, Mr. Tilton, after a long wrangle as to the proper form of putting the question in regard to the correctness of the former's version of an interview he had with witness, said he might have been angry, but it was certainly not at Sam Wilkeson; it would be impossible to get angry at him. Nothing was said at the interview in regard to trouble about money, for there had been no such trouble. Mr. Evarts wanted the last sentence stricken out, but Judge Neilson refused, on the ground that Mr. Wilkeson had given the court to understand that there had been such trouble. Mr. Evarts took an exception. Neither did Mr. Wilkeson at any interview insist or suggest that the scandal papers should be destroyed. Mr. Tilton swore he never spoke depreciatingly to Mr. Wilkeson in the Ebbit House, Washington, of his wife, or to any other human being. The last sentence Mr. Evarts had stricken out. Witness said if allowed to detail the interview he had there with Mr. Wilkeson it would not be pleasant to that gentleman. Witness never had any conversation whatever with Mr. Wilkeson on the subject of the criminality of his wife.

Mr. Evarts said: "I've nothing to ask," and Mr. Tilton left the witness chair at 3:55. Judge Neilson thought it would be well to put on another witness to identify him. Mr. Beach said the witness he wanted to identify next was Mr. Moulton, and he was not present. The court thereupon adjourned until this morning.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

Judge Neilson was on the bench at 11, and counsel all came in between that and 11:15, with the exception of Mr. Fullerton. Judge Neilson then asked Mr. Morris if he expected Mr. Fullerton, to which Mr. Beach replied, "If your Honor please, Mr. Fullerton has been unexpectedly detained at the General Term of the Supreme Court in New-York."

Judge Neilson—Will you take some other witness?

Mr. Beach—If your Honor will permit one of us to take his place in the examination, we will endeavor to proceed.

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir. Will the witness take the stand?

MRS. M'DONALD'S EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

The witness, Mrs. McDonald, then resumed the stand, and her direct examination was continued by Mr. Morris.

Q.—I think you told us, Mrs. McDonald, that you thought that Bessie Turner went to Keyport on Tuesday, the day after you went? A.—That is my recollection; I think she did; I know she did not go with me.

Q.—And that she left Mr. Tilton's house—

Mr. Shearman—Speak louder; we cannot hear you.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Morris, repeat the answer.

Mr. Morris—She says she thought she went on Tuesday, the day following.

Q.—And that she left Mr. Tilton's house, if I understand you right, at about 10 o'clock, to go, before the table you spoke of was fixed or arranged for Mr. Greeley? A.—She left before I did; some time before 12—between 10 and 12; it was not later than that.

Mr. Shearman—We cannot hear. Won't you repeat the answer?

Judge Neilson—You will have to repeat the answer.

Mr. Beach—Madam, speak a little louder; it is no trouble to raise your voice a little.

Mr. Morris—Will the stenographer repeat the answer? "I did not hear it fully myself."

The Stenographer (reading)—She left before I did; some time before 12—between 10 and 12; it was not later than that.

Mr. Morris—How long did you remain at Keyport? A.—Four or five weeks.

Judge Neilson—The stenographer will read the answer each time.

The answer was repeated.

Q.—Did Miss Turner remain there all the while that you did? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you return together to Brooklyn? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who returned first? A.—She did.

Q.—How long before you returned? A.—About a week or so.

Q.—Yes. And you was there about five weeks? A.—Four or five weeks; I guess it was five weeks, or perhaps more; I came up twice in the meantime for a day.

Q.—Yes. Do you know whether Mrs. Tilton had returned from Monticello when Bessie came back to Brooklyn? A.—I don't think she had.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Greeley had left Mr. Tilton's before Mrs. Tilton's return? A.—I could not say; I do not think he stayed so long as he expected.

Q.—No. Do you recollect on any other occasion Mr. Greeley's staying at Mr. Tilton's? A.—A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mrs. McDonald, you know the folding doors that have been spoken of between the two front rooms on the second floor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the—or was it—how were those doors usually left? A.—Sometimes they were shut, and sometimes opened.

Q.—How were they fastened, if at all, when they were shut? A.—I don't think they fastened tight together.

Q.—You mean they did not shut together tight? A.—I don't think they did.

Q.—Was it locked? A.—There was no lock; I never saw any key.

Q.—You never saw the lock? A.—No, not a lock to go out; it was just merely a bolt.

Q.—And you know whether the doors shut so that they could be locked or not? A.—I couldn't say that; I never tried, but I don't think they could.

Q.—You never saw them locked? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Never saw a key? A.—There was a place for a key, but there was no key in the door.

Q.—Now, when the doors were closed together, was there a crack—the doors standing apart? A.—On one side there was; one side of the folding doors, at the top.

Q.—The top part then did not come together? A.—Not at the top.

Q.—Now, are these doors in the condition now with reference to their shutting that way that they were then? A.—I think so.

Q.—Same condition? A.—I am almost sure they are, exactly.

Mr. Morris—That is all.

Mr. Beach—Mrs. McDonald, will you speak a little louder in answering the questions?

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. SHEARMAN.

Q.—How long have you been in any part of the Tilton family, Mrs. McDonald? A.—I have been in the Tilton family for over twenty-five years to and fro. I did not remain there all the time.

Q.—Over twenty-five years since you first entered the family? A.—Yes, Sir; I always made it my home, with the family.

Q.—With whom did you live when you went with them twenty-five years ago? A.—With Mr. Tilton's parents.

Q.—In Keyport? A.—Yes. They were not in Keyport at the time; they were in New-York.

Q.—And how long did you live with them at that time, Mrs. McDonald? A.—One year before they removed to the country.

Q.—One year before they removed into the country—and then? A.—Then about ten or twelve years after that.

Q.—Ten or twelve years after that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you first go to live with Mr. Theodore Tilton? A.—I didn't stay all the time; I used to come to Brooklyn when I felt like it, and then go back again; stay a week or two and then go back again.

Q.—You mean you stayed a week or two with Theodore Tilton's family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did during all that period of ten or twelve years? A.—After he was married before he went to housekeeping I spent some time at Mrs. Morse's—Mrs. Richards at that time; I used to go there visiting.

Q.—After he was married you used to go visiting at Mrs. Richards', now Mrs. Morse? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You mean while Mr. and Mrs. Tilton were living with Mrs. Richards? A.—Before they went to housekeeping.

Q.—They were not housekeeping? A.—Not at first; I mean to say I came to see them then; I didn't stay all the time there.

Q.—And how long did you stay there with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton at this time when they visited Mrs. Richards? A.—About six weeks the first time I went there.

Q.—Six weeks? A.—Six weeks.

Q.—The first time? A.—The first time after they were married.

Q.—And how long the second time you went there? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Some length of time? A.—Perhaps not more than a few days at the time.

Q.—Did you make frequent visits to them when you remained a month or more? A.—Not until after they went to housekeeping.

Q.—Not until after they went housekeeping. When did you go to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton? A.—About three or four years ago.

The Court—Mr. Shearman, will you be kind enough to repeat your answers; the reporters can't hear.

Mr. Beach—About three or four years ago.

Mr. Shearman—Will you speak a little louder and turn a little round toward the jury, so that the jury can hear you.

Mr. Evarts—Let her speak toward the jury.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, speak a little toward the jury so that they can hear you.

Q.—Now, can you tell about the length of time it was after they went to housekeeping that you went and lived with them? A.—I am not positive, but I think it was about four years.

Q.—About four years after they went to housekeeping? A.—Yes, Sir; occasionally I went to stay with them.

Q.—Don't you know they went to housekeeping in their present house in October, 1866? A.—I don't know the time they went there.

Q.—How long after that period was it that you went to live with them? A.—At the time Mrs. Tilton was in Monticello.

Q.—Well, that was in 1869. And how long did you stay with the family at that time? A.—After Mrs. Tilton went away I went the next week to Keyport and remained there until she came back.

Q.—How long had you been there before she went to Monticello? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Were you there when Ralph was born? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was in June, 1866? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you there for any length of time before that? A.—I was not, except occasional visits.

Q.—Well, who paid your wages at that time, Mrs. McDonald? A.—Mrs. Tilton sometimes and Mr. Tilton sometimes.

Q.—Mr. Theodore Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Theodore Tilton pay your wages for any length of time about that period for more than a month. Did they pay you for more than a month? A.—Mrs. Tilton did not; Mr. Tilton did; he paid me after she went away and for the times I waited for her return.

Q.—And who paid your wages for the rest of the year, Mrs. McDonald? A.—The rest of the year?

Q.—Yes, this year that Mrs. Tilton went to Monticello? A.—That is the year I am speaking about.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton pay you your wages for all that year, whether you were in the house or not? A.—All the year?

Q.—All the year 1869. Don't you think you lived in the house all the year 1869? A.—I don't; but his agreement with me was to pay me no matter whether I was there or not.

Q.—Mr. Tilton paid you whether you were there or not? A.—Yes, Sir, because at that time I waited for Mrs. Tilton and I thought I would remain with her when she came back, but I did not. He paid me according to his agreement.

Q.—Then you came, did you, from Keyport in about five weeks—? A.—I did, or in or about that time. I can't remember as to the time.

Q.—You can't remember as to the time; after that you did remain in the family the rest of the year? A.—I did not.

Q.—How long did you remain with the family after that? A.—I don't think I stayed with them more than a week. I stayed away sometimes and visited Mrs. Tilton occasionally. I did not live with her all the time after that until the year she went to Monticello—Schoharie—but I kept house for her until she came back, with the exception of a few days now and then.

Q.—Then you have been with her ever since 1869, do I understand—have you been with Mrs. Tilton ever since she went to Monticello? A.—I have not.

Mr. Shearman—The trouble is, Mrs. McDonald, I can't hear half you say, and if I repeat my questions, it is because I can't hear what you say.

Witness—I can't speak any louder, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—I am sorry. I will move nearer to you, and perhaps may hear better.

Q.—What I want to know is whether or how long you lived with the family of Mr. Tilton. Suppose you go back to the year after Mr. Tilton went to Monticello? You were there when Ralph was born? A.—I was there when Ralph was born.

Q.—Had you been there long before that? A.—No, Sir, I had not; if I recollect aright, Mr. Tilton came for me to go to the house at that time, and I came up, and he wanted me to take the children to Coney Island, so that they would not disturb Mrs. Tilton, and it was but a few days after that Ralph was born, and I went to Coney Island.

Mr. Shearman—Never mind that, Mrs. McDonald. What I want to know is the time. How long was it, do you say, from the time she went to Monticello? A.—A week after.

Q.—Then you went down the following week to Keyport? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you returned in not less than five weeks? A.—I don't think I did, except for a day.

Q.—Except for a day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then, how long did you stay when you returned that time? A.—I don't think I stayed more than a week.

Q.—Well, did you come again after that week? A.—I came again, but I did not stay; it was no more than a visit.

Q.—You have visited the family constantly since that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And now you are living at Mr. Tilton's house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how long have you been living there now? A.—I never left altogether till Mrs. Tilton went away.

Q.—When Mrs. Tilton went away you were living there, were you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And had been for some time—how long, then? A.—Since the year she went to Schoharie, I think.

Q.—You were on very intimate and confidential terms, were you not, with the family? A.—Pretty much so.

Q.—Mr. Tilton always thought a great deal of you, didn't he? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Well, you thought a great deal of Mr. Tilton and of the children? A.—They always treated me well.

Q.—And you went all over the house, didn't you? A.—Yes.

THE TIME THAT MRS. TILTON WENT TO MONTICELLO.

Q.—Now, we will go back to the time that Mrs. Tilton went to Monticello; remember the time, if you please, if you can, when they went to live in this house, No. 174 Livingston street; that was October, 1866? A.—I was not in Brooklyn then, I think.

Q.—No, you were in Keyport then; did you come up that Fall or Winter to stay any time? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Did you come the next year? A.—No, I think not; I think I had been away from the Tilton family for some time.

Q.—Not living with Mr. Tilton at Keyport then; were you living with the old Mr. Tilton at Keyport then? A.—I was not—at least not at the time of the housekeeping, I was not.

Q.—How long was it before Mrs. Tilton went to Monticello that you began to live again in the Tilton family, either for a long or a short time; was it as much as a year? A.—I cannot be certain what it was.

Q.—Cannot you recollect anything about the three years before Mrs. Tilton went to Monticello, as to whether you lived with the Tilton family or not? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Not any part of the time? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—But you visited there constantly, did you not? A.—Not very constantly; occasionally.

Q.—Well, how often? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Now, about Miss Turner's visit at Keyport. You say she was there, or, rather, you were there all the time that she was? A.—With the exception of two days.

Q.—And did you see everything that went on in the house where she was? A.—I don't know as I did.

Q.—Well, where were you during that time? Were you in the same room generally during the day with the family, or were you in the kitchen, or where were you? A.—I was always treated as one of the family there. I spent much of my time in the kitchen.

Q.—That is what I thought. You were treated as one of the family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you were as much in the room with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton as Miss Turner was? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And were you not at meals with Miss Turner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say that you saw Mr. Tilton, or rather you say that Mr. Tilton gave Miss Turner money to go down to Keyport. Did you see him give her that money? A.—I saw him put his hand in his pocket and take a bill from there and hand it to her; I could not say what kind of a bill it was.

Q.—What did Mr. Tilton say at the time? A.—She asked him; he told her she must go to Keyport, he did not want her in the house, as Mr. Greeley was coming there, and he proposed to her to go to Keyport to his parents, and he instructed her to be useful to his mother; and she told him if he would—if he wanted her to go to Keyport, that he would have to give her money to pay her fare, as she did not have it; then they were in the passage between the rooms—the hall of the second story; he said, "Yes, Bessie, I will give you some money;" so he gave her a bill; I could not say what it was; it was quite near the door.

Q.—Where were those folding doors you were describing? A.—In the second story, front room.

Q.—Yes. Well, there are two front rooms, are there not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—They connect by folding doors? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—There was a front bed-room, was there not? One room was used at that time for a bed-room? A.—One is a bed-room and one is a sitting-room.

Q.—How can you get into those bed-rooms? Cannot you get from the hall or from the other part of the house into each room? A.—You can get from the hall into either room, and then you can get from the sitting-room to the bed-room without going through the hall.

Q.—You are not obliged to go through either room in order to get to the other room? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

Mr. Morris—Mrs. McDonald, just one question. Mrs. Tilton went to Monticello when Ralph was a baby, did she not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How old was Ralph when she went to Monticello? A.—Yesterday I said it was about four years, I thought, but I found when I went home that Ralph is over five years old.

Q.—But it was when he was an infant? A.—Yes, Sir; it was a mistake of mine.

Mr. Morris—Yes. That is all.

RE-EXAMINATION OF THEODORE TILTON.

At this point Mr. Tilton was recalled and examined by Mr. Morris as follows:

Q.—Mr. Woodley, when he was upon the stand, testified that he had seen you upon different occasions stop over night at Mrs. Woodhull's when she lived in Irving place. Were you ever there when she lived at Irving place? A.—I never was, Sir; I never knew that she ever lived there until I heard that fact announced in the court-room.

Q.—Did you ever say in Mr. Woodley's presence—

Mr. Evarts—What page, what passage?

Mr. Morris—I refer to part 9, page 600.

Q.—Did you ever say to Mrs. Woodhull in Mr. Woodley's presence, or in the presence of any person, or to her when no person was present, anything in substance to this effect: "Vicky, you publish this thing, (referring to the scandal,) and you will be a made woman?" A.—No, Sir, I never called her "Vicky" in my life, and I never spoke to her about publishing the scandal.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Mr. Tilton, you are not allowed to proceed beyond answering the question.

Mr. Beach—That is very proper, Sir—the answer.

Mr. Evarts—I think not.

Mr. Morris—I should have asked that question. He saved me the trouble of asking the question.

Mr. Evarts—Of course, your Honor understands that we are to have the answer confined to the question. Otherwise we are deprived of our rights.

Q.—Did you ever, at their office in Broad street, or at any other place, call Mr. Blood aside, and have an interview with him with reference to the publication of that scandal, in the presence of Mr. Woodley or any other person, or when no person was present? A.—No, Sir; I had ceased my acquaintance with Mr. Blood many months previous to the publication of that article.

Mr. Evarts—I move to have that struck out.

The Court—Well, strike it out and ask the question.

Mr. Beach—Oh, well, I hope your Honor will not go through that form.

Mr. Morris—I will ask the question.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, this is rebutting evidence. Mr. Tilton has been examined in chief on all these facts of his intercourse, its commencement and its termination.

The Court—Yes; but as to specific facts.

Mr. Evarts—I agree; therefore I desire that his answer should be confined to those specific facts. He has already told us when this acquaintance ceased.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; he has not stated anything about his acquaintance with Mr. Blood ceasing.

The Court—However, the witness understands now that he is only to answer the question.

Q.—When did your acquaintance with Mr. Blood terminate? A.—In the month of April, 1872.

Q.—After that, and prior to the publication of the article of the scandal, had you any conversation with Col. Blood whatever? A.—No, Sir; never a word.

Q.—Were you, from the time you say you terminated your acquaintance with him, in April, and prior to the publication of that article, at their office in Broad street? A.—I was not; I never was in the office out of which the article was published.

Q.—Or at their house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you meet them at any place? A.—I did not.

Q.—Or either of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever present when any proof slips of that article were shown? A.—I was not, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see any proof-slips of that article? A.—No, Sir.

TILTON'S WHEREABOUTS IN 1871 AND 1872.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, at this point will you state your whereabouts during 1871 and 1872 prior to the 5th of November, 1872? [Mr. Tilton here referred to a written list.]

Mr. Evarts—What are you referring to? A.—I am about to state, Sir, in answer to Mr. Morris' question, the list of places at which I made public addresses outside of New-York City, between the time of the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's card of May, and the time of the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's scandal, in November, 1872.

Mr. Evarts—You made this memorandum to assist your memory? A.—Yes; I will say in reference to the memorandum, that I have brought with me all the vouchers—

Mr. Morris—Never mind that.

A.—Oct. 3, 1871, at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Oct. 26, Bristol, Conn.; Oct. 31, Westchester, Penn.; Nov. 1, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Nov. 2, Allentown, Penn.; Nov. 7, Fredonia, N. Y.; Nov. 8, Randolph, N. Y., Nov. 14, Lancaster, Penn.; Nov. 15, Tyrone, Penn.; Nov. 16, Lockhaven, Penn.; Nov. 21, Honesdale, Penn.; Nov. 29, Webster, Mass.; Nov. 30, Norwich, Conn.; Dec. 5, Indiana, Penn., (that Indiana is a little town called after the State;) Dec. 6, Washington, Penn.; Dec. 7, Pittsburg, Penn.; Dec. 26, Kennett Square, Penn.; Dec. 28, Greencastle, Penn.; Jan. 5, 1872, Harrisburg, Penn.; Jan. 8, Oneida, N. Y.; Jan. 9, Canton, Mass.; Jan. 16, Columbia, Penn.; Jan. 22, Natick, Mass.; Jan. 23, Marlboro, Mass.; Jan. 24, Dover, N. H.; Jan. 30, Columbia, Penn.—second lecture at that place during the same season; Feb. 1, Lancaster, Penn.; Feb. 7, Kentucky, Ill.; Feb. 19, Bloomington, Ind.; Feb. 13, Monmouth, Ill. Those engagements were made by Mr. Mumford, of the Literary Bureau, and are entered with the dates. The next list I read is a list of engagements made by Mr. James H. Bliss, of the North-western Lyceum Bureau; he has furnished me the places, but not the dates. The places are Madison, Wis.; (this period lay between the 13th of February and the 18th of March, 1872, the same year;) Rochester, Minn., two nights; Minneapolis, two nights; when I say "two nights," I mean two lectures; St. Paul, Minn.; Sparta, Wis.; La Crosse, Wis.; Watertown, Wis.; Appleton, Wis.; White Water, Hamilton, Janesville, and Beloit; Freeport, Ill.; Rockford, Ill.; Belvidere, Ill.; Racine, Wis.—three successive nights; Rochester, Ill.; Princeton, Ill.; Menomonee, Wis., two successive nights. That completes Mr. Bliss' list, which is without dates. Then Mr. Mumford's list resumes again: March 18, 1872, Chicago, Ill.; March 21, Pittsburg, Penn. Then I reached home, March 24. Then followed a few days in early April about the arbitration of Mr. Bowen. Then, later in the same month, I went to Cincinnati, devoting ten days there to the labors of the convention which nominated Mr. Greeley. Then went immediately again into the campaign. May 25, at Potsdam, N. Y.; May 27, Ogdensburg—

Q.—Right there—When you were at home that time was the period when you broke your relationship and acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Yes, the 20th of April. May 25, Potsdam, N. Y.; May 27, Ogdensburg. Then occurred an interval in my speaking, at which I went to Baltimore to attend the Baltimore Convention. Thence visited Mr. Sumner in Washington, then back again to the public field as follows: July 22, 1872, Bangor, Me.; July 23, Augusta, Me.; July 26, Oldtown, Me.; July 29, Bolton, Me.; July 30, Lincoln, Me.; Aug. 1, Dover, Me.; Aug. 9, Portland, Me., Aug. 11, Biddeford, Me.; Aug. 14, Ellsworth, Me.; Aug. 15, Rockland, Me.; Aug. 16, Camden, Me.; Aug. 17, Bath, Me.; Aug. 20, Lisbon, Me.; Aug. 22, Bridgeton, Me.; Aug. 23, Calais, Me.; Aug. 29, Eastport, Me.; Aug. 30, Machias, Me.; Sept. 5, Belfast, Me.; Sept. 7, Hampton, Me.; between the 7th and 8th, at midnight, Bangor, Me. Then followed the Maine election, Sept. 10. Then on the following day, Sept. 11, Concord, N. H.; Sept. 13, Orange, N. J.; Sept. 17, Hartford, Conn.; Sept. 20, Paterson, N. J.; Sept. 21, Philadelphia, Penn.. Sept. 23, Norwich, Conn.; Sept. 30, Allentown, Penn.; Oct. 2, Harrisburg, Penn. Then followed a list of assignments in Pennsylvania for the Pennsylvania election. I have written in vain to get those dates, and have received only three, namely: Oct. 2, Harrisburg; Oct. 4, Pittsburg; Oct. 7, Jamestown, N. Y. But I remember speaking every night during the campaign, up to the last night of the election. Then there is a break of two or three—

Mr. Evarts—The October election? A.—Yes; Oct. 8. Then there came a break of a day or two. Oct. 16, Dover, N. H.; Oct. 18, Lynn, Mass.; Oct. 25, Willimantic, Conn.; Oct. 28, here, on Saturday evening, at Brooklyn; Oct. 28, Keene, N. H.; Oct. 29, Clermont, N. H.; Oct. 30, Bradford; Oct. 31, Dartmouth College, also at Lebanon in the evening of the same day; Nov. 1, Milton, N. H.; Nov. 2, Lancaster, N. H.; Nov. 4, Laconia, N. H.; Nov. 5, Presidential election, which brought me home. This list is not entirely accurate. I mean to say that every item mentioned in it is accurate, but a few of my engagements are not included here because I could not get it verified. I have included in this list only such names and places as I have verification of here by the Committees or the Chairman; but the list is very nearly complete.

Mr. Beach—You mean to say July 24, or 26, is the evening when you commenced your political discussions? A.—No, Sir; I commenced my political discussions before the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. Beach—July 24 or 26. You commenced in Maine? A.—Yes, Sir; I began my campaign in Maine, immediately after the Baltimore Convention was over—July 26, at Bangor.

Mr. Beach—Between that time and the time you spoke in Brooklyn, how often were you here at New-York. A.—I think I simply came home once in order to get Mrs. Tilton to go back with me during the remainder of the campaign; I remember being home a day or two.

Mr. Beach—Will you state when that was? A.—I have not made any inquiries; I think may-be I got up—

Q.—Well, with that exception you were absent from home? A.—I believe so, yes; I can speak earnestly only from my proof; but from the Fall of 1871 to the Fall of 1872 I spent the whole year in continuous public speaking—the most laborious year of

jects to it or not, is immaterial; I think it is proper evidence.

The Court—I think, Mr. Morris, you could properly ask the witness whether on any day during that space of time before the 1st of May or before the 15th of April he was at the office and saw Mrs. Palmer.

Mr. Morris—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—He has negatived that statement entirely by saying that he did not see her at all.

Mr. Morris—That he has negatived.

Mr. Beach—I propose this question, Sir, to end this debate and get at some practical result.

The Court—Well.

Mr. Beach—Mrs. Palmer testifies that from four to six week prior to the 15th of April, 1872, she was at the office of Mrs. Woodhull, and the scandal was then exhibited or produced. Where was you at that time?

Mr. Evarts—We deny that Mrs. Palmer says that.

The Court—Well, that is to be considered hereafter.

Mr. Evarts—And that is where I am trying to put the whole matter, and limit the witness to facts; then compare his views of facts, and Mrs. Palmer's views of facts upon the evidence of each of them.

The Court—I think he may answer this question, if he can.

Mr. Evarts—What is the question?

Mr. Morris—Will the Stenographer read that question?

The Court—Mr. Stenographer, will you read, please?

The Stenographer [reading]—"Mrs. Palmer testifies that from four to six weeks prior to the 15th of April, 1872, you was at the office of Mrs. Woodhull, and the scandal was then exhibited or produced. Where was you at that time?"

Mr. Evarts—That I object to, as the question assumes that Mrs. Palmer has stated what she has not stated.

The Court—Well, it is subject to question. You can answer that, Mr. Tilton.

The Witness—I was out West, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our exception.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Morris—Mrs. Palmer also stated that after the procession of the 17th of December, 1871, broke up you rode with Mrs. Woodhull to her house, and got out of the carriage and went in. Is that true? A.—That is not true, Sir.

Q.—Were you in a carriage during a portion of that procession? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you go, after the procession broke up, with Mr. Swinton? A.—I went a very short distance with Mr. Swinton, out of the crowd, and parted company with him, I think, on the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street.

Q.—I believe you have already testified that you did not see them in the procession at any time? A.—I did not; no, Sir.

Q.—Either Mrs. Woodhull or Miss Claflin? A.—Nor was I aware that they were in it until—

Mr. Evarts—That is all in.

THE TRUE STORY.

Mr. Morris—Mr. Tilton, at the interview at Mr. Moulton's study on a Sunday evening when Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Moulton, and you were present, in the early part of November, did you have what is known as—what is called the "true story" there? A.—No, Sir; the true story was not yet written.

Q.—Nor any part of it? A.—No, Sir; no part of it, nor had the idea of it been conceived.

Q.—Will you state about when that was written, as near as you can recollect? A.—It was written about the middle of December, roughly, and completed from that time toward Christmas Day.

Q.—That is, you commenced about the middle of December? A.—Commenced after—yes, Sir; just about the middle of December. I do not give that answer trusting to my memory, but I have procured the dates—

Mr. Evarts—Oh, well, we don't want that.

Mr. Morris—So that—

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait a moment.

Mr. Evarts—He has no right—

Mr. Beach—I insist he has a right.

Mr. Morris—To give the data.

Mr. Evarts—I submit he has no right to give the sources of his information.

The Court—Go on, Sir.

The Witness—May I answer?

The Court—Yes, Sir.

The Witness—I have procured the dates from the diary of the—

Mr. Evarts—I object to his procuring the dates.

The Court—From a diary—go on.

The Witness—Mr. Evarts objects, and I understand your Honor to command me to proceed.

The Court—Yes, go on.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, the witness can state the fact in his recollection, but he is not allowed to state the sources of his information.

The Court—Yes, he can state, as any other witness could, that it was a certain day when a certain event occurred, or that it was a certain date in his diary.

Mr. Evarts—It is a proper question to inquire for the fact, but the witness certainly in answering the question has not a right to say that it was information that he picked up here and there. That is the difficulty.

The Court—There is a good deal of license on the question of dates, because dates are the most difficult things to remember.

Mr. Evarts—And, Sir, we are entitled to the rules of evidence, that they may not be made by the recollection of somebody other than the witness under oath.

The Court—Yes. [To the witness]—You will not take information from anybody else. The question of the learned counsel was whether you verified it by any reference to any entries of your own.

Mr. Evarts—The witness is called for primary evidence. He gives it. It is for me to reduce it by cross-examination, if I see fit, but it is not for a witness to corroborate his evidence by stating what other people say or do.

The Court—No, not that.

Mr. Beach—Nobody has asked that.

Mr. Evarts—Or what diary he has looked at, or what paper he looked at.

The Court—He may look at his diary, if he kept one, precisely as he might look at a memorandum here, if he had one with him.

Mr. Evarts—If he kept his own diary, then he might meet me if I undertook to reduce his testimony; but when a witness speaks about a fact, that is his testimony, and if I undertake to reduce it then he can corroborate it, not before.

Mr. Morris—I understand your Honor to admit the question.

The Court—There is no substantial importance, I think, in the question. [To witness]—What was it you say you referred to, Sir?

The Witness—I referred to the diary of Rev. Dr. Storrs, at whose—

The Court—That won't do.

The Witness—What is that, Sir

The Court—That won't do.

Mr. Beach—Why not, Sir?

The Court—Because it is the diary of another person.

Mr. Beach—But how does your Honor know but it will produce Dr. Storrs, and that the diary is accurate.

Mr. Evarts—There is time enough to confirm this witness by Dr. Storrs, who may be under oath when you bring him here.

The Court—Well, I cannot say now, I think, in anticipation of that—that he saw or did not see Dr. Storrs' diary.

Mr. Evarts—How?

The Court—I think he might, in anticipation of that, that he saw or did not see Dr. Storrs' diary.

Mr. Evarts—Do they say that they are going to bring Dr. Storrs or his diary here?

The Court—I don't know, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I have not heard that suggestion made by anybody.

Mr. Beach—The rule settled by the Court of Appeals is that a witness, with reference to a date or to refresh his recollection, may refer to memorandum made by any person, if the memorandum itself refreshes his recollection.

The Court—Well, yes.

Mr. Evarts—I would like to see the case that settles that.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, it is a case that can be very easily produced.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I confess that if there is any rule that I can confirm my testimony by saying what a man on the other side of the water made a memorandum of, why it is news to me. I have understood that the strictest regulation in introducing a memorandum to enable the witness to confirm himself was that it was a memorandum made by the witness himself at a certain time.

The Court—That is one quality of it; yes.

Mr. Evarts—When he has made the memorandum, he can then recur to an act of his own, that is, within his consciousness, to refresh his memory. But how under the heavens a note in Dr. Storrs' diary can refresh another man's memory I do not understand.

The Court—Neither do I see, Sir. I do not see it, Sir. Go on, Mr. Morris.

The Witness—May it please your Honor, I am able to swear of my own knowledge that that could not have been earlier than the 15th of December; I went to Dr. Storrs' to see how much later it might have been.

Mr. Evarts—I object to that. It's the introduction of evidence that the law does not allow. He says he is able to recollect.

The Court—Very well. He states his recollection, and we will stop at that point.

Mr. Evarts—Stop at that point? I ask to strike out everything else except his recollection.

The Witness—I am able to say, Sir, positively also, that the completion of the true story came to its completion on Christmas Day.

The Court—Very well, Sir.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—Now, at that interview, after stating what you had said upon entering the room, Mr. Tracy says, "Thereupon Mr. Tilton unfolded, as I remember, the writing of a manuscript which he brought with him into the room, and began to read the statement; the manuscript was in loose sheets, detached, and was much erased, underlined," etc. Anything of that kind occur at that interview? A.—May I see that passage, Mr. Morris? I think you have read it incorrectly.

Mr. Morris—Well, it has been scratched out with ink there so much that I cannot understand that one word there; it is scratched out there, and I can't see the word.

Mr. Tilton (reading)—Mr. Tracy says at that interview—

Mr. Morris—No, no; just there. [Indicating the spot.]

Mr. Tilton (reading)—

"Thereupon Mr. Tilton unfolded, as I remember, the covering of a manuscript which he brought with him into the room, and began to read a statement."

Q.—Did anything of that kind occur at that interview? A.—It did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear at that interview the letter of contrition, as it is called, spoken of by Mr. Moulton as a mere memorandum of the conversation that he had with Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Evarts—One moment, Mr. Tilton. I would like you to follow the language of Mr. Tracy, as you have already done.

The Court—Yes; make your questions as specific as you can, Mr. Morris.

Mr. Morris—Well, I am trying to make them specific, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton went into this interview fully in his direct examination.

The Court—And he has a right only to correct certain specific statements which have been made since.

Mr. Morris—That is all.

The Court—That is the intent of the counsel?

Mr. Morris—That is the object of the question, Sir.

The Court—Whose examination have you before you, Mr. Morris?

Mr. Morris—I have the examination of Gen. Tracy.

Mr. Evarts—I don't think you will find that in Gen. Tracy's examination.

Mr. Morris—Oh! yes. Well, I will find the specific language and ask that question when I recur to it again.

Q.—Did Mr. Tracy at any time inform you that he would, could, or would in certain contingencies, become Mr. Beecher's counsel, or be at liberty, or feel himself at liberty, to be his counsel?

Mr. Evarts—One moment, Mr. Tilton. Now, will you please read the language of Mr. Tracy's testimony.

Mr. Morris—Did Mr. Moulton, in your presence, use this language in your hearing—this language or its equivalent?

Witness—You are speaking of Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Morris—Mr. Moulton; in reference to the letter of contrition, did he say "it is a memorandum or notes of a conversation I had with Mr. Beecher?" A.—No, Sir; I never heard of the word memorandum applied to it.

Mr. Evarts—That is the question I objected to. There is no statement in that referring to Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Tilton—Yes, there is.

The Court—Is that the interview at Mr. Moulton's house?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—But there was an interview between Mr. Tracy and Mr. Moulton, before Mr. Tilton appeared.

Mr. Morris—I am asking if anything of that kind was said, of course, in your presence?

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tracy has not said so.

Mr. Shearman—Gen. Tracy did not say so.

The Court—It may have occurred before he made his appearance, but I think it is proper for him to say whether he has it or not.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tracy is being contradicted if at all, and that is the point of this evidence. Mr. Tracy has said that Mr. Moulton, before Mr. Tilton came in, said so and so.

The Court—If he said it before Mr. Tilton came in that is the end of it.

Mr. Beach—But there is a conflict between Mr. Tracy and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton. At the time that intervened before Mr. Tilton came in two witnesses say another paper was exhibited, and exhibited before Mr. Tilton came in. Mr. Tracy says otherwise, and it is proper for us to show that no such language as Mr. Tracy swears was said was uttered. But, Sir, as my proposition in regard to the decision of the Court of Appeals upon the question of evidence, was so strenuously contradicted by my learned friend, I ask permission to refer to the case of Marcly vs. Schultz, in 29th New-York, page 351 [reading]:

"It is competent to read an entry made by the witness of any fact material to the issue if made at or near the time when the fact occurred and he can swear it was made correctly, or he may use the entry made by himself or any other person, or a copy of an entry, if on reading it he can testify that he then recollects the fact to which the entry relates."

That will give my friend some instruction on the law.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I shall not be any wiser from that teaching.

Mr. Beach—I don't think you will.

The Court—You seem to agree, gentlemen. Go on.

Mr. Evarts—I shall not proceed upon that law. Now, this is the point: [Reading.] Mr. Tracy says:

"He," [Mr. Moulton,] "handed me a paper and I began to read it. The first thing that attracted my attention was the character of the handwriting; I said, 'Is this Mr. Beecher's handwriting?' He said, 'No;' I said, 'Whose is it?' 'It is mine,' he said; I went through it in that way, and turned the leaves quickly; I said, 'How do you write a letter to yourself?' and at the time I went through it that way I said, quick, 'It is not signed;' he said, 'Yes, it is,' and just at that instant my eye caught this indorsement or memorandum at the foot of the sheets, not seeing it as I looked at them first in that way; he said, 'Yes it is signed by Mr. Beecher,' and I saw the form of the signature of Mr. Beecher.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said, in that connection, it was a memorandum from notes of a conversation I had with Mr. Beecher; I then read the paper over sentence by sentence, and studied it for some minutes; I don't know how long. He then showed me the next paper, which was the retraction of Mrs. Tilton, and then the conversation went on for some time."

And after that Mr. Tilton is brought in.

Mr. Beach—May I say, Sir, that both Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton swore that Mr. Tilton came in before that apology or memorandum of January 1 was exhibited to Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Evarts—Now, on what do you state that.

Mr. Beach—I state it on the evidence and my recollection.

Mr. Evarts—Your recollection, Mr. Beach; yes.

Mr. Evarts—Now, will you look at that and see what Mr. Moulton says on that subject? but it won't make any difference.

Mr. Beach—How do you find out that?

Mr. Evarts—My colleagues are looking for the point, and I am advised it is quite the opposite, but it would not make any difference. It does not contradict Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Morris—It is preceding that where he says:

"I have a faint impression that Mr. Tilton was there also, but I am not certain about that."

Mr. Beach—Who is that you refer to?

Mr. Morris—Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Evarts—It is not in regard to this interview.

Mr. Morris—It is.

Mr. Evarts—Not in regard to this preliminary interview, before Mr. Tilton came in.

Mr. Morris—It is in regard to the interview that I have read and based the question upon.

Mr. Evarts—The faint impression was that he was in the house.

Mr. Morris—No, no. "I have a faint impression that Mr. Tilton was there also, but I would not be certain of that."

Mr. Evarts—That is in the house.

Mr. Morris—He does not say so.

Mr. Shearman—He says so specifically.

The Court—It is very clear to me that we can ask the witness whether he heard the statement made, although the witness was not there all the time. It will only tend to show that if it was made it was made before he came in.

Mr. Evarts—How do you contradict Mr. Tracy by that, who has sworn that Mr. Moulton and he were alone, and Mr. Moulton said so and so, by bringing Mr. Tilton to swear that he did not say it when he [Mr. Tilton] was there?

M. Beach—We can do it in this way, Sir, by showing that somebody else was present at the time when Mr. Tracy had the conversation with Mr. Moulton of which Mr. Tracy speaks when he swears that he and Mr. Moulton were alone.

Mr. Evarts—You have not proved that.

Mr. Beach—We have proved it.

Mr. Evarts—How?

Mr. Beach—We have proved it two or three times.

Mr. Evarts—Will you find it me?

Mr. Beach—We will find it out. I am looking for it. If I can find it in the evidence of Mr. Woodruff I will show it to you.

Mr. Evarts—It is not in the evidence of Mr. Moulton?

Mr. Beach—Yes; and by the evidence of Mr. Moulton, too.

Mr. Evarts—But all that won't contradict Mr. Tracy, because Mr. Tracy has not stated anything that was said while Mr. Tilton was there. Your point is to contradict Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Beach—We contradict him—I repeat—in this way, your Honor. Mr. Tracy swears that a certain conversation and certain incidents transpired between himself and Mr. Moulton when Mr. Tilton was not present. There was but one conversation of that kind; it was at a known place, upon a given day, and we proved by two witnesses that upon that occasion, and at the occurrence of that conversation, Mr. Tilton was pre ent, and we then propose to prove by him that no such language occurred as that testified to by Mr. Tracy. Or we can contradict Mr. Tracy both as to the persons who were present at the interview and as to what occurred at the interview, and when we show a person was present at that interview, we can contradict him in his relations to what then transpired.

Mr. Evarts—Take one thing at the time. You can show the fact if you please, that Mr. Tilton was present from the first moment Mr. Tracy came into the house, if you like. Very well, you can undertake to show it. Then that is one point. You are not engaged in showing that point now. You are engaged in contradicting Mr. Tracy in the statement which he made, which is that when himself and Mr. Moulton were alone together Mr. Tilton was not present. I don't know whether Mr. Woodruff was there or not. When Mr. Tilton was not present, before he came into the room, Mr. Moulton said a certain thing to him. Now, I cannot make it plainer than the mere statement that Mr. Tilton, in whose presence it is not alleged to have been said, did not contradict Mr. Tracy when he says that no such thing was said in his presence.

The Court—It cannot amount to a contradiction; still, it is admissible, it seems to me, that the witness states that such a thing was not said in his presence.

Mr. Evarts—It is a contradiction, and that is the point. Evidence in chief is not here at all; that is the reason I am speaking to the point.

The Court—The simple question now is whether this witness heard that conversation. If he did not hear it, it is a suggestion that it occurred before he came in. That is a question for the jury.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Moulton has said this. He tells Mr. Beecher—

Mr. Beach—What page?

Mr. Evarts—Page 116. He tells Mr. Beecher—I suppose it is the narration.

"I told Gen. Tracy the fact in the case, and that Theodore Tilton had denounced me for so doing, and had said to me that I had no business to reveal the guilt of Elizabeth to Mr. Tracy without his consent, and that I pacified Mr. Tilton by telling him that I had considered it my duty to take the best advice I could on the subject, not only for Mr. Beecher's sake—that I did not consult Mr. Tracy a Mr. Beecher's friend at all, particularly, but as a friend of all the parties, as a man capable of advising with reference to that which had better be done. I told him that after a while Theodore was willing to see Gen. Tracy, and that he went up stairs and did see Gen. Tracy in the presence of Mr. Woodruff and myself, and I told him that the first question"—

And then comes the part about the etiquette of the profession. There was no cross-examination on that point.

Mr. Beach—Yes, there was.

Mr. Evarts—Where? Still, I don't see any impression made upon my proposition. When Mr. Tracy says, "when Mr. Moulton and I were alone together Mr. Moulton told me" so and so—that you cannot contradict him by bringing Mr. Tilton to swear that it was not said in his presence. That is the point. It confirms it so far as a negative goes. It does not prove it was said by Mr. Moulton; it does not prove it was not said in the absence of Mr. Tilton. We did not suppose it was a disputed point at all that there was a preliminary conversation between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tracy, and when the question arose what the facts were about Mrs. Tilton, that Mr. Moulton said, why I should prefer that Mr. Tilton states what it is.

The Court—And he was then called up.

Mr. Beach—On the cross-examination of Mr. Woodruff by Mr. Tracy this evidence was given.

Q.—Do you recollect that I went to Mr. Moulton's study on Sunday afternoon, where I was shown the papers and you were present and Mr. Moulton? A.—I remember we were up there.

Q.—Alone? A.—For a short time.

Q.—Before Mr. Tilton came in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now were not some papers shown me then and was not the object of going into the study to show me these papers? A.—No; I think this occurred; I think Moulton talked with you and after a moment went down stairs for Mr. Tilton and he came up. I don't think that the papers were shown you until after Mr. Tilton came into the room; that is my recollection.

Mr. Evarts—That is Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Beach—It is just as good given by Mr. Woodruff as any body else I suppose.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Woodruff has a right to make his statement, but how does that make a contradiction of Mr. Tracy? You asked him whether this was said in Mr. Tilton's presence when Mr. Tracy stated it was not said in his presence. I don't object to your proving by Mr. Tilton or anybody that Mr. Tilton was present from the first moment, and so contradict Mr. Tracy as to the fact.

Mr. Morris—We agree that this was not said in Mr. Tilton's presence—it was not said in any person's presence.

The Court—You simply wish to prove it was not said in his presence, which, I think, is competent; you may do that, I think.

Mr. Evarts—That we object to, as not being in rebuttal.

The Court—Yes. I don't express any opinion whether Mr. Tracy is right or Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Evarts—No; I understand that. But our objection to the question is that it is not competent as not being in rebuttal.

The Court—As it may have occurred before he came in.

Mr. Evarts—There being no statement by Gen. Tracy that it was said in Mr. Tilton's presence.

The Court—Now, was it said in your presence?

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, was—did Mr. Moulton in your presence at that interview say, in referring to the "letter of contrition," "It is a memorandum of notes of a conversation I had with Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—"Or notes."

Mr. Morris—"Or notes of a conversation with Mr. Beecher," or anything equivalent to that? A.—No, Sir; he never characterized it by any such name, or gave it any such designation.

DID TRACY NOTIFY HIM THAT HE WOULD FEEL AT LIBERTY TO ACT AS BEECHER'S COUNSEL.

Q.—Last Summer did Mr. Tracy say to you in Dieter's place, or at any other place, or notify you that in case you made a charge of adultery against Mr. Beecher, that he would feel at liberty to act as Mr. Beecher's counsel?

Mr. Evarts—Wait a moment, Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Morris—I ask that from my recollection, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Beach—Well, say, "either there or at any other place."

Mr. Morris—Well, there or at any other place?

Mr. Beach—That was the question.

Mr. Evarts—Wait a minute; I want to see what his language was.

Mr. Beach—Well, turn to it; we are not bound to furnish it to you.

Mr. Evarts—You will have to wait, then.

Mr. Beach—Well, we will wait.

Mr. Morris—Your Honor will recollect Mr. Tracy's evidence on that point.

Mr. Evarts—If his Honor recollects it, and can give us the language, I will take that instead of the record. I want the language before a man is contradicted.

The Court—It is proper to get the exact statement.

At this point a recess was taken.

AFTER RECESS.

After the recess the examination of Mr. Tilton was resumed as follows by Mr. Morris:

Q.—I was asking you before the recess a question in regard to Mr. Tracy's notification to you of his intention of feeling himself at liberty to act for Mr. Beecher. I have the evidence before me and will read it. In speaking of this interview the question was asked by Mr. Evarts:

Q.—Where did it occur—the interview or the conversation? A.—I think it occurred at the club.

Q.—Brooklyn Club? A.—The Brooklyn Club. It may have been in my house. Mr. Tilton was in the habit of dropping in at my office frequently, and he was also in the habit of dropping in at the club when I was taking lunch or eating dinner, and I met him in the street often, and we had a casual conversation.

Q.—Well, what passed between you, and how was the matter introduced? A.—Referring to the conversation in 1872, I said to him: Mr. Tilton, as long as you adhere to the case that you then stated to me, I shall adhere to the promise I made to you; and I desire to say to you that when you change your case against Mr. Beecher, if you ever do, and state a different case from what you stated to me, I shall not regard my promise then made to you as binding upon me.

Did any conversation of that kind ever occur between you and Mr. Tracy prior to your meeting him before the committee? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Tracy never gave me any such notification.

Q.—You have related what occurred before the committee upon that subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Either at the Brooklyn Club, or at his office, or any where else, prior to that time? A.—Never, Sir; never at any time.

Q.—Mr. Belcher, in his testimony, speaks of an interview he had with you at your house, when he walked with you from the ferry, at which you read to him a statement. He says it was not the "true story" that you read to him at the time. State what it was that you read? A.—I read to him precisely the same document which I read to Mr. Harmon, Mr. Bell, and Dr. Storrs; it never was called by me the "true story;" other people have put that designation upon it.

Q.—It has come to be designated in that way? A.—Yes; It is the paper known in this trial as the "true story."

Q.—A portion of which has been put in evidence here? A.—Yes; or a portion of an imperfect copy of it.

Q.—And you read from no other paper to him? A.—From no other paper to him; no, Sir.

Q.—Now, in that statement was there an extract from the statement known as the Storrs statement, in which Mrs. Tilton said that Mr. Beecher had solicited her to become a wife to him, with all that the the term implies? A.—Yes; the first sentence of that statement—a letter by Mrs. Tilton addressed to Dr. Storrs, dated Dec. 16, 1872—the first sentence of that document was incorporated accurately in the narrative known as the "true story."

Q.—And which you read to him at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Or a portion of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You read that portion of it to which I have called your attention? A.—Yes. I presume I did, for I read him the narrative called the "true story."

Q.—And you read from no other document? A.—I read from no other document; no, Sir.

MRS. OVINGTON'S TESTIMONY.

Q.—Upon that occasion. I will read you a brief statement of Mrs. Ovington's, and ask you a question in regard to it, (it is No. 6, page 131,)—the statement of an interview which you had with her. She was asked this question:

Q—State what was said upon that subject—

It is not necessary to refer to what preceded it, because the answer will indicate it:

"When he spoke of the fiction, I think it was, he said Elizabeth will lie for me; she will tell any number of lies to clear me. 'She loves me,' he said. Even if I were on trial for the Nathan murder, and she had seen me commit the act, do you think that she, if called upon to testify—do you think that she would tell the truth and have me convicted? He said, 'No, she would not.'"

And then she gives her reply. I will divide the question. Will you explain that part—whether you used that language to Mrs. Ovington that I have read in that interview? A.—The language which you have just read?

Q.—Yes? A.—Well, Sir, I should not know how to answer that, because it has passed from my recollection; now that you read it, it does not come up to my mind as having passed between us; I should not like to say that it did not.

Q.—She spoke about Mrs. Tilton's having let out the only cool room that she had in the house, you using some expression of this kind:

"Why don't Mr. Beecher take care of her, and why does he let her do that?"

Will you explain that statement? A.—I recollect something on that subject. The circumstances were these: I was sitting with Mr. and Mrs. Ovington on their back piazza, and I chanced to make a remark to this effect, that I was sorry the piazza of my house was in front, and not in the rear, as my piazza was practically of no advantage to the family, because in order to sit there we must expose ourselves to the street; whereas in Mr. Ovington's house they could enjoy the comfort of their piazza and still maintain their family seclusion. Mrs. Ovington made some remark, however, about my house being very cool and comfortable in Summer consequent upon Gallatin place opening perpendicularly just in front of it. I then made the remark that that was true, and I was very sorry Mrs. Tilton had been compelled to yield up the pleasantest and coolest room in her house, that was the second story pair of front rooms, to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, who were then occupying it; and I added, perhaps in a satirical vein, "This is one of the consequences of the scandal. Unless I defend myself from the accusations against me, I suppose I shall go to complete ruin." Some such conversation as that passed between me and Mrs. Ovington.

MR. BEECHER'S PORTRAIT.

Q.—Mr. Beecher spoke of a conversation that he had had with Mr. Moulton in which Mr. Moulton related an interview that he had had with Mr. Bowen at his house in Clinton street, at which Mr. Bowen turned, he said, to his picture hanging upon the wall and said, "How can I ever be reconciled to that man," referring to Mr. Beecher's portrait. Was Mr. Beecher's portrait ever in the house in Clinton street? A.—No, Sir; during the time that Mr. Moulton resided in Clinton street that portrait was in my house, and it did not pass into Mr. Moulton's possession until months afterward; after he had gone to reside in his Remsen street house.

TILTON'S NAMESAKE.

Q.—Mr. Beecher referred in his testimony to his interview with Mr. Bowen, and said you attempted, as he was informed by Mr. Bowen, to excuse some of the stories that had been told concerning you, by stating that they referred to Theodore H. Tilton. Do you know, or have you ever seen Mr. Theodore H. Tilton? A.—I have.

Q.—About the Spring of 1871 did you hear anything concerning Mr. Theodore H. Tilton? A.—Not at the time that Mr. Beecher mentions; but subsequently—about that period, yes—Mr. Theodore H. Tilton was divorced—

Mr. Evarts—Well, what have we to do with this? We don't care anything about this. A. (continuing)—On the 9th of June, 1871.

Mr. Morris—Well, we do. We want to show that as he had been referred to by Mr. Beecher, and as he said Mr. Bowen stated that Mr. Tilton attempted to excuse some of these stories, or to explain them on the ground that they related to Theodore H. Tilton, the argument will be, and the inference intended to be drawn from that, that that was a mere pretext, that there was no such person as Theodore H. Tilton, and it was a mere subterfuge—now, we want to show, that there was a veritable Theodore H. Tilton, and that at about that time he had obtained a divorce from his wife, and that he had become somewhat talked about, and that Mr. Tilton's allusion to him was of a day subsequent to that.

Mr. Evarts—The point of Mr. Beecher's testimony is this—that he said,

"The Winsted, Conn., story was absolutely false, and had no foundation in fact, and he could not understand how it should be started, except there was another Tilton, bearing nearly the same initials as his, who was a dissolute man, an intemperate man, and he had been about the country, and this story was probably true of him, and had been transferred by those who did not know the difference of personality, to him."

That is the point of Mr. Beecher's testimony.

The Witness—I had no such conversation with Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that you have not been asked. I ask to have that struck out, if your Honor please.

Mr. Morris—Did you ever have any such conversation with Mr. Beecher as has just been referred to? A.—I did not, nor had the facts on which such conversation had been based, occurred.

Mr. Evarts—That I have nothing to do with.

Mr. Morris—Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Beecher in reference to Theodore H. Tilton? A.—I do not remember that his name ever occurred in any conversation between Mr. Beecher and myself.

Q.—When did you first learn the facts in reference to Theodore H. Tilton?

Mr. Evarts—That I object to. We have not introduced any facts about Theodore H. Tilton. We have no interest in the facts relating to him. The whole question is whether Mr. Tilton told Mr. Beecher this. Mr. Beecher said he didn't—at least Mr. Tilton said he didn't.

Mr. Morris—Our question is whether Mr. Tilton told Mr. Beecher this.

Mr. Beach—That is the whole question, Sir. There are several modes of proof by which we reach a fact determining a question. Mr. Beecher says that he had a conversation on a certain date, when Mr. Tilton made this reference to his namesake, or near namesake, who was obnoxious in the public eye, and referred to him and his character as probably the source of those stories concerning himself. Now, Mr. Tilton denies that, and in confirmation of his denial—there being this contradiction between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton—we propose to show that at the period at which Mr. Beecher locates this reference to this other person Mr. Tilton had no such information of his character, and that the rumors against him had not yet transpired.

Mr. Evarts—That has been ruled upon over and over again; there is nothing new in that proposition.

Mr. Beach—I would like to see where the exception occurs.

Mr. Evarts—The question whether a man says so or not is the question in dispute, and he cannot prove whether he said so because it was a lie, or that he could not have said so because it was not true. He cannot bring other people to prove that, because he would be trying his namesake. The point is that the contradiction is in regard to a statement of what a witness has said, and you cannot prove the improbability of a statement by showing that one way it was true or the other that it was not true.

Mr. Beach—Well, now, Sir, I deny that, and think it is perfectly clear if one witness makes a certain statement about a certain person to another witness, that either witness can deny the fact—that he did not know the person spoken of at that time.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Sir, I understand it to be directly opposite. The reason is that it would involve an inquiry as to whether the statement was true or not. Whereas, the only issue is whether he said it or not. This is an argument that because a man said it it was true. There are a great many men tell lies.

Judge Neilson—That may be; I don't know. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor is very fortunate—

Mr. Beach—That is not the proposition that we submit to prove—that it was or was not true. We propose to show a circumstance, a fact, connected with the transaction which confirms the testimony, and Mr. Tilton is the one supposed to know this fact. Your Honor, suppose that circumstance suggested by Judge Morris—

Mr. Evarts—It has no bearing on the question.

Mr. Beach—Well, this bears on the question, whether he had heard the conversation—whether he had ever heard of this Theodore H. Tilton at that time. Suppose we should show that such a man never existed, to be sure the gentleman might reason that it is not absolutely proved that Mr. Tilton did not invent that story. We are not to presume falsehood on the part of either. If any concurring circumstances can be shown sustaining those parties, it would be a most extraordinary rule not to bring it out.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is the rule. I can go into testimony to prove that Theodore H. Tilton had before this time come to a knowledge of these imputations, and Mr. Tilton knew it. [Reading:]

"A witness having testified to a negotiation for exchange of horses, another witness was called to prove the former witness gave a false account of what was said at the time referred to, and the other witness was then called to explain the circumstances testified to by the second witness were those of another and a different occasion. Held: It was not competent to corroborate him by proving the exchange thus referred to actually took place."

You cannot prove the fact that is the basis of the statement in the absence of the fact that is the basis of the statement, as either confirming or discrediting the probability of the statement.

The Court—Is that a Massachusetts case?

Mr. Evarts—It is the case of Turner against Wolf.

The Court—That collateral question is not to be tried.

Mr. Evarts—There is no law that one side could give evidence of it more than another. Of course we have not shown Tilton's statement on the subject with any notion that there was any truth in it; not the least. The truthfulness of his statement is not a matter to be assumed at all in our giving the evidence. But they undertake to show that Tilton did not or could not—did not say or could not have said, that Mr. Theodore Tilton was the other Dromio; that he said that. That could not prove anything. That is the very point you cannot go into on trial, whether or no there was such a man as Theodore H. Tilton, nor any one fact or specific fact in the career of Theodore H. Tilton. I believe there is no authority to the contrary of this proposition.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will permit me to say that the statement that it is a collateral issue not to be tried seems to me inaccurate. One party asserts that at an interview between himself and an opposite party a certain statement was made by one to the other; the party alleged to make the statement denies it and says, "At the time of that alleged interview I was in Europe." Cannot we prove that he was in Europe at that time, and can't the gentleman give evidence to show that he was here at that time, and is it not equally a collateral fact with the one involved in the proposition now submitted to your Honor?

Mr. Evarts—I do not think it is—

Mr. Beach—Well, I was addressing the Court, and I do not solicit nor do I value the opinion of the gentleman on that point. The question is, whether at the time that Mr. Beecher says he made this allusion to the other Tilton, Mr. Tilton then knew of any of the rumors or statements affecting the character or reputation of this other Mr. Tilton, and it is a circumstance to give to this jury upon the question of credibility as between these two witnesses, if Mr. Tilton did not at that time know the other Tilton, or that there were any improper circumstances relative to his character. Now, that does not prove, Sir, the strength of the fact whether or not these public allusions were due to the reputation of this other Mr. Tilton, and that is what this Massachusetts proposition sustains—that in the circumstances now presented to your Honor, we could not prove the truth of the allegation of Mr. Tilton that these rumors originated from the synonymous names of these two parties, or originated from the reputation of the other Mr. Tilton. That would be proving the truth of the fact which was alleged in the communication. That we don't undertake to do. The question is, is Mr. Tilton truthful, or is Mr. Beecher? We say Mr. Tilton is truthful, because at that time, if you please, he did not know Mr. Tilton. At that time he had had no intimation of the character of Mr. Tilton. For aught he then knew this other Mr. Tilton may have been irreproachable in reputation and in position. Well, Sir, it affects only the probability of the truth of his statement, and, I repeat, infringes in no degree upon the principle stated in the Massachusetts position cited. Well, now, Sir, it would be very singular, as it seems to me, if a circumstance of that character could not be proved, and it is exemplified by the simple illustration I presented to your Honor; and it is an illustration which has occurred again and again in this case and in various other cases before your Honor. Mr. Tilton says this conversation did not occur with Mr. Beecher—"because I was absent," if you please. He has given that testimony, Sir, upon his present examination, in regard to the alleged conversation with Palmer—in regard to the alleged truth of the conversation related by Woodhull—sprinkled all through this case. Mr. Beecher gave the same evidence in regard to an alleged conversation between himself and somebody else—Mrs. Moulton. He was absent at Peekskill. Why, the gentleman says, you cannot prove that fact. He has produced half a dozen witnesses to prove it.

Mr. Evarts—Good gracious! I never have said that.

Mr. Beach—Well, "good gracious!" the gentleman has not said those very words, but he said the principle, which would have excluded that evidence.

Mr. Evarts—Nothing like it, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Well, it is like it, Sir. That is a question of argument between the gentleman and myself. And why is not it like it, Sir? He proves that Mr. Beecher was at Peekskill; he proved that Mr. Tilton did not know this other Tilton at that time, when Mr. Beecher says Tilton appropriated to him the credit of these rumors against himself.

The Court—I think the analogy holds that far.

Mr. Beach—Very well, Sir. Then if it holds we certainly must be entitled, upon the same principle, to give this proof.

The Court—You may ask him that question.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, if we ask him that question, whether he knew Mr. Tilton at that time, suppose he answers that he did not know him?

The Court—Or knew of any reproaches against him.

Mr. Beach—Very well.

Mr. Evarts—When a witness is asked whether he made a statement to another at an interview, allotted in space and defined in time, proving that he was in London is direct proof that he did not make the statement. It is the best proof. It is not only proof that nothing of the kind was said, but it is proof that nothing was said. It is not only proof that nothing was said, but that no interview took place; not only that none took place, but that none was possible—

Mr. Morris—Wouldn't that raise the issue—

Mr. Evarts—And that is direct evidence, and of course it can be contradicted by proving that that is so.

Mr. Morris—Why?

Mr. Evarts—Because it is on the direct point of whether he told him so. But my friend can find no case that pretends to say that the question of whether the statement alleged to have been made would have been, if made, untrue, can be brought as evidence that it was not made—not the least. Nor can you, on the other side, confirm the probability on our part that Mr. Tilton did make this statement to Mr. Beecher by proving that there was a scapegrace of the same name that fathered upon him some of his misdeeds. You cannot go into that. And I certainly do not need to argue against the proof of an alibi as being of that nature. The alibi contradicts the interview in which interview the statement is said to have taken place. Now, the familiar case is that where a man has made a statement of payment he is not permitted to be corroborated by showing that he had the means of payment.

The Court—He might apply his means to other sources of use.

Mr. Evarts—The case of Collins vs. Stephenson, (74 Mass.,) is to the same effect.

"Testimony that certain statements were made to a witness cannot be contradicted by evidence that the statements to which he testifies were not true."

Now this is an argument that the statement was not true, could not have been true, and that he did not know anything about the facts that he stated. It comes directly within the rule.

The Court—We could not take testimony of its truth by inquiring whether this other Mr. Tilton was a man of good or bad character, or anything of that kind.

Mr. Evarts—Or whether Mr. Tilton knew it?

The Court—Well, that is the point. I think you may interrogate him as to whether he then knew what the character and reputation of this other Mr. Tilton was. That is as far as you can go.

Mr. Evarts—Does your Honor admit the—

The Court—That far; that question.

Mr. Evarts—What question is that?

Mr. Morris—I will see if this question covers it.

Q.—How are you enabled to state that you did not state to Mr. Beecher anything in regard to Theodore H. Tilton at the time when Mr. Beecher says you did?

Mr. Evarts—I object to it.

The Court—That is too much in the way of argument.

Mr. Beach—We propose this question, Sir:

Q.—At the time of which Mr. Beecher speaks of an allusion made by you to Theodore H. Tilton—of another person bearing your name—were you acquainted with that person, Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Evarts—That I object to.

Mr. Beach—Or were you acquainted with his character?

Mr. Evarts—Both?

Mr. Beach—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—I object to the whole question, and to either part of it.

The Court—You may answer that and say whether you did or did not.

A.—I simply knew that there was such a person; I never heard anything against his character until two or three years later.

The Court—That covers it.

The Witness—Your Honor, I do not wish to sit in this chair and be the accuser of another man; and all I brought with me is simply the record of a court.

The Court—No, Sir, we are not trying that other man.

The Witness—I do not wish even to accuse him, Sir.

The Court—No, you are not allowed to.

Mr. Evarts—This does not go into the evidence against him at all.

The Court—No, Sir.

BESSIE TURNER CONTRADICTED.

Mr. Morris—Mr. Tilton, Miss Turner spoke of an interview that you had with her, an alleged interview, up stairs, in your bed-room, a long interview, in which you referred to the red lounge in your house. [Mr. Beach made a suggestion to Mr. Morris.] I will withdraw that question.

Mr. Beach—Well, I want to contradict her testimony.

Mr. Morris—Then I will turn to the page of her testimony, 480.

Mr. Morris—The interview, the long interview, as she relates it; I will not read the whole interview.

Mr. Shearman—What page?

Mr. Morris—Page 480, part 9.

Mr. Beach—Well, have you read her account of that interview as given in the long interview?

Mr. Morris—The long interview that she relates up stairs in the back bedroom?

Witness—I have heard it and read it both.

Q.—Well, did any such interview as she relates on that occasion take place between you and her? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—There was only one interview in that room.

Mr. Beach—Is that the interview in which she spoke of Mrs. Tilton being sick.

Mr. Morris—The interview in which she spoke of the red lounge.

Mr. Shearman—That is not page 478.

Mr. Morris—And also the interview on page 480. I call your attention to both interviews, if you recollect the interviews as she related them.

Mr. Evarts—One moment. I can't take it that way.

Mr. Beach—Well, really the counsel is not going to read that through.

Mr. Morris—On pages 477 and 480.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, read it.

Witness—I know the interview very well, Mr. Morris.

Mr. Morris—I can read it, Mr. Evarts, to identify it without reading the whole of it. It is on pages 480 and 481, is it not?

Mr. Beach—Four hundred and seventy-seven.

Mr. Morris—If the interview was after—she stated a conversation that you had with your wife in the parlor in which she said you knocked her down; that subsequent to that on that day you called her up stairs to the bedroom and then related, as she says, to her—

Mr. Tilton—Will you allow me to read the book?

Mr. Morris—I will read this part of it, Mr. Tilton; perhaps that would be the better way. The question was asked of Miss Turner, "What took place then?" I read from page No. 477.

"He then changed the subject entirely and he said—he said 'Oh!'—he was sitting down in the chair and he says 'Oh, Bessie, my dear, it is no wonder my gray hairs are going down with sorrow to the grave;' and he took out his handkerchief and was wiping his eyes. He says, 'No, my dear, you are mistaken in the woman you place so much confidence in.' Mrs. Tilton then got up off the piano stool and said, 'Why shouldn't Bessie place confidence in me? She has no confidence in you; she has no protector in you. You have offered to ruin her.'"

Did any conversation of that kind occur between you and Bessie Turner, or between you and your wife at which she was present? A.—I never had with Bessie Turner any conversation at any time, or any place, concerning any such subject as the criminal relations of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton when any such subject or a kindred one to it came up; I never exchanged a word with her on any topic however remotely related to that.

Q.—You recollect of her coming into the room where you and Mrs. Tilton—where you and your wife were having a conversation upon the subject? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—And did she come into the room unobserved by you? A.—Yes, Sir; her presence there was a great surprise to me, and as soon as I detected her there, I ordered her out of the room.

Q.—And after you observed her presence in the room, did any conversation whatever, upon that subject occur between you and her, or between you and your wife?

Mr. Evarts—Wait a moment. What does all this have to do with the interview?

Mr. Morris—This is the same interview. He had an interview with his wife, and said that during that interview Bessie Turner came into the room unobserved by him, and when he saw her he ordered her out, and the question is, whether after she came into the room you had any conversation with your wife or Bessie Turner upon that subject whatever?

Mr. Evarts—This is what I am getting at. Bessie Turner has not given any such evidence of being ordered out of the room.

Mr. Beach—Yes; of being ordered out of the room.

Mr. Evarts—What page is that?

Mr. Morris—No. 477, and that interview, I read a part of it—the interview in which she says he ordered her out of the room, it is not in that interview she relates that.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is the first column, page 477.

Mr. Morris—Yes, that is it. (Reading)—

"He said, 'Leave the room.' Said I, 'I won't leave the room.' Said he, 'Damn you, leave the room.' Said I, 'I will not leave the room, and I will stand by Mrs. Tilton if I die in the attempt.'"

Did anything of that kind occur? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Morris—Now, then, Mr. Tilton—

Mr. Beach—That is not the whole of it. She made a charge there in regard to the sofa. I want you to get that interview, and prove it, if you please.

Mr. Morris—I will. I want to ask a question or two before I ask that. I ask you the question again, Mr. Tilton, whether, at that interview, after you observed Bessie Turner in the room, you had any conversation upon that subject whatever? A.—Not a word.

Mr. Evarts—That is not the question, if your Honor please. It is contradicting the witness, bringing the present witness' attention to the statement of the other witness.

Mr. Morris—Now I will read the other interview.

Mr. Beach—Page 477.

Mr. Morris—I will go on if you desire.

Mr. Beach—I want it down about this interview in which she refers to the red lounge, and that he had seen her time and time again having criminal intercourse with Mr. Beecher upon it.

Mr. Morris (reading)—

"He then gave me a terrible blow—"

Mr. Beach—Well, you don't commence at the beginning.

Mr. Morris—I commence where I left off.

Mr. Beach—There is a sentence before that. If you please, read it.

Mr. Morris (reading)—

"I won't leave the room."

Mr. Beach (indicating)—

"You have brought that girl on as evidence against me."

Mr. Morris—I see it. I have got it. (Reading)—

"When you went into the adjoining room, what did you do—you went into the back parlor from the dining-room? A.—I stood at the folding doors; they were open on a crack, and I saw Mr. Tilton right over Mrs. Tilton, with his fist going this way."

Is that true? A.—No, Sir; I can't say as to whether she saw me through a crack in the folding door; I am not responsible for where she was, but there was nothing of the kind ever occurred.

Q.—(Reading)—

"And talking very angrily, and when I heard him say, 'You have brought this girl on to use against me, and, damn it, she shall have to leave the house,' I opened the door and rushed in."

Did you say anything of that purport? A.—Not at all, Sir.

Mr. Morris—Now I will go on, where I have left off before.

Q.—(Reading)—

"He then gave me a terrible blow that hurled me to the opposite side of the room, and I fell, striking my head violently against the door."

Is that true? A.—No, Sir; I never struck her in my life, and never did anything toward her except an act of kindness.

Q.—(Reading)—

"He came forward, perfectly bland—you would think nothing in the world had ever happened, so composed and so calm was he; 'Why,' says he, 'Bessie, my dear, you tripped and fell, didn't you.'"

Did you say anything of that kind? A.—No, Sir; nothing of that kind occurred.

Q.—(Reading)—

"I turned round to him and said, 'Theodore Tilton, are you a fool, or do you take me for one?'"

Did she make any reply of that kind to you? A.—No, Sir; if she did, I don't remember.

"Q.—What then took place? A.—He then changed the subject entirely, and he said, 'Oh;' he was sitting down in the chair, and he says, 'Oh, Bessie, my dear, it is no wonder my gray hairs are going down in sorrow to the grave,' and took out his handkerchief, and was wiping his eyes."

Did anything of that kind occur? A.—No, Sir; and I had no gray hairs at that time.

Q. (Reading)—

"He says, 'No, my dear; you are mistaken in the woman you place so much confidence in.' Mrs. Tilton then got up off the stool and said, 'Why shouldn't Bessie place confidence in me? She has no confidence in you, she has no protection in you; you have offered to ruin her.'"

Did Mrs. Tilton say anything of that kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—To you in Miss Turner's presence? A.—No, Sir.

Q. (Reading)—

"He then stood up, stood up very straight, and put his finger under his coat, this way, [illustrating,] and said, 'Bessie, my dear, did I ever attempt in any way, shape, or form to ruin you, or take any improper liberties with you?' said I, 'Yes, you did.'"

Did anything of that kind occur? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—(Reading)—

"You remember that time talking about affinities—the time you lifted me out of my bed and carried me into your bed?"

Did she say anything of that kind to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q. (Reading)—

"Oh, my dear, you are excited, you are laboring under a mistake."

Did you make any such reply to her as that? A.—No, Sir.

Q. (Reading)—

"'No,' said he, sitting down in his chair, said he, 'The fact is this: Elizabeth is so in the habit of having men fondle her bosom and legs that she judges me by herself.'"

Did you say anything of that purport to her? A.—No, Sir.

Q. (Reading)—

"He then turned over to the side of the room, and said he, 'Do you see that red lounge? Time and again have I seen Elizabeth and Henry Ward Beecher have sexual intercourse on that red lounge?' and not only the red lounge, but he spoke of the chair."

Did you say anything of that kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q. (Reading)—

"Mrs. Tilton looked very earnestly at him, and said, 'O, Theodore, Theodore, how can you tell that child such base lies?'"

Did anything of that kind take place? A.—No, Sir.

Q. (Reading)—

"He then asked me if I knew what 'sexual intercourse' meant; if I didn't he would tell me."

Did you ever say anything of that import? A.—She never asked me such a question in her life, and I never had a word of conversation with her upon any such subject.

Q.—And she says that after that you called her back to the bedroom up stairs, and repeated this conversation:

"Then he came to me and said he wanted to see me, and he took me in the second story back room—in his room—and he related this story over and over again, about the lounge and the chair, and added that not only with Mr. Beecher had she done so, but mentioned three gentlemen's names in connection with Mr. Beecher's."

Is that true? A.—It is not true.

Mr. Beach—Or any part of it?

Q.—Or any part of it? A.—Nor any syllables. Those three gentlemen are very respected and honored friends of mine.

Mr. Beach—Did you ask her up stairs, and repeat any part of the conversation? A.—No, Sir; I did not then nor at any other time, or there or at any other place. Never had a conversation with her—

Mr. Beach—I guess that covers it.

Mr. Morris—I guess so.

THE SECOND FLOOR OF HIS HOUSE.

Q.—In this connection, will you describe the second floor of your house, the situation of the rooms?

Mr. Beach—There are two front rooms? A.—My house is cottage built, very wide—twenty-nine feet wide; it is much wider than the ordinary-sized houses; there are four windows on the front, and four windows in the rear. The front of the house is divided into two rooms, separated with folding doors, two windows to a room; the rear of the house is divided into two rooms, separated by a solid wall or partition, and the hall between them.

Mr. Fullerton—Between what?

A.—Between the front rooms and the back rooms. On the one side of the hall is a bath-room, and on the opposite side of the hall, fronting the bath-room, is a dark closet; but the two main divisions of the second story of the house are these two front rooms running the whole front of the house, and two rear rooms running the whole rear of the house.

Q.—The hall is a short hall between those two divisions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With a bath-room on one side, and a dark room on the other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Stairway going to the third story on one side? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And a stairway coming up from the first floor on the other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which room was fitted up for Mr. Greeley, and did he occupy when he was there? A.—Mr. Greeley occupied the two front rooms; that is to say, the whole front of the house on the second story, the left-hand room fronting the street being his bedroom, and the right-hand room being his writing room.

Q.—Which room did you occupy? A.—I occupied the room at the rear of the house, directly opposite Mr. Greeley's room—his bedroom.

Mr. Beach—On the left-hand side of the house? A.—On the right-hand side of the house, as you face the street.

Q.—Suppose you face the front of it, then it is the left-hand side? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The same description you gave of Mr. Greeley's bed-room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was Bessie Turner's room? A.—Bessie Turner's room was in Keyport that time.

Q.—Where was the room she occupied at the time she spoke of? A.—She says she occupied the next sleeping room to mine, which would have corresponded with the room opposite Mr. Greeley's sitting-room. I was in the room opposite Mr. Greeley's bed-room, and she says she occupied the room opposite Mr. Greeley's sitting-room.

Q.—That is, the rear room on the right-hand side? A.—Fronting in front; yes.

THE FOLDING-DOORS.

Q.—Now, will you describe the folding-doors between the front sitting-room and the front bedroom? A.—They are ordinary doors; they come together—at least they almost come together; there is a bend in the floor which prevents their running together at the top.

Q.—The doors when they are pulled together stand apart at the top? A.—Yes, Sir; it is a very old house.

Q.—Any key to the folding-doors? A.—There has never been any key in those doors since I have occupied the house; they have never been locked; I can't lock them; perhaps some locksmith might; I don't know; but they can't be locked.

Q.—And are they— A.—I have been informed by members of the family that there has never been any key in them.

Q.—You have never seen one? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And further, they don't shut? A.—They don't come together.

Mr. Evarts—His own observations of the doors, and not what he has been informed by members of the family, is proper.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Morris—Are they in the same condition now as they were at the time Mr. Greeley was there in reference to their coming together? A.—Well, I didn't make any correct observation at that time. I presume they are, because the house is a very old one, and it has never been painted since 1866. I have made observations since Miss Turner's of the lock. The same coat of paint is on the door which it carried when I purchased the house ten years ago; and the little bolt—I don't know the technical name of that part of the lock—the tongue of the lock does not come to the edge of the door, and has never been thrust out through the opening; it has never been turned, and my daughter and other members of the family say that.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, never mind.

Witness—I have in the night, repeatedly, in

Continued on Ninth Page.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

MEMOIRS OF GEN. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN. By Himself. In two volumes. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

These memoirs are by far the most interesting and important contribution yet made to the military history of the rebellion by any of the leading actors in the great struggle. The staggering blows which Gen. Sherman dealt to the Confederacy have secured him the undying gratitude of his countrymen, while the brilliancy which he displayed as a strategist, and the surpassing ability which he developed as a commander, entitle him to rank among the most distinguished leaders that the world has produced. The personal history of so marked a man must always possess extraordinary interest. When it is related by the man himself, and in that peculiarly racy style which Gen. Sherman's letters and speeches have made familiar to the public, it becomes not only absorbing but fascinating. Those who may think that Gen. Sherman should have handed over the publication of his memoirs to his heirs can safely be left to discuss and settle among themselves any questions of propriety. The public will read the volume all the more eagerly to ascertain the opinions held by so competent a judge regarding those whom he had such constant and excellent opportunities of estimating in the intimate intercourse of the camp and in the more dangerous and trying ordeal of the field. Those who look for rash and wholesale condemnation by Gen. Sherman of those under whose command he fought will be disappointed. Some of his own subordinates who fell short of the high example which their leader gave them come in for sharp criticism, but there is much less of this in these volumes than might have been expected, and what there is those directly concerned may be left to settle with Gen. Sherman. The few unfavorable judgments which he expresses have evidently not been hastily formed, nor are they rashly expressed. Most of them will probably stand in spite of all the harsh replies that they are sure to provoke. A brief address "To his comrades in arms, volunteers and regulars," prefaces these volumes. In the course of this Gen. Sherman says: "What is now offered is not designed as a history of the war, or even as a complete account of all the incidents in which the writer bore a part, but merely his recollection of events, corrected by a reference to his own memoranda, which may assist the future historian when he comes to describe the whole, and account for the motives and reasons which influenced some of the actors in the grand drama of war. I trust a perusal of these pages will prove interesting to the survivors, who have manifested so often their intense love of the 'cause' which moved a nation to vindicate its own authority; and, equally so, to the rising generation, who therefrom may learn that a country and Government such as ours are worth fighting for, and dying for, if need be. If successful in this, I shall feel amply repaid for departing from the usage of military men, who seldom attempt to publish their own deeds, but rest content with simply contributing by their acts to the honor and glory of their country."

And, again, in the opening paragraph of the eighth chapter, covering the events of the war from the battle of Bull Run to Paducah, Gen. Sherman writes:

"And now that, in these notes, I have fairly reached the period of the civil war which ravaged our country from 1861 to 1865—an event involving a conflict of passion, of prejudice, and of arms, that has developed results which, for better or worse, have left their mark on the world's history—I feel that I tread on delicate ground. I have again and again been invited to write a history of the war, or to record for publication my personal recollections of it, with large offers of money therefor; all of which I have heretofore declined, because the truth is not always palatable, and should not always be told. Many of the actors in the grand drama still live, and they and their friends are quick to controversy, which should be avoided. The great end of peace has been attained, with little or no change in our form of government, and the duty of all good men is to allow the passions of that period to subside, that we may direct our physical and mental labor to repair the waste of war, and to engage in the greater task of continuing our hitherto wonderful national development. What I now propose to do is merely to group some of my personal recollections about the historic persons and events of the day, prepared not with any view of their publication, but rather for preservation till I am gone; and then to be allowed to follow into oblivion the cords of similar papers, or to be used by some historian who may need them by way of illustration."

The first volume of these *Memoirs* opens in the Spring of 1846, with the future General a First Lieutenant of Company G, Third Artillery, stationed at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, under command of Capt. Robert Anderson. "The country now known as Texas had been recently acquired, and war with Mexico was threatening. One of our companies, (Bragg's,) with George H. Thomas, John F. Reynolds, and Frank Thomas, had gone the year previous, and was at that time with Gen. Taylor's army at Corpus Christi, Texas." Lieut. Sherman left Fort Moultrie in the latter part of April, having received the regular detail for recruiting service, with orders to report to the General Superintendent, Col. R. B. Mason, at Governor's Island, New-York. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought on May 8 and 9, and the news, when it reached the States, found Lieut. Sherman, impatient of the useful but inglorious service on which he was engaged, at Wheeling, en route for Pittsburg, where his head-quarters were to be for a time. On reaching Pittsburg, he found a letter from Ord, a Lieutenant in Company F, Third Artillery, at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, saying that his company had just received orders for California, and asking Sherman to apply for it. "Without committing myself to that project," Gen. Sherman says, "I wrote to the Adjutant General, R. Jones, at Washington, D. C., asking him to consider me as an applicant for any active service, and saying that I would willingly forego the recruiting detail, which I well knew plenty of others would jump at. Impatient to approach the scene of active operations, without authority, (and I suppose wrongfully,) I left my Corporal in charge of the rendezvous, and took all the recruits I had made, about twenty-five, in a steam-boat to Cincinnati, and turned them over to Major N. C. McCrea, commanding at Newport Barracks. I then reported in Cincinnati to the Superintendent of the Western recruiting service, Col. Fanning, an old officer with one arm, who inquired by what authority I had come away from my post. I argued that I took it for granted he wanted all the recruits he could get to forward to the army at Brownsville, Texas, and did not know but that he might want me to go along. Instead of appreciating my volunteer zeal, he cursed and swore at me for leaving my post without orders, and told me to go back to Pittsburg. I then asked for an order that would entitle me to transportation back, which at first he emphatically refused, but at last he gave the order, and I returned to Pittsburg, all the way by stage." Maturer years tempered the rashness which this incident illustrates, and possibly, by bringing home to the young Lieutenant the absolute necessity for subordination, made him insist on it as imperatively as he afterward did in every detachment of the large armies which came under his command. Upon reaching Pittsburg, however, Lieut. Sherman found the desired order relieving him from recruiting service, and assigning him to Company F, then under orders for California. On July 14, 1846, Sherman sailed from New-York in the Lexington, an old vessel which had been changed from a sloop-of-war to a store-ship, and on Jan. 26, 1847, after a voyage of 198 days, the vessel dropped her anchor in Monterey Bay. Affairs in California were then in a very disturbed and unsettled state, but this did not prevent the soldiers, who had been so long imprisoned on ship board, from enjoying their freedom on land, pending their start for what they hoped might be the scene of active operations. "I remember very well," writes Gen. Sherman, "soon after our arrival, that we were all invited to witness a play called 'Adam and Eve.' *Eve* was personated by a pretty young girl known as Dolores Gomez, who, however, was dressed very unlike *Eve*, for she was covered with a petticoat and spangles. *Adam* was personated by her brother ——, the same who has since become somewhat famous as the person on whom is founded the McGarrahan claim. *God* Almighty was personated, and heaven's occupants seemed very human. Yet the play was pretty, interesting, and elicited universal applause." Subsequently Sherman and Ord stumbled by chance upon the home of Señor Gomez, father of *Adam* and *Eve*. "His house was a two-story adobe, and had a fence in front. It was situated well up among the foot-hills of Gavillano, and could not be seen until within a few yards. We hitched our horses to the fence and went in just as Gomez was about to sit down to a tempting supper of stewed hare and tortillas. We were officers and caballeros, and could not be ignored. After turning our horses to grass, at his invitation we joined him at supper. The allowance, though ample for one, was rather short for three, and I thought the Spanish grandiloquent politeness of Gomez, who was fat and old, was not over-cordial. However, down we sat, and I was helped to a dish of rabbit, with what I thought to be an abundant sauce of tomato. Taking a good mouthful, I felt as though I had taken liquid fire; the tomato was chile colorado, or red pepper, of the purest kind. It nearly killed me, and I saw Gomez's eyes twinkle, for he saw that his share of supper was increased. I contented myself with bits of the meat, and an abundant supply of tortillas. Ord was better case-hardened, and stood it better.

Gen. Sherman's recollections of this early life in California are full of incident, and are not only amusing but vigorously told. Old Californians will naturally read them with the greatest eagerness. They cover the military complications, the discovery of gold by Sutter, the arrival of the first overland mail which was brought by Kit Carson in saddle-bags from Taos, in New-Mexico, the issue of the first newspaper in Yerba Buena, afterward San Francisco, and numerous other incidents which it is hard to believe can have transpired within the last thirty years, so strange and full of romance do they appear. In pursuance of his official duty, Lieut. Sherman felt called on to make a personal inspection of the mining operations which had so suddenly sprung into such startling activity, and he thus relates an important historical fact—the way in which the result of his observations—embodying the first official announcement to the Government of the wonderful discoveries in California—was carried to Washington. Gen. Sherman writes:

"As soon as we had returned from our first visit to the gold mines it became important to send home positive knowledge of this valuable discovery. The means of communication with the United States were very precarious, and I suggested to Col. Mason that a special courier ought to be sent; that Second Lieut. Loeser had been promoted to First Lieutenant and was entitled to go home. He was accordingly detailed to carry the news. I prepared with great care the letter to the Adjutant General of Aug. 17, 1848, which Col. Mason modified in a few particulars; and, as it was important to send not only the specimens which had been presented to us along the route of travel I advised the Colonel to allow Capt. Folsom to purchase and send to Washington a large sample of the commercial gold in general use, and to pay for the same out of the money in his hands known as the 'civil fund,' arising from duties collected at the several ports in California. He consented to do this, and Capt. Folsom bought an oyster can full at $10 the ounce, which was the rate of value at which it was then received at the custom-house. Folsom was instructed further to contract with some vessel to carry the messenger to South America, where he could take the English steamers as far east as Jamaica, with a conditional charter giving increased payment if the vessel could catch the October steamer. Folsom chartered the bark La Lambayecana, owned and navigated by Henry D. Cooke, who has since been the Governor of the District of Columbia. In due time this vessel reached Monterey, and Lieut. Loeser, with his report and specimens of gold, embarked and sailed. He reached the South American Continent at Payta, Peru, in time, took the English steamer of October to Panama, and thence went on to Kingston, Jamaica, where he found a sailing-vessel bound for New-Orleans. On reaching New-Orleans, he telegraphed to the War Department his arrival; but so many delays had occurred that he did not reach Washington in time to have the matter embraced in the President's regular Message of 1848, as we had calculated. Still, the President made it the subject of a special Message, and thus became 'official' what had before only reached the world in a very indefinite shape. Then began that wonderful development and the great emigration to California, by land and sea, of 1849 and 1850."

As the land began to be taken by the settlers the service of surveyors was called into requisition. The army officers had little to do, and Gen. Smith, who was in command, allowed his subordinates to undertake work of this kind occasionally. During a two months' leave of absence Lieut. Sherman cleared in this way about $6,000.

In December, 1849, Lieut. Sherman was sent home by Gen. Smith as a bearer of dispatches. He reached New-York in the latter part of January, 1850, and applied for and received a leave of absence for six months, which time he improved by being married to Miss Ellen Boyle Ewing, daughter of Thomas Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, T. H. Benton, President Taylor, and all his Cabinet honored the interesting occasion by their presence. Sept. 27, 1850, Lieut. Sherman was promoted to a Captaincy, and was ordered to St. Louis. Here he had his head-quarters until September, 1852, when he was ordered to New-Orleans. After Capt. Sherman had been on duty there two or three months he received a formal proposition to become a partner in a banking-house about to be organized in San Francisco under the style of Lucas Turner & Co. Late in February, 1865, he got six months' leave of absence with the purpose of going to California to look more closely into the project before deciding finally to accept the proposition. Upon the voyage thither the steam-ship Lewis, by which he was a passenger, ran aground when within a few hours' sail of San Francisco. All the passengers were rescued. A careful investigation of the banking project determined Capt. Sherman to embark in it. Returning to New-York in July, 1853, he sent his letter of resignation to Washington, to take place at the end of his six months' leave, Sept. 6, 1853. Sept. 20 he left New-York with his family to return to San Francisco. By the middle of October they were comfortably settled in their new home, and the ex-army officer entered upon his career as a banker. Matters ran on smoothly enough until early in 1855, when the suspension of the prominent banking-house of Page, Baron & Co. brought on the panic, the wild excitement of which is fresh in the memory of all familiar with the financial history of California. Gen. Sherman's skillful, prudent, and energetic management carried the concern of Lucas Turner & Co. safely through this trying crisis. That fact alone is all the evidence that need be given that Gen. Sherman's ability as a financier is as marked as that which he afterward developed as a military leader.

During the Summer of 1856 occurred those events which culminated in the organization of the famous Vigilance Committee. All Gen. Sherman's habits of mind were opposed to such irregular methods as was this of correcting social disorganization. He was clearly and firmly in favor of using the properly-constituted authorities for the rectification of abuses, and had it not been for Gen. Wool's vacillation in failing to fulfill a solemn promise to supply Gov. Johnson with arms at the critical juncture, Gen. Sherman would have taken vigorous measures to secure the overthrow of the famous Vigilance Committee.

Certain changes in financial affairs and the state of Gen. Sherman's health induced the closing up of the business of Lucas Turner & Co. in San Francisco early in 1857, and on May 1 of that year the banking-house of that concern was duly closed, and Gen. Sherman came back to this City. In the following October the famous panic of that year occurred. The affairs of Lucas Turner & Co. were, however, closed up successfully, and Gen. Sherman concludes: "I may say with confidence that no man lost a cent by either of the banking firms of Lucas Turner & Co. of San Francisco or New-York; but, as usual, those who owed us were not always as just."

Another trip to California was necessary to close up there the concerns of this banking-house, and in 1858 Gen. Sherman found himself practicing law as one of the firm of Sherman & Ewing, which afterward became Sherman, Ewing & McCook. "This helped to pass away the time, but afforded little profit," Gen. Sherman writes, and in trying to escape from the uncongenial pursuit he found that a Superintendent was wanted for a military college about to be organized in Louisiana. This position, with a salary of $4,000 per year, he finally secured, holding it until February, 1861. His resignation, which was dated Jan. 18, was the result of the various secession movements in the South. The arsenal at Baton Rouge was seized Jan. 10, but Louisiana did not pass the ordinance of secession until the 26th of the same month. Honor and patriotism called Gen. Sherman to declare his position, and seeing that war was inevitable, he determined to go immediately North. Leaving New-Orleans March 1, Gen. Sherman stopped at his home in Lancaster, where he found letters from his brother, Senator Sherman, inviting him to Washington. He promptly went to the capital, and was intensely disgusted with the aspect of affairs—the heads of the Government insensible of the magnitude of the crisis, and rebels or rebel sympathizers swarming in all the departments. After a few days' stay, he started for home. Arrived at Lancaster, he found letters from St. Louis offering him the Presidency of the Fifth Street City Railway in St. Louis, which he at once accepted. Hardly had he become settled there when he received a telegram from Postmaster General Blair offering him the Chief Clerkship of the War Department. To this he replied by telegraph, "I cannot accept," and by mail as follows:

OFFICE ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Monday, April 8, 1861.

Hon. M. Blair, Washington, D. C.:

I received, about 9 o'clock Saturday night, your telegraph dispatch, which I have this moment answered, "I cannot accept."

I have quite a large family, and when I resigned my place in Louisiana, on account of secession, I had no time to lose; and, therefore, after my hasty visit to Washington, where I saw no chance of employment, I came to St. Louis, have accepted a place in this company, have rented a house, and incurred other obligations, so that I am not at liberty to change.

I thank you for the compliment contained in your offer, and assure you that I wish the Administration all success in its almost impossible task of governing this distracted and anarchical people.

Yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

This letter, Gen. Sherman says, laid him open to the suspicion of disloyalty to the Government. As he found that some of his best friends were uneasy as to his position, a month later he addressed Secretary Cameron a letter, offering his services for three years. To this he received no direct reply, but on the 14th of the same month was appointed Colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry.

We have sketched Gen. Sherman's early history and his career up to this point, as he has himself described it, with some minuteness, because it is not so familiar to his countrymen as are his distinguished services since the period when he was called into active military service for the Union. Bull Run, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, the march to the sea, Savannah, and the march northward, are places and events memorable in the history of the rebellion with which his name is inseparably connected. A few extracts will be sufficient to indicate the views which Gen. Sherman takes of some of these leading events. Of the battle of Bull Run he writes:

"It is now generally admitted that it was one of the best-planned battles of the war, but one of the worst fought. Our men had been told so often at home that all they had to do was to make a bold appearance, and the rebels would run; and nearly all of us for the first time then heard the sound of cannon and muskets in anger, and saw the bloody scenes common to all battles, with which we were soon to be familiar. We had good organization, good men, but no cohesion, no real discipline, no respect for authority, no real knowledge of war. Both armies were fairly defeated, and, whichever had stood fast, the other would have run. Though the North was overwhelmed with mortification and shame, the South really had not much to boast of, for in the three or four hours of fighting their organization was so broken up that they did not and could not follow our army, when it was known to be in a state of disgraceful and causeless flight. It is easy to criticise a battle after it is over, but all now admit that none others, equally raw in war, could have done better than we did at Bull Run; and the lesson of that battle should not be lost on a people like ours."

The famous movement up the Tennessee River, which resulted in the capture of Fort Donelson, Gen. Sherman credits to Gen. Halleck; and the occasion when it was first suggested and seriously talked of is thus described:

"I remember, one night, sitting in Gen. Halleck's room, on the second floor of the Planters' House, in St. Louis, with him and Gen. Cullum, his Chief of Staff, talking of things generally, and the subject then was of the much-talked-of 'advance,' as soon as the season would permit. Most people urged the movement down the Mississippi River; but Gens. Polk and Pillow had a large rebel force, with heavy guns in a very strong position, at Columbus, Ky., about eighteen miles below Cairo. Commodore Foote had his gun-boat fleet at Cairo; and Gen. U. S. Grant, who commanded the district, was collecting a large force at Paducah, Cairo, and Bird's Point. Gen. Halleck had a map on his table, with a large pencil in his hand, and asked, 'Where is the rebel line?' Cullum drew the pencil through Bowling Green, Forts Donelson and Henry, and Columbus, Ky. 'That is their line,' said Halleck. 'Now, where is the proper place to break it?' And either Cullum or I said, '*Naturally* the centre.' Halleck drew a line perpendicular to the other, near its middle, and it coincided nearly with the general course of the Tennessee River; and he said, 'That's the true line of operations.' This occurred more than a month before Gen. Grant began the movement, and, as he was subject to Gen. Halleck's orders, I have always given Halleck the full credit for that movement, which was skillful, successful, and extremely rich in military results; indeed, it was the first real success on our side in the civil war."

The description which Gen. Sherman gives of the battle of Shiloh is extremely vivid and interesting. It is evident that he looks back upon it with gratification, since it cleared him from the cloud which had rested upon him from the time of his interview in Louisville with Secretary Cameron, when his large estimates of the number of men that would be needed to prosecute the war started the mischievous rumor that he was "insane." Upon the movements subsequent to this battle he makes these significant and important comments:

"By the time we had reached Corinth, I believe that army [under Gen. Halleck] was the best then on this continent, and could have gone where it pleased. The four subdivisions were well commanded, as were the divisions and brigades of the whole army. Gen. Halleck was a man of great capacity, of large acquirements, and at the time possessed the confidence of the country, and of most of the army. I held him in high estimation, and gave him credit for the combinations which had resulted in placing this magnificent army of a hundred thousand men, well equipped and provided, with a good base, at Corinth, from which he could move in any direction. Had he held his forces as a unit, he could have gone to Mobile, Vicksburg, or anywhere in that region, which would by one move have solved the whole Mississippi problem; and, from what he then told me, I believe he intended such a campaign, but was overruled from Washington. Be that as it may, the army had no sooner settled down at Corinth before it was scattered."

In this same connection we have this curious incident regarding Gen. Grant:

"A short time before leaving Corinth I rode from my camp to Gen. Halleck's head-quarters, then in tents just outside of the town, where we sat and gossiped for some time, when he mentioned to me casually that Gen. Grant was going away the next morning. I inquired the cause, and he said that he did not know, but that Grant had applied for a thirty days' leave, which had been given him. Of course we all knew that he was chafing under the slights of his anomalous position, and I determined to see him on my way back. His camp was a short distance off the Monterey road, in the woods, and consisted of four or five tents, with a sapling railing around the front. As I rode up, Majors Rawlins, Lagow, and Hilyer were in front of the camp, and piled up near them were the usual office and camp chests, all ready for a start in the morning. I inquired for the General and was shown to his tent, where I found him seated on a camp-stool, with papers on a rude camp-table; he seemed to be employed in assorting letters, and tying them up with red tape into convenient bundles. After passing the usual compliments, I inquired if it were true that he was going away. He said, 'Yes.' I then inquired the reason and he said, 'Sherman, you know. You know that I am in the way here. I have stood it as long as I can, and can endure it no longer.' I inquired where he was going to and he said, 'St. Louis.' I then asked if he had any business there and he said, 'Not a bit.' I then begged him to stay, illustrating his case by my own.

Before the battle of Shiloh, I had been cast down by a mere newspaper assertion of 'crazy;' but that single battle had given me new life, and now I was in high feather; and I argued with him that, if he went away, events would go right along, and he would be left out; whereas, if he remained, some happy accident might restore him to favor and his true place. He certainly appreciated my friendly advice, and promised to wait awhile; at all events, not to go without seeing me again, or communicating with me. Very soon after this I was ordered to Chewalla, where, on the 6th of June, I received a note from him, saying that he had reconsidered his intention, and would remain. I cannot find the note, but my answer I have kept.

CHEWALLA, June 6, 1862.

Major Gen. Grant:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your note, and am rejoiced at your conclusion to remain; for you could not be quiet at home for a week when armies were moving, and rest could not relieve your mind of the gnawing sensation that injustice had been done you."

Regarding Gen. Grant's part in the Vicksburg campaign, Gen. Sherman makes this generous acknowledgment:

"The campaign of Vicksburg, in its conception and execution, belonged exclusively to Gen. Grant, not only in the great whole, but in the thousands of its details. I still retain many of his letters and notes, all in his own handwriting, prescribing the routes of march for divisions and detachments, specifying even the amount of food and tools to be carried along. Many persons gave his Adjutant General, Rawlins, the credit for these things, but they were in error; for no commanding general of an army ever gave more of his personal attention to details, or wrote so many of his own orders, reports, and letters, as Gen. Grant. His success at Vicksburg justly gave him great fame at home and abroad. The President conferred on him the rank of Major General in the regular army, the highest grade then existing by law; and Gen. McPherson and I shared in his success by receiving similar commissions as Brigadier Generals in the regular army."

Gen. Sherman claims for himself, and establishes his position by abundant documentary evidences, the conception of the famous "March to the Sea." It was some little time before Gen. Grant could be made to see its strategic soundness, but finally he telegraphed Sherman as follows:

CITY POINT, Va., Nov. 7, 1864—10:30 P. M.

Major Gen. Sherman:

Your dispatch of this evening received. I see no present reason for changing your plan. Should any arise, you will see it, or if I do I will inform you. I think everything here is favorable now. Great good fortune attend you. I believe you will be eminently successful, and, at worst, can only make a march less fruitful of results than hoped for.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

The march from Atlanta began on the morning of Nov. 15. Gen. Sherman's narrative of this whole movement is of romantic interest. Some of his descriptions are not only picturesque but thrilling in their eloquence. And interspersed are well told incidents, many of them full of genuine humor, which give unusual vivacity to the story. In military annals the narrative is unique, but it must be read in its entirety to be appreciated. The actual value of the movement, as compared with the subsequent march from Savannah northward, and the concentration of the army at Goldsboro, is thus estimated by Gen. Sherman:

"I only regarded the march from Atlanta to Savannah as a 'shift of base,' as the transfer of a strong army, which had no opponent, and had finished its then work, from the interior to a point on the sea-coast, from which it could achieve other important results. I considered this march as a means to an end, and not as an essential act of war. Still, then, as now, the march to the sea was generally regarded as something extraordinary, something anomalous, something out of the usual order of events; whereas, in fact, I simply moved from Atlanta to Savannah, as one step in the direction of Richmond, a movement that had to be met and defeated, or the war was necessarily at an end. Were I to express my measure of the relative importance of the march to the sea, and of that from Savannah northward, I would place the former at one, and the latter at ten, or the maximum."

The negotiations preliminary to the surrender of Johnston's army, which were formally concluded April 26; Secretary Stanton's hasty and injudicious publication condemning Gen. Sherman's course, and the unfortunate estrangement which resulted between them in consequence, involving Gen. Halleck also, are described at length by Gen. Sherman, and the volumes close with the important chapter upon the military lessons of the war, which was published in THE TIMES last September.

While, as we have intimated, there is much less criticism of others in these volumes than antecedent knowledge of Gen. Sherman's characteristic frankness would have led us to expect, there is quite enough to provoke one or two very pretty quarrels and to stir up some bad blood. Gen. Sherman, however, may safely be left to vindicate his judgments of those whose military ability he depreciates. The additions to the correspondence, heretofore unpublished, between Halleck, Grant, Sherman, &c., are numerous and important, and assist greatly in arriving at a proper understanding of the causes and influences which controlled certain important movements. There is, for instance, a noteworthy letter from Sherman, dated Sept. 17, 1863, in which his opinion of the condition of the South and the proper methods of dealing with the people of that section are given with admirable force and clearness. Any reader of the letter would at once detect that a soldier, other than one bred as a statesman, was giving his views, but the earnest patriotism which inspires the document is patent to all. Then, again, it is gratifying to note the perfect harmony and confidence which almost invariably existed between those highest in rank whom these memoirs exhibit in co-operation. To this quite as much as to any other single element it is clear were due the brilliant successes which Gen. Sherman here describes. The terse, clear, vigorous English in which the memoirs are written is one of their greatest charms. This fitly reflects the intense personality of the man. The straightforward, spirited narrative will enable a grateful country better to appreciate the immense value of the services which Gen. Sherman rendered it in the critical period through which he helped guide it, and it will also aid others than Americans in forming a clearer estimate of the tremendous struggle in which the author of these memoirs bore so distinguished a part.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Sanitary Inspector Lockwood reported that he had inspected the tenement-house No. 119½ Willett street, and that it was in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health. There are six tenement-houses, Nos. 115, 117, 119, 119½, 121, and 123 Willett street, which are approached through an alley fifty feet long and twenty feet wide, known as "Bone Alley." In this alley Joseph Graf and Mrs. Mary Sieve carry on the business of scraping the decayed meat from the bones collected by rag-pickers throughout the City. This work is done on the first floor of No. 119½ Willett street, and in the alley-way. In the rear yard of the house is a wooden shed, in which the bones are piled up as collected by the rag-pickers. The Inspector reports that this process of bone-scraping gives rise to a very sickening and offensive odor, which permeated the entire neighborhood. The matter was referred to the attorney of the board.

A petition was received from the East-side Butchers' Association, asking for the repeal of section 184 of the Sanitary Code, which prohibits the slaughtering of animals south of One Hundred and Tenth street, in this City, except in abattoirs constructed for the purpose, directly upon the water front. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The total mortality for the week ending May 1 was 527. During the week ending 8th inst. there were thirty deaths from diphtheria, forty from small-pox, seventy-six from pneumonia, ninety-two from phthisis pulmonalis, and twenty-two from bronchitis. Sanitary Superintendent Day's statement of contagious diseases exhibits a marked decrease in the number of diphtheria cases reported, and an increase in the number of small-pox cases.

LAW REPORTS.

AN INSOLVENT RAILROAD COMPANY.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE BONDHOLDERS—AN INJUNCTION ISSUED RESTRAINING ALL OTHERS FROM INTERFERING WITH THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

About a week ago Florence V. Lewis filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court against the New-York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and yesterday Judge Wallace granted orders appointing a Receiver for the railroad company, and enjoining it from transferring any of its property covered by mortgages given by it to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The following is the substance of the orders, and explains the cause of their issuance:

It appearing that the railroad company on Feb. 29, 1872, mortgaged to the Trust Company the entire railroad and all its rights and appurtenances in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of $1,000 each to an amount limited to $35,000 per mile of the length of the road held by, or to be constructed by, the railroad company; that the railroad company afterward sold about 3,000 of the bonds secured by the mortgages, and that fifty of them, amounting to $50,000, came by transfer into the possession of the plaintiff; that the railroad company owns the right of way from the boundary line between the States of New-York and New-Jersey, along the west shore of the Hudson River and the south shore of the Mohawk River to the City of Buffalo, and valuable property in that city, and also valuable franchises and real estate acquired from the New-York and Fort Lee Railroad Company; that the railroad company made default in the payment of interest on the bonds held by the plaintiff; that the Trust Company has been requested to foreclose the mortgages, and has refused; that the railroad company has failed to pay any interest on the bonds issued by it, which bonds amounted to $3,000,000, and the interest now due to $534,000; that the railroad company is embarrassed by $150,000 of floating debt, owes taxes to the amount of $25,000, has out a large amount of protested paper, and is insolvent; that the property of the railroad company is insufficient and inadequate security for the bonds it has issued; and that the property of the railroad company is so situated that it cannot be conveniently sold in whole or in portions, so as to provide for the payment of the interest due. It is ordered, for the protection of the plaintiff and the other bondholders, that Livingston Lansing, of the City of Buffalo, upon filing a bond in the penal sum of $100,000, with proper sureties, be appointed Receiver of the railroad company, with the usual powers of receivers in like cases; and that an injunction be issued enjoining the railroad company and all others, except the Receiver, from interfering in any way with any portion of the property embraced in or covered by the mortgages; but nothing herein shall be construed as enjoining the Trust Company from taking proceedings to foreclose the mortgages and sell the property covered by them.

OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENSES.

Adolph Josephs, of Milledgeville, Ga., arrested in that State on a requisition from the Governor of New-York, was brought to this City by a special officer and handed over yesterday to District Attorney Phelps. Josephs is indicted for obtaining goods by false pretenses, the charge being that on April 2, 1874, he obtained from Cochran, McLean & Co., No. 462 Broadway, goods to the amount of $2,725 25, representing that he was, at the time, in good circumstances, his personal assets amounting to $68,000, and his real estate being worth $11,000, while his debts did not exceed $30,000. It was subsequently ascertained by Cochran & McLean that at the time of procuring the goods Josephs was an insolvent, that his liabilities amounted to $50,000, and that his substantial real estate and personal property at Milledgeville was only imaginary. They thereupon had Josephs indicted for obtaining goods by false pretenses, and in the Court of General Sessions yesterday bail was fixed at $5,000, which was furnished by Moyer Rosenthal, of No. 836 Ninth avenue.

BURGLARS SENT TO SING SING.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Rollins called up a youth named William Zeigler, charged with burglary on the premises of Henry Kuhneman, saloon keeper, No. 864 Sixth avenue. The prisoner was found guilty of an attempt, and sent to State Prison for two years and six months. George Edwards, of No. 123 Division street, was charged with breaking into the warehouse of William Weiss, No. 424 Broome street, on April 18, and stealing therefrom sixty pieces of gimp and fringe. A portion of the stolen property was found in the possession of the prisoner. In his cross-examination by District Attorney Rollins Edwards admitted that he bore on his arm the initials "B. R." which represented his correct name, B. Rosenthal, under which title he was convicted of grand larceny some six years since. The prisoner was found guilty of grand larceny, and sentenced by Judge Sutherland to four years in State Prison.

MOTIONS IN THE TWEED CASE.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning, Judge Lawrence presiding, the motion for a bill of particulars, and the two motions to make the complaint definite and certain in the case of The People vs. William M. Tweed, were adjourned to 11 A. M. on next Tuesday. In the same case a motion made before Judge Donohue, in Chambers, by Mr. Goldsmith, to vacate *lis pendens* on property situated on the north side of Eighty-third street, near Ninth avenue, was adjourned to be argued this morning at 9:30 before Judge Donohue.

COTTON CLAIM SUIT.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Blatchford and a jury, the case of the United States against Otis N. Cutler came on for trial. The suit is to recover $4,000, alleged to have been twice paid to Cutler by the Government through mistake. Cutler was the Government agent in 1865 for the purchase of cotton in the rebel States. When at New-Orleans he sent to this City, to be sold by Simeon Draper, the Government Cotton Agent, about 4,000 bales of cotton. It is claimed that Cutler had been paid his commission by the Commissioner of Customs, and that Mr. Draper, unaware of this fact, repaid him his commission. The defense is based mainly on a counter claim against the Government for money otherwise alleged to be due from it to Cutler. The case will be continued to-day.

SUIT AGAINST A HOSPITAL.

The case of Edward P. Doyle against the Eye and Ear Infirmary and Dr. Derby, in which the plaintiff claims $100,000 damages for the loss of his eyesight while under treatment, was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Van Brunt and a jury. Several witnesses, including the Superintendent of the institution, were called by the defense, to show that all needful precautions were taken in the treatment of patients, and that the injury to the plaintiff's eyes must have resulted from some other source. A motion was made to dismiss the complaint, on behalf of the Infirmary, on the ground that the latter was a free institution. This the Court refused to grant, holding that the same principle applied as in the case of the giving of a free pass by a railroad company, in which it has been decided that the possessor of such a pass is none the less entitled to damages in case of accident by reason of receiving his passage free. The motion was then renewed, it being urged that no negligence had been proved on the part of the institution; that it had employed skillful physicians, and that it did not guarantee cure. This motion being also denied, another was made to dismiss the complaint as against Dr. Derby. This was likewise overruled, upon which the defense proceeded to call witnesses, who testified that the Doctor was skilled in his profession, and that the plaintiff lost his eyesight, not from any lack of attention or skill, but through the incompetency of the outside physicians to whom he afterward applied for treatment. The trial will probably occupy two or three days.

A STREET RAILWAY SUIT.

The case of the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company against the Central Cross-town Railroad Company, was before Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. This action was brought to preclude defendants from laying their tracks across West street to the present entrance of the Christopher Street Ferry. The case turned on the wording of the act of incorporation, in which the defendant's tracks are described as running "along West street to Christopher street, at the foot of Christopher street North River." The plaintiff's motion for an injunction was granted at Chambers, but Judge Van Brunt holds that the words, "at the foot of Christopher street, North River," would be superfluous, if the company was only to use West street in order to reach Christopher. The injunction was therefore annulled, and the complaint dismissed.

TAXATION ON PACIFIC MAIL.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments last year assessed the personal property of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for $20,000,000, the nominal amount of the capital stock. Under representations made by Rufus Hatch, then Managing Director, on behalf of the company, the Commissioners reduced the amount of the assessment to $5,749,518. The company appealed, claiming that there should also have been deducted $2,417,000, paid for ship-building at Chester, Penn.; $104,250—the assessed value of California Dry Dock stock—and the whole value of the Pacific coastwise steamers. It was further claimed on behalf of the company, that the only property upon which they were liable to assessment, was in the harbor and City of New-York, and that the total value of the same was $1,330,000. The case came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, before Justices Davis, Brady, and Daniels. The question as to the taxation of steamers was waived by the Commissioners, the Court of Appeals having already decided that point against them. In other respects, it was claimed that the decision of the court was in their favor; that the company was liable to taxation on the full value of its property, and that the only mistake made by the defendants was in rating the value too low. The Court took the papers.

COURT NOTES.

Ida Burger, charged with stealing $123 from Edward Hiller, of No. 815 First avenue, on the 2d of April, pleaded guilty to an attempt in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

In the case of Sutton and another against Sauter and another, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, Judge Van Brunt held that the Marine Court had no power to issue executions to the Sheriff of another county under either the act of 1872 or that of 1874, and that all such executions are void.

In Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, Judge Van Brunt dismissed without costs the complaint in the case of James M. Boyd against Lewis Schlessinger. This was an action brought to cancel the record of a contract for the sale of property, on the ground that the Court of Appeals have practically decided that such a contract is not a cloud upon title. Judge Van Brunt was of opinion that the court in question had not sufficiently considered the effect of the ruling quoted.

In the Spring of 1873, Mr. D. B. Bowen, the author of *A Blind Man's Offering*, and somewhat known as a blind lecturer, employed Westcott & Co's. Express to take his trunk to the Grand Central Depot. While in transit the trunk was lost or stolen, and Mr. Bowen sued the company for its value, including contents. The case was tried yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge Curtis and a jury, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff for $938.

On the application of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, a temporary injunction was granted yesterday, by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, restraining Maurice Grau and C. A. Chizzola, lessees of the Lyceum Theatre, from giving theatrical performances until they have paid the usual license fee of $100 into the treasury of the society. The injunction was accompanied by an order to show cause why it should not be made permanent.

Henry F. Downs, book-keeper in the employ of Rozel E. Pickert, Water street, convicted of having embezzled $104, was brought up yesterday for sentence in the Court of General Sessions. District Attorney Nolan having moved for judgment, Judge Sutherland said that he regretted very much seeing a young man of the prisoner's intelligence and respectability in the position he occupied. He always respected the merciful recommendation of a jury, and would do so in the present case. He would therefore impose on the prisoner the mild sentence of one year in State Prison at hard labor.

William H. Roberts, a laundry messenger, was placed on trial for grand larceny in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. It appeared that Mrs. Rutgers, proprietress of the Lenox House, Fifth avenue, sent a large number of sheets and pillow-cases, valued at $300, to De Fenton's laundry, No. 24 University place, on March 1. After the linen had been laundried, it was intrusted to Roberts by De Fenton to be delivered at the hotel. The porter never delivered the linen, and was arrested for grand larceny. He was yesterday called up for trial by District Attorney Rollins, found guilty, and sentenced by Judge Sutherland to four years in State Prison at hard labor.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

James Sullivan and Thomas Holmes, boys of eighteen, were held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of picking the pocket of Frederick Kuierims, of No. 494 Ninth avenue, of $18.

Henry Neissner and George Grahn were committed yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing $85 and a watch worth $5 from Charles Newmann while he was sleeping in Neissner's house, at No. 82 Elizabeth street.

John H. Brandow, the pilot of the steamer Syracuse, who was charged before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, with murder, was discharged yesterday, the evidence failing to sustain the charge made against him. He promised, in case the body of Brown is recovered, to appear before the Coroner.

Joseph Rahe, seventeen years of age, residing at No. 155 West Fifty-first street, stole a pocket-book containing $12 from Mrs. Frances A. Horton, of No. 70 West Fifty-first street, on Monday, while riding on a Sixth avenue car. On being arrested the book was found in his possession, and yesterday Judge Kasmire, at the Fifty-seventh Police Court, held him for trial.

In the United States District Court yesterday, on motion of Assistant District Attorney Smith, one trunk containing six silk dresses, five silk sacks, 329 yards of silk, and 217¼ yards silk ribbon, brought to this port on the steamer Adriatic, and 9,350 cigars and 820 reels of cigarettes, seized on the steamer City of Mexico, were condemned by default, no claimant appearing in court.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Dyckman vs. Goldstein, (No. 1;) Dyckman vs. Goldstein, (Nos. 2 and 3;) Seaman's Bank vs. Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Co.; Weil vs. Brecher; Ferry vs. Robbins.

Mann vs. Willoughby.—Motion for appointment of a Receiver granted, and George H. Swords, Esq., appointed such Receiver; order to be settled on two days' notice.

Mann vs. Willoughby.—Reference granted.

Moran vs. Poillon.—The counter-claim which the defendants allege that they have against the plaintiff, having been purchased by them since the judgment in this action was entered, cannot be set off in this action. Not having existed in favor of defendants against the plaintiff at the time the action was commenced, it would be bad as a demurrer and constitutes no ground for a stay on appeal from the order refusing to open the default.

Wyckoff vs. Leslie.—Granted; $10 costs to abide the event.

Reed vs. Tilden.—The amended answer was served in time, but I do not think that the motion for a commission and stay should be granted, inasmuch as the materiality of the evidence of the witness is not sufficiently shown. The commission may issue without a stay, otherwise motion denied. No costs to either party.

Harris vs. Wilcox.—Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Spears vs. The Mayor, &c.—Faulkner vs. Sauter.—Complaints dismissed.

Sutton vs. Sauter.—Judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Behrens et al. vs. McNulty.—Notice of motion to vacate order of June 20 and to reinstate cause to general calendar of this court should be given to the other side.

Knettel vs. Cole.—Motion for an amendment of the order of reference granted.

Daly vs. Beatty, President, &c.—Summons amended, as asked for.

Van Pelt vs. Harden.—Complaint should be made more definite by stating the price agreed to be paid for the services as alleged.

Greer vs. Morton.—Order granted.

By Judge Curtis.

Winthrop vs. Levinger.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

The People, &c., vs. Finn.—A nol. pros. should first be entered.

The People, &c., vs. McAvoy.—Papers on first application must be submitted.

The People, &c., vs. McCann.—Annex minutes of court showing discharge.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
43—Hershberg vs. Yütte.	253—Ahern vs. Goodspeed.
68—Morange vs. Hymes, &c.	260—Webb vs. Webb, &c.
92—Smalen vs. Fox.	261—Schlesinger vs. Johnson, &c.
99—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Engs, &c.	265—Heffernan vs. Reed, &c.
101—Gebhard vs. The Mayor, &c.	284—Ferguson vs. Ferguson.
130—Matter of Clara M——.	294—The People, &c., vs. N. Y. and Staten Island Ferry Co.
154—Wormser vs. Ames, &c.	298—Bills vs. New-Orleans, &c., R. R. Co.
175—Williams vs. The Mayor, &c.	304—Hobart, &c., vs. Meyer.
202—Matter of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem.	305—Brett vs. Rogers.
207—Berle vs Berle.	314—Menzel, &c., vs. Washington L. Ins. Co.
225—McKinley vs. Johnson, &c.	317—Davis, &c., vs. Langdon.
252—Jung vs. Suydam.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday, May 17.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
139—Gilman, Ex'x, vs. Reddington et al.	212—Loaners Bank vs. Signey et al., impl'd, &c.
140—Brown vs. Geary, et al., Ex'rs, impl'd, &c.	213—Marvin vs. Prentice, et al.
196—Bronson vs. Dimock.	214—Walsh vs. Mehrbach.
205—Jesup, Ass'e, &c., vs. Heinzfield et al.	214½—— vs. ——
207—Morgan vs. Smith et al	215—Casserly, Rec'r, &c., vs. Narragansett S. S. Co.
209—Wheeler et al. vs. See.	216—Fraser vs. Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co. et al.
210—Gopsill vs. Decker et al.	217½—— vs. ——
82—People ex rel. Stout, Rec'r, vs. Chapman.	218—Moody et al., vs. Pell.
164—— vs. ——	219—Strong, Rec'r, &c. vs. N. Y. L. Mf'g Co. et al
165—— vs. ——	
202—Mills vs. Hildreth et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die*.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
40—Manilla vs. Williams.	11—Palmer vs. Humphreys' S. H. Med. Company et al.
14—Emmertz vs. Ambler et al.	32—Gowter vs. Wilbur.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1601—McCulloch et al. vs. Hoffman et al.	1751—Ward vs. Leonard.
1483—Lange vs. Allentrand et al.	1775—Mer. & Manuf's Bank vs. Wheeler.
1531—Derby vs. Derby.	1553—Grocers' Bank vs. Fitch et al.
1247—Sun Print. and Pub. Ass. vs. *Tribune* Ass.	1603—Gompertz vs. Prentice et al.
1321½—Goodell vs. Kenzie.	1629—Schappert vs. Sulzer.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.	1641—Fish vs. Felt.
1581—Glenn vs. Mull.	1647—Davidson et al. vs. M. L. S. & W. R. R. Co.
1595½—Bolte vs. Barstow.	949—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.
1401—Rossman et al. vs. Mahon et al.	1777—Mer. & Manuf's Nat. Bank vs. Wheeler.
877—Averill v. De Mott.	1779—Jacobs et al. vs. Douglas.
343—Muller et al. vs. Bettner.	1781—Duryea vs. Defraine.
1443—Reilly vs. Reynolds.	1783—Hunter, &c., vs. Maxwell.
1231—Van Nostrand vs. Gwynne.	1785—Phillips vs. Wicks et al.
1447—Bannon vs. Hoffman.	1787—Bodenhamer vs. Boyd
1467—Bannon vs. Webster.	1789—Haigh vs. Haigh.
1471—Board of Com'rs of Pilots vs. M. & C. Dredging Co.	1793—Manuf's & Builders' Bank vs. Riss et al.
1553½—Short vs. The Mayor, &c.	1795—Same vs. Same.
1661—Whiteman vs. Leslie et al.	1799—Leavitt vs. Stratton et al.
1721—Pettus vs. Roberts.	1801—Hynan vs. Mendelsohn.
1625—Southard, Ass'ee &c. vs. Walsh.	1803—Abrams vs. Boosa.
1731—Hodges vs. L. & S. Coal & Iron Co.	1805—Smith vs. Erie Railway Co.
1735—Nat. State Bank of Elizabeth vs. McWilliams.	1807—Olmstead, Ex'r, &c., vs. Nash et al.
1737—Nat. State Bank of Elizabeth vs. Dixon.	1815—Clausen, Jr., et al. vs. Yost.
1741—Van Saun vs. Yelverton.	1817—Lawrence et al. vs. Pendleton et al.
1745—Cammeyer et al. vs. Darragh.	1823—Elkins vs. Smith et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
1305—Strong, Recv'r, &c., vs. Taintor.	2909—Parsons et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.	2601—Tracy, Adm'r, &c., vs. The Mayor &c.
1213—Cunningham et al. vs. Stokes et al.	1237—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2575—Delaney vs. Maloney.	831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.	983—Platt, Ass'ee, &c., vs. Van Namee, impl.
215—First Nat. B. of Richmond, Va., vs. Rosenbaum et al.	1219—Schiffer et al. vs. Brummer.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.	1369½—McGuinness vs. Hotaling.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central R.R. Co. of N. J.	655½—Smith, Ass'ee, &c., vs. Avery et al.
2791—Searle vs. Searle.	657½—Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
834—Muirhead, Assignee, &c., vs. Eastern Ins. Co.	1157—Cahen vs. Platt et al.
835—Muirhead, Assignee, &c., vs. Union Ins. Co.	1213—Platt et al. vs. McCollough.
830½—Muirhead, Ass'ee, &c., vs. Home Ins. Co. of Columbus, Ohio.	973—Squires, Adm'r, &c., vs. Cen. P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
827—Muirhead, Assignee, &c., vs. German Ins. Co. of Erie, Penn.	585—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. Co.
933—Landon vs. Bamberger.	899—Nettleton vs. Matthews.
931—Stebbins vs. French.	1075—Goodrich vs. Sweeney.
	1235—Bryant vs. Gilman.
	1237—White vs. Baxter.
	1239—Copeland vs. Howland.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1130—Jameson vs. Waterbury et al.	930—Righter vs. Scully, &c.
1194—Hennessey vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	1150—Gern vs. Fiske et al.
1030—Brague vs. Lord et al., Ex'rs, &c.	776—Wilson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
892—Canfield et al. vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.	1152—Scott, Surv., &c., vs. Judson.
968—Tribune Association vs. Smith.	1158—Callaghan vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1026—Hartigan vs. Murray.	1160—Clarkson vs. Day et al.
660—Wright vs. Equitable Life Ass. Society.	1164—Strong et al. vs. Munzesheimer et al.
731—Bull's Head Bank vs. McFeeters et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.	Nos.
281½—Wehle vs. Haviland.	2626—Vanderpool vs. The Mayor, &c.
523—Johnson vs. Moran.	2504—Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.
1408—Fish vs. Napier.	2536—Taylor vs. The Mayor, &c.
1382—Ballard vs. Hoe.	2577—Connor vs. The Mayor, &c.
1431—Quinn vs. Crawford.	775—Taylor vs. Bleecker Street and F. F. R. R. Company.
1824—Manning vs. The Mayor.	863—Gibbs vs. Richmond County Mut. Ins. Company.
1237—Merrill vs. Pettrachi.	
1413—Stamford vs. Crook.	
967—Perry, Administratrix, vs. Mass. M. L. Ins. Company.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
39—Spellman et al. vs. Wehle.	38—Strow, &c., vs. Griswold.
40—Haviland et al. vs. Wehle.	42—Christy vs. Perterius, Adm'r, &c., et al.
41—Butler et al. vs. Wehle.	43—Leavy vs. Gardner.
46a—Cohlmann et al. vs. Sachs, imp'd, &c.	46½—Hartman vs. The Mayor, &c.
36—Berrigan vs. The Mayor, &c.	96—McKenna et al. vs. Barker.
4—Davis et al. vs. Am. So. for Prev. of C. to A.	87—Smith vs. Hartshorne et al.
13—Kunast et al. vs. Husted et al.	56—Int. Life Ins. & S. Co. vs. Franklin F. I. Co.
16—Delan vs. Havemeyer.	69—Dalton vs. The N. J. Mut. L. Ins. Co.
19—Coe vs. Cassidy, surv.	81—Terhorst vs. Weeks.
35—Herring, surv., &c., vs. Mortimer, Jr., Ex'r, &c.	82—Marsten vs. Gould.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2216—Eble vs. Leubuscher.	2359—Goldberg vs. Hickey.
4902—Rosa vs. Finan.	2360—Myers vs. Johnson.
2211—Boyd vs. Dalton.	2361—Allen vs. Vincent.
2339—Chase et al. vs. Weiber.	2680—Hundt vs. Doeliner.
1565—Long vs. McGovern.	2392—McCandless et al. vs. Harvey.
4330—Ricker vs. Silleck.	2394—Koneman vs. Elleman.
1819—Tuthill vs. Busteed et al.	2395—Sutro vs. Seamer.
2352—Ruhl vs. Creamer.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2142—Carroll vs. Elgar.	2176—Metzger vs. B. St. and F. Ferry R. R. Co.
2174—Warner vs. Lawrence.	2322—Shine vs. Marshall et al.
2245—Hoag vs. Bodine et al.	3864—Am. Soc. for P. of C. to A. vs. Tully et al.
2288—Gould vs. Hutton, &c.	2400—Kenworthy et al. vs. McCarthy.
3907—Levy et al. vs. Bernstein.	2401—Powers vs. Phelan.
2390—Bergen vs. Stevens.	2405—Witte vs. Heuser.
2391—Leahy vs. Ryan et al.	
3139—Mierson vs. Reilly.	
3140—Same vs. Same.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3450—Southard vs. Reed.	2552—Coughlin vs. Cushing.
3564—Wise vs. Mangum et al.	3523—Haley et al. vs. Miller et al.
3659—Gerstl vs. Gehlert.	3593—Dickerman vs. Daly.
1816—Huss vs. Carl.	3689—Friel et al. vs. Howe.
2946—Maher vs. Conner.	3416—Meyer vs. Wolf et al.
3962—Sewards vs. Eisner.	3194—Barnes vs. Wolgemuth.
3658—Meyer vs. Millick, Jr., et al.	541—Bettus vs. Williamsburg City F. Ins. Co.
3061—Norton vs. Simonson.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Thomas Duffy, robbery.	Simon Smith, burglary.
Stephen Hall, robbery.	Edward Burns and Robert Still, burglary.
James Dooley, felonious assault and battery.	Antonio Hopman, grand larceny.
Owen Buckley, felonious assault and battery.	Joseph Bass and Patrick Carney, grand larceny.
John Simpson, Charles Sandbone, and William Morgan, burglary.	Charles Harrington, grand larceny.
Timothy Hanley, John Luby, and James Houghtaling, burglary.	Henry Blessenger, grand larceny.
Ellen E. Deacon, burglary.	Joseph Conkling, burglars' tools.

FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church held its first annual meeting yesterday afternoon, in the chapel of the Collegiate Reformed Church, at Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Dr. William Ormiston presided, and the annual report was read by Rev. Dr. Ferris, Secretary of the Board of Missions of the General Synod. The work of the year was for the most part confined to initiatory steps in organizing forces and raising means with which to carry on future practical missionary work. Auxiliary organizations were instituted in Long Island, New-York, and New-Jersey churches, and liberal donations to the general fund were received from these and various other sources. The Treasurer reported the total receipts to be $1,906, and the expenditure as yet only slight. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Steele, of Newark, and Rev. Dr. Inglis. A Board of Managers was elected for the ensuing year.

ROBBERY IN A CONCERT SALOON.

Lena Russell, James Boyan, and David Taggert were arrested yesterday by Detective Keeley, of the Central Office, on complaint of P. H. Breslin, of the Grand Union Hotel, who charged them with having robbed him. Breslin states that on Monday night he went into a concert saloon in Bleecker street, near Broadway, where he made the acquaintance of Lena Russell. While in her company he drank a great deal, and became partially oblivious to his surroundings. He, however, remembered that Boyan, who is employed in the saloon as bar-tender, and Taggert put him into a cab and sent him home. Yesterday morning, when he had recovered from the effects of the debauch, he discovered that he had been robbed of $600 in greenbacks and $608 in United States depository checks. The prisoners are at the Central Office, and will be taken to court to-day.

A MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

Mr. William Dennistoun, a bachelor, and a dealer in staves, worth about $1,000,000, left a will bequeathing about one-half of his estate to relatives and friends, and the remainder to be divided among the following charitable institutions: Presbyterian Hospital, on Seventieth street, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, Blind Asylum, and the Eastern Dispensary.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—EVADNE.—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Blanche Grey, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. F. B. Warde.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE IRISH HEIRESS—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

LYCEUM THEATRE—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

BOWERY THEATRE.—ALADDIN.—Miss Lillie Macdonald.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Legislature cannot secure for this City the boon of rapid transit, but it can give us a good general law under which local steam railroad companies can be organized. The bill, in favor of which the Mayor has just addressed a memorial to the Legislature, was supposed to be the simplest and most comprehensive measure which offered itself for effecting the desired purpose. Careful examination of its provisions, has, however, convinced some of the most experienced lawyers in the Legislature that it is faulty in a great many particulars. It does not make provision for securing the consent of the adjoining property-owners, as required by the Constitution, nor does it provide for obtaining the consent of the local authorities having charge of the streets through which any rapid-transit road is to run. It confers on a commission created by the local authorities the power to grant a franchise, which, under the Constitution, they are unable to do. It speaks of but one railroad all through the act, it empowers the Commissioners to reject any bid for the franchise, and it proposes to confer on the corporation which secures the franchise "all powers and privileges necessary or desirable," without any well-defined responsibility whatever. It is as obvious that this bill needs radical amendment as it is that New-York must have some general law under which to construct a quick-transit railroad before the Legislature adjourns. Why not substitute the bill of Mr. PRINCE, which seems to be carefully drafted and to have received the approval of the best judges of such legislation, and so effect a satisfactory solution of this question?

There is once more a dead-lock in the organization of the Police Board because Gen. SMITH says that he does not know enough about figures to assume the position of Treasurer of the board. Gen. SMITH was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the expiry of the term of another military man, Gen. DURYEE. His colleagues naturally concluded that the new General would be perfectly well qualified to succeed to the powers and responsibilities of the retiring General, of which the Treasurership was one. Gen. SMITH is either less versatile than Gen. DURYEE, or his training has been of a less thorough character. He ought certainly to be able to discharge the duties of Treasurer quite as well as Mr. VOORHIS or Mr. DISBECKER, neither of whom has had any special training to qualify him for such a position. Gen. SMITH's friends seem to think that he has some prescriptive right to be made President of the Board. But he is certainly as destitute of the experience necessary for that position as he can possibly be of the aptitude for figures needed in a Treasurer. It is not at all obvious why the entire organization of the Police Board should be turned topsy-turvy merely to oblige Gen. SMITH or his circle of admiring friends.

We print to-day a pretty full report of the doings of the convention of the American Association for the Promotion of Social Science, which opened its annual session at Detroit yesterday. Some of the papers presented were noteworthy, but the address of the presiding officer, Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, will naturally attract much attention, on account of the conspicuous position of that gentleman. His theme, the production and distribution of capital—one whose discussion has always provoked dispute and variance among political economists—is handled in this address with force and directness. Mr. WELLS estimates our annual production at a money value of about seven thousand millions; but these tremendous figures do not seem so large when we are told that four years of idleness would starve three-fourths of us out of existence.

The spectacle of men marching to work which they had freely undertaken to do at wages which they had freely accepted, with rifles and revolvers in their hands, is not a pleasing one; but it was presented in the mining region near Wilkesbarre, yesterday. Yet, that men will work, even at the risk of their lives, indicates that the long and costly strike approaches an end.

When the act was passed fixing the site of the new parade-ground, the boundaries of the City did not extend beyond the Harlem River. The necessity of having the site within the City limits outweighed the obvious disadvantages of the place selected. Since the annexed territory was incorporated with the City, that necessity can be consulted without undergoing the inconvenience of placing the parade-ground on a swampy tract above Fort Washington, difficult of access, and very expensive to purchase and lay out properly. Much cheaper land can now be obtained within easier reach of the populous centre of the City, and there seems no good reason why the act which stands in the way of such a change should not be repealed. The arguments for such a step are sufficiently set forth in the Controller's memorial to the Legislature, which ought to receive immediate attention.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Yesterday morning a large number of well-known merchants from New-York and Boston met upon the grounds which are destined a year hence to be covered with visitors from all parts of the world. Already the scene is one of great activity and interest. While the rest of the country has been paying very little attention to the preparations for the Centennial, the Philadelphians have been working hard, in the face of innumerable obstacles, to insure its success. The main buildings are fast assuming shape and form. The department set aside for machinery can already be traced in all its details, and the Art building, intended to be left as a permanent structure, seems to be nearly half finished. The Exhibition building proper has been begun, and as the work necessary for its completion is all finished, it is a very simple matter to push it on rapidly. Most of the visitors from this City, at any rate, were surprised at the progress which has been made. While the objectors and doubters have been throwing cold water on the undertaking, the Pennsylvanians have been quietly and sturdily putting their shoulders to the wheel, and even thus early they have achieved results which reflect upon them the highest credit.

The Centennial Exhibition has shared the fate of all great undertakings. Wise men from the East and West have come forward to condemn it. Wild dreamers have written strange letters about it, and made it the subject of a thousand preposterous proposals. It has been shown to the satisfaction of all this class that the Exhibition never can and never ought to succeed, that the plans for it are being grossly mismanaged, and that the gentlemen who are giving up their whole time to it, without fee or reward, are merely so many adventurers endeavoring to feather their own nests. One eminent person has insisted upon it that without a national drama, to take a week in acting, the entire Exhibition must be a dismal failure. But, somehow or other, in spite of all this, the work of erecting the buildings has gone steadily on. The money that has been subscribed has been used in the most economical manner; every contract has been most carefully given out and watched; every little detail of the great design has received painstaking attention. Mr. JOHN WELSH and his fellow-Commissioners have given up days and months to the task which they have set themselves to discharge. Thus far, indeed, their reward has not been great. They have been called some hard names, and one New-York journal has said that their only object is to put money in their pockets. But by this time next year their labors will be so much appreciated that everybody will be claiming the credit of them, and surely that will be a full recompense for their exertions.

The Philadelphians, however, have bravely and honestly stood by each other throughout this period of up-hill work. They are endeavoring, by every means in their power, to prepare the city for the demands which will be made upon it next year. In all directions the work of repairing the streets is going on, and an admirable and most ingenious plan has been devised for providing lodgings for the visitors who will certainly flock to the city by thousands next year. Mr. WELSH, in his excellent speech of yesterday, does not boast of what has been accomplished, but he appeals for encouragement in the work which still lies before the commission. Three millions and a half still remained to be raised, and yet more than four millions "have been drawn from Pennsylvania." That State has done her share, and we hope that the visit of the merchants yesterday will have the effect of inducing the great Cities of New-York and Boston to assist liberally in the completion of the enterprise. Local jealousies or preferences would be absurdly out of place in reference to the Centennial, for it is not a local victory which will be celebrated next year, but one of which the whole country is and ought ever to be proud. We have not the slightest doubt that the Exhibition will be an immense success, and that there will be no lack of enthusiasm next year. There will be enough throwing up of caps and shouting *then*. It is now that a little of this enthusiasm and encouragement would be useful as well as acceptable. We trust that our own City will be able to point with pride this time next year to the active and generous assistance afforded by her to an undertaking which is certain to be of great substantial advantage to the whole country, and which will reflect new honor upon the national name.

THE PROBLEM OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

In no department of republican administration have there been so many crude experiments and so many disheartening failures as in the government of our large cities. The partition of power among a number of semi-independent officials has been tried; so has its centralization in the hands of one or two men. We have seen the system of popular election applied to the choice of all responsible officers, and we have seen that abandoned in favor of appointments by the local Executive. At one time the City Council has been made its Legislature in fact as well as in name, and at another the outrageous jobbery of Aldermanic boards has made their deprivation of all but the shadow of authority a measure imperatively demanded by the public interest. We have seen cities intrusted with the power of taxation and the creation of indebtedness, and we have seen them deprived of the right to levy taxes or issue bonds without the consent of the State Legislature. By one set of jurists the city corporation is regarded as a mere department of the State Government, and the city as a mere section of the territory of the State, possessing no immunity whatever from the constant and immediate supervision of the sovereign power to which they owe their legal existence. By another, the self-governing municipality of European history is supposed to have been transplanted to our soil, with all its special rights and privileges, and with its full measure of local sovereignty within its own domain.

These represent but a few of the contradictions which have marked the practice of municipal government and the discussion of its principles in the United States. It evidently concerns not only the welfare of the inhabitants of cities, but also the future of republican institutions in general, that some stable basis of municipal legislation and government should be reached, once and for all. Nothing has done so much to bring our political system into disrepute throughout the world, as its apparent failure to provide for the honest and efficient government of large communities. The frauds of the Tammany Ring, for example, were eagerly seized upon by the enemies of republican institutions as convincing proofs of the administrative failure of American democracy. Observers at a distance were not likely to make nice distinctions about the Tammany rule being in fact a negation of all democratic principles, and resting solely upon the usurpation of powers which the people had never delegated. Even our own people fail to perceive very clearly that the break-down of republican institutions in large cities has been more apparent than real, and that the true difficulty has been that these institutions have not of late years been firmly established in their honesty and entirety in any large city whatever.

It will be conceded that one essential element in the success of republican institutions, as applied to State and national affairs, has been the stability of the fundamental law—of the Constitution. No paper Constitution in the world has ever commanded such universal popular respect and veneration as the Constitution of the United States. It has been the admiration and the envy of statesmen in countries like France and Spain, which change their fundamental law with every change of the dominant political creed. It has been a marvel to British public men, accustomed to regard the Constitution as an intricate and steadily growing mass of historical precedents, common-law decisions, and statutory enactments. No changes have been made in this instrument, or in the State Constitutions, which are modeled upon it, without going through the form of protracted legislative discussion and direct submission to the people. But while we have sedulously guarded both national and State Constitutions from all influences calculated to lower them in public respect, we have left the fundamental law of our great cities to be the football of partisan or popular caprice. The administrative structure of both Federal and State Governments has been built up with all the sober deliberation of American democracy; the charters of our great cities have been changed with a facility suggestive of a South American republic.

Again, the struggle for supremacy in State and national affairs has turned upon political opinions which had a real bearing upon the fundamental issues of their government. The partisan struggle in cities has been waged around a set of opinions which had no relevancy whatever to any detail or principle of municipal rule. City politics have never been successfully divorced from national politics, and hence the possession of municipal offices has at one time become the means of degrading the contest for power in the State and nation, and at another has been made the prize of political struggles with which it had no possible concern.

Stability of the fundamental law, and the creation of municipal party issues and party responsibility on the basis of purely local questions, would seem, therefore, to be the essential reforms demanded in the government of our large cities. The main portion of Gov. TILDEN's Message is devoted to an explanation of the necessity for securing the first requisite, and his recommendation of a Spring election for municipal officers is based upon the advisability of providing for the second. There is little in the Message which will not be tolerably familiar to those who have followed the Governor's written and spoken utterances on this question. At the same time it deserves to be carefully read as a very fair exposition of the difficulties of a question which is as complicated in its details as it is important in its bearing on the future of our country and of institutions here and elsewhere.

HORSE BREEDING.

We directed attention some time ago to the advantages that are now open to agriculturists and occupiers of land in various parts of the country, who will devote themselves to the production of horses for exportation. The greatly-increased demand that exists for horses in some of the principal European States, the high price demanded for them, and the diminution, to a large extent, in England of the best sires and brood-mares are so many arguments in favor of the proposition.

But more recently the subject has been under the consideration of the British Parliament, where ample evidence was adduced to sustain the policy of our suggestion, and to show how wide the market has become for animals of the right kind. Neither thoroughbred racers nor trotting horses are wanted, but both in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe there is good demand for well-bred, sound, weight-carrying horses, such as would be suitable for the saddle for cavalry purposes, or, if exported young, for cross-country riding, as well as for carriage horses. For many years past England has been the great producing country for this kind of stock, and foreign Governments have gone there for the finest blood that is now to be found, especially in France, Germany, and Italy. The result has been, not to materially lessen the number of horses in England, but to deteriorate their quality. The actual numbers are indeed greater than they were a few years ago, if returns are to be depended upon, although proportionately they are probably not what they ought to be; but while England has been exporting her best stallions and mares, she has been compelled to import large numbers of animals of a much lower grade for working purposes. Private breeders have seen the evil of the system, and it is well known that in one instance $60,000 was paid for a horse at a public sale, rather than that he should be allowed to leave the country, an agent of the Prussian Government having offered about $58,000 for him at the same time.

In France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, horse-breeding establishments are maintained at the public expense. On the authority of the Count MUNSTER, there are in these four countries not less than 10,200 horses, independently of brood-mares, which are kept by the Governments. A large proportion of these horses has been obtained from England, where the loss is now being felt. In Germany there are three principal breeding establishments, but there are also eleven depots in various parts of the Empire, each containing nearly fifteen hundred animals, which are used for the same purpose exclusively, but many of them are placed at the disposal of farmers and others in the neighborhood who may require them. Under this system fifty thousand foals are produced annually, but still the supply is not equal to the requirements, nor is it expected to be so for several years yet.

Facts like these show the importance with which the subject is regarded on the other side; and when it is remembered that all the wealth and private enterprise which have been given to horse breeding in England, together with the comparatively unlimited resources of foreign Governments devoted to the same object, are still inadequate to meet the demands by a very long degree, there must be seen a good margin available for foreign competition. The needs of the Armies in India have for many years been supplied from the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, and the voyage has not been found to be detrimental. This may suggest the possibility of an export trade from our Western ports, but we mention it rather in anticipation of any objection that might be made to the difficulties and cost of crossing the Atlantic. These are more imaginary than real. If the trade were once started, these would be found to disappear. It would be of much more importance to give proper attention, so that none but the right kind of horses were bred for the European market. To send over animals of an inferior quality would simply be ruinous, but with the blood that we now have in the country, and with the advantages presented in the vast extent of magnificent pasture lands that is at the disposal of our people, there would not be any difficulty under an honest system of management. Quite as good horses for the purposes we have named are to be produced here as in any other part of the world, and the business, on a much more extended scale than we have at present adopted, would well repay either a small or a liberal investment.

As an illustration of the rapid advance which has taken place in the value of horses in England during the last quarter of a century, we may mention that up to the year 1850 the British Government paid an average of $131 for the cavalry. In 1874 the price was $225, and horses fit for artillery purposes could not be had for less than $250. The figures are still rising, and, so far as can be seen now, they are likely to rise, so that even for the supply of the Government there is a sufficient room for good profit on two or even three year old horses. These, however, may be regarded as the lowest rates that are to be expected. They are contract rates, but for private purposes breeders may fairly expect to realize on an average far higher prices, ranging probably from $300 to $3,000, if they entered upon the work in the right spirit. The subject, however, is one which well deserves the attention of farmers, involving as it does an occasion for very largely increasing the wealth and resources of the pastoral regions of America.

THE RECENT HISTORY OF THE SCILLIES.

Since the days when SCOTT's stories sent all the fashionable world to the scenes in which most of them were laid, thitherto to the Southron a *terra incognita*, popular novelists have continued to invest certain localities with a special interest. THACKERAY and DICKENS took all London for a field, and gave that vast metropolis a charm in the minds of thousands which it would never have had otherwise. Snow Hill, now obliterated, has had its pilgrims to see that classic spot where Wackford captured the unhappy Smike, and many an American has sauntered down Curzon street, wondering which was the little house at whose door Lord Steyne's carriage daily waited.

Mr. BLACK has done similar service for the Shetland Islands. Since Minna and Breada started into the life of fiction, no fictitious heroine hailing from northern latitudes has taken stronger hold on the popular taste than Sheila, Princess of Thule, and now he bids fair to give an equal interest to Cornwall by his *Tale of Three Feathers*. It is by no means improbable that this story will take many travelers down to the still remote Land's End this Summer, and they will find the excursion well worth their while, and a visit to Cornwall will be incomplete without an excursion to those islands which the last few days have brought, by no means for the first time, into so sad a prominence.

The Scilly Islands have been entirely metamorphosed of late years, and mainly by the efforts of one energetic, benevolent-minded man, who devoted his life to their improvement. These islands are part and parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall, which, as most people are aware, has for many centuries been the peculiar appanage of the Prince of WALES as Duke of CORNWALL. Up to about forty years ago they had been let for very long and successive periods to the once celebrated family of GODOLPHIN, now represented by the Duke of LEEDS, but when, in the reign of WILLIAM IV., the lease expired, an application was made for a lease by a gentleman of large fortune, whose father had been a member of the great London banking-house of SMITH, PAYNE & SMITH. Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH was well known to WILLIAM IV., who had, indeed, been under considerable obligations to his father, it is said, and the lease was at once made as desired. The report has always been prevalent in Cornwall that the new lessee of the Scillys had in his youth been disappointed in love in a manner which determined him on perpetual celibacy. Be this as it may, he never married. He entered Parliament, passed about five months in the year in London, and the remainder at his home in Scilly, where he created, at Tresco Abbey, one of the most unique, romantic, and luxurious retreats which the world can show. But selfish enjoyment was by no means his aim. He desired to reform the rugged and eccentric population which had drifted to the shores of his little kingdom. The task proved almost as hard as the similar work which Lord GEORGE HILL, with untiring patience, undertook at Gweedore, in the wilds of Donegal. It was only by dint of a most judicious admixture of firmness and coaxing that Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH gradually made progress, and at length completely succeeded. He lived to enjoy for many years the result of his work—to see an industrious, energetic, and thriving population around him, whose children went out to the mainland and to the colonies to make their way—for he fought against overpopulation—the equals of any working men in the Queen's dominions. At his death, about three years ago, Tresco passed to his relative Mr. SMITH DORRIEN, whose name was mentioned in our columns in connection with the wreck on Monday. Under Mr. SMITH's management the Scillys have probably quintupled in value, and will form a splendid addition to the revenues of the Prince of WALES, when they once more return to the Duchy on the expiration of the lease. Mr. SMITH first taught the people to appreciate their neighbor—the Gulf Stream, which brings them balmy breezes long before they reach Northern and Eastern England, and thus Scilly gradually became an important purveyor of early vegetables for the London market, and Covent Garden put thousands into the pockets of the people. Good comes out of evil, and Mr. SMITH's unlucky love-affair has been the making of Scilly.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

A change of programme is announced at Wallack's Theatre. To-night "The Irish Heiress" will be acted. This well-known and well-liked comedy is to enlist the services of the whole company. At the Lyceum Theatre Mlle. Aimée is to appear in "La Fille de Mme. Angot." Last evening that merry and accomplished songstress was heard in "La Petit Faust," which was represented to the gratification of a large audience.

BRIEF NOTES.

The usual Monday change of programme was effected day before yesterday at the Olympic Theatre. New sketches, songs, and dances were offered, and a fresh local extravaganza entitled "Keno, or Twenty to One," was performed amid much hilarity. ....Col. T. Allston Brown has become an associate of Mr. Josh Hart, and will direct affairs at the Theatre Comique in the Fall, while Mr. Hart superintends the business of his new up-town house. Mr. Brown's great experience, tact, and geniality will enable him to discharge the duties of the position to general satisfaction....The twenty-seventh annual election for officers of the American Dramatic Fund Association was held at No. 842 Broadway, on Monday, when the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing fiscal year: President—S. L. M. Barlow, Esq. Trustees—W. B. Dinsmore, Esq.; D. Kingland, Esq.; W. R. Travers, Esq.; James Bryce, Esq.; J. Brougham, Esq. Directors—Messrs. J. Gilbert, W. J. Florence, C. W. Couldock, Theodore Moss, F. Chippendale, W. Davidge, J. Moore, D. Whiting, E. F. Taylor, George Beeks, A. Grossi, W. B. Denham, F. S. Chanfrau, T. J. Hind, H. Isherwood; Treasurer—C. K. Mason; Secretary—W. B. Harrison; Honorary Physician—Dr. H. F. Quackenboss. The invested capital of the fund is $51,226 83, and the amount paid to aged members, widows, and orphans, and for expenses caused by sickness, &c., until now, $80,696 42.

DEATH OF HON. WILLARD HALL, OF DELAWARE.

FOR FORTY-EIGHT YEARS A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT—IN HIS NINETY-FIRST YEAR HE RESIGNED THE POSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 11.—Hon. Willard Hall, for forty-eight years Judge of the United States District Court of Delaware, died in this city last night, in his ninety-fifth year. He was born at Westford, Mass., in December, 1780, and graduated at Harvard College in 1799, being one of the three or four oldest surviving graduates of that college. In 1803 he removed to Delaware, was elected to Congress in 1816 and 1818, and in 1823 was appointed by President Monroe Judge of the United States Court. He revised the State Code in 1829; drafted the school system in 1830, and was an active member of the Constitutional Convention of 1831. In December, 1871, being then in his ninety-first year, he resigned his Judgeship.

PROPOSED CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 11.—At the meeting of the York Pioneers last night the Secretary read the following resolution, adopted by the St. Catherines Historical Society:

That in consequence of the present attempt on the part of the citizens of the United States to inaugurate a centennial celebration of the Revolution of 1776, it is the duty of Canadians to take the initiative in preparing for the 100th anniversary of the exodus of their ancestors, which first drew a dividing line between people descended from a common stock, and led to the settlement of Ontario and the maritime provinces.

Action was deferred until the next meeting.

THE HEALTH OF KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, May 11.—The Mayor and Health Officer officially state that the city is perfectly healthy. They pronounce false a special dispatch dated Washington, May 3, reporting that there had been two deaths recently from yellow fever, and that several cases existed in the city.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.

LEWISTON, Me., May 11.—Rev. Dr. George Webber, of Kent's Hill, committed suicide by hanging at that place this morning. He was formerly Presiding Elder of the Redfield District.

ALBANY.

BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

POLITICIANS IN THE STATE CAPITAL—THE ERIE CLASSIFICATION BILL—THE EXCISE BILL LOST IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE RAILWAY CLASSIFICATION BILL—A MEMBER CHARGED WITH BRIBING VOTERS—THE SUPPLY BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 11, 1875.

The city is filled with delegations of politicians from all the principal cities of the State, urging their particular schemes before the adjournment of the Legislature, the Metropolis being represented by John Kelly, Col. Fellows, Sheriff Conner, Maurice J. Powers, John H. Strahan, and other lights and oracles of Tammany Hall. The question of final adjournment is still in doubt, there being no certainty that the session will be closed *sine die* by Saturday. To-night the Governor will send in his Message on Municipal administration, and it is not at all unlikely that it will tend, through debate, to prolong the session somewhat. The Senate finished the Supply bill to-day, and returned it to the House for concurrence with the amendments made. The important feature of the Assembly proceedings was the defeat of the Excise bill, which was one of the worst ever proposed in this State. The "responsible majority" intended to pass this bill and send it to the Senate to be defeated, thus throwing the responsibility on the Republicans, but their game was cleverly stopped, and the bill was lost in their own chamber. They will try, in all probability, to resuscitate it at to-night's session.

Quite a sensation was created here to-day by the distribution through the mails, from New-York City, of pamphlets containing affidavits of several unknown individuals of Whitehall, Washington County, charging that at the last election Emerson E. Davis, Member of Assembly from that county, paid them various sums of money for voting for him. The pamphlet bears no imprint and is not signed by any parties, but it concludes by offering to put forward fifty other similar witnesses if the Legislature orders an investigation, and challenges such an inquiry. It is supposed Mr. Davis will rise to a question of privilege and ask for an investigation. The well-understood animus of the proceeding is Davis' opposition to the Canal Ring. The sums said to have been paid vary from $2 to $15, which would seem to show that voters go cheap in Mr. Davis' district.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

The attention of the Assembly was almost wholly occupied with the third reading, debate, and final passage of bills. The bill to authorize the Board of Police of the City of New-York to grant, by a majority vote, rehearings or new trials in the cases of officers dismissed from the force, was passed without any noteworthy opposition. The bill to enable the Commissioners of Emigration to mortgage their property on Ward's Island for $300,000 was amended, on motion of Gen. Husted, by striking out the section which authorized the board to set aside fifty cents of the per capita tax on each emigrant as a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal of the mortgage and payment of interest. The bill was then passed. This amendment will furnish good ground for opposition to the proposed increase of fifty cents on the head-money tax.

THE RAILWAY CLASSIFICATION ACT.

Mr. Costigan's bill "for the better regulation of railroad companies, and to protect the rights of minority stockholders," gave rise to the first interesting debate of the day. Mr. Alvord moved to recommit it, and charged that it was the old Erie Classification bill in another shape. Mr. Husted said it was a singular fact that this bill was urged now by the very men who, in 1872, declared that the well-known Erie Classification act was a fraud and a blot on the statute-books of our State. The whole country was aware of the tremendous effort made in that year in the City of New-York, when the military were called out to assist in ousting those who were then in power, under that law. And now those very men who were declaiming against that law, being in power and control of the road, come here and ask for the power which they helped to take away from their predecessors. The sixth section of the bill contained an unheard-of provision, proposing to allow the bond holders to come in and vote at the elections. There was a wheel within a wheel here. He didn't mean to charge that the people at present controlling the Erie Railway were actuated by dishonest motives, but this bill should not be allowed to pass. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, contended that the provision permitting bondholders to vote was by no means an unheard-of principle, as it existed in several Western States, and operated with most gratifying results. Mr. Husted asked him if there was any such provision in our statutes, or ever had been. Mr. Campbell replied that he did not say there was, but that it existed in several Western States to his own knowledge. Mr. Alvord said there might be some excuse for such a law in Western States, for their roads were built almost entirely upon the proceeds of their bonds, and their bondholders had but little interest in them. Mr. Costigan said the old Erie Classification bill allowed the then existing Board of Erie Directors to classify themselves. This bill proposed only to allow the stockholders of any railroad, who should choose to adopt this principle, to say that their Boards of Directors to be elected hereafter shall have the power to classify themselves; not that present boards may classify themselves. This was the principle in England, and he would remind the gentleman from Westchester that it was owing entirely to this principle that in England no such scenes as those of 1872 which he had referred, to were ever enacted. He hoped the gentleman from Onondaga would amend his motion so as to enable the bill to retain its place in the order of third reading. Mr. Alvord accepted the suggestion, and the motion to recommit was carried by a vote of 37 yeas to 33 nays.

THE GENERAL EXCISE LAW.

The general bill "to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," notwithstanding its very unique and ingenious, as well as ingenuous title, was rather roughly handled, and it is the general opinion that the treatment to which it was subjected will result in its death. It was defeated mainly in consequence of three or four little, but vital, omissions which the Committee on Internal Affairs allowed to escape their notice when they were framing the bill. The most important of these objectionable features, all of which were debated at some length were as follows: The first clause of the nineteenth section provide that "no inn, tavern, or hotel keeper or other person shall sell or give away *distilled* liquors on Sunday." This left a very pleasant loophole for any amount of wine, ale, and beer drinking on Sunday, as "distilled" liquors only were prohibited. On motion of Mr. Lincoln it was amended so as to prohibit the selling or giving away of "distilled or *fermented* liquors." The next clause prohibited the "*sale* of any liquors, wines, ale, or beer on election days," but nothing was said against *giving* it away. This defect was remedied also. Another defective clause in the fifteenth section provided that persons selling any intoxicating beverage in quantities of less than five gallons at a time should, "for the *first* offense, forfeit $25," no penalty whatever being prescribed for repetitions of the offense. But the most objectionable and really fatal features of the bill were those embodied in the two sections following:

SEC. 26. All acts and parts of acts, whether general or special, and all penalties and liabilities incurred under any acts heretofore passed, and all Excise laws and all laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors herotofore passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 27. Nothing in this act shall affect the provisions of any special act, in so far as the same provides for any special disposition of excise moneys or fines.

Messrs. Lincoln, of Ontario; Alvord, of Onondaga; Husted, of Westchester, and Burtis, of Kings, spoke in opposition, and Mr. Waehner, of New-York, favorably to the bill. The job in this bill from the political standpoint, was a neat one, but it failed of its purpose. The "responsible majority" was very loth to suggest amendments in any form, and after considerable discussion Mr. Husted moved the previous question, which was ordered. Several proposed amendments were lost, and the bill was finally put on its passage with the most objectionable features untouched, among them being the 26th and 27th sections. Nearly every member rose to explain his vote, and the regular hour of adjournment passed, but under the previous question and pending a roll-call the House could not adjourn. When the vote was closed and the bill defeated, Mr. Waehner rose and moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was lost. Mr. Alvord made the point of order that the previous question having been now exhausted, and the regular hour of adjournment having passed, no motion could be entertained at this time. The point of order was ruled well taken, and amid considerable badinage and merriment the House took a recess until evening. The following is the vote on the defeat of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Beach, Beardsley, Bennett, Bradley, Brown, T. C. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Coffey, Cole, Costigan, Daly, Dessar, Edson, Faulkner, Gallagher, Hanrahan, Hauschel, Hess, Ives, Keenan, Kirk, Kshinka, Mackin, McGowan, McGroarty, Muller, Oakley, O'Keefe, Page, Pierson, Ransom, Reilly, Rich, Scheuck, Schieffelin, Shiel, Smith, Speaker, Stauf, Stephens, Talmadge, Taylor, Vosburgh, Wenzel, Whitbeck, Worth, Wurts—47.

NAYS—Messrs. Alvord, Badger, Barrow, Benedict, Berry, Bowen, Burtis, Calkins, Clark, Comstock, Cooke, Decker, Ely, Farrar, Fay, Friend, Gedney, Green, Griffin, Hepburn, Hinckley, Hogan, Holmes, Hussey, Husted, W. Johnson, W. A. Johnson, Law, Lillybridge, Lincoln, Merwin, J. W. Miller, W. Miller, Peck, Petty, Pope, Prince, Roscoe, Russell, Sandford, Schuyler, Scudder, Seward, Sherman, Sherwood, Slingerland, Stacy, Struble, W. F. Taylor, Tewksbury, Tremain, Vedder, Waehner, West, Whitmore, Willis, Yost—57.

THE SUPPLY BILL PASSED.

In the Senate this morning the Supply bill occupied most attention. The items which were most discussed possess very little intrinsic interest, but something of pungency was lent to the debate by an attempt, based upon a newspaper article published on Monday last, to make it appear that the Democratic Assembly was making a heroic struggle for economy, but was likely to be worsted by a grossly extravagant Republican Senate. Senator Johnson was the Democratic spokesman, and he made the first attack upon the bill by saying that he understood from the *World* that the clause appropriating $11,000 to the State Prison at Auburn was intended to cover a deficiency seventeen years old, and that he therefore objected to it. This was an unfortunate point of attack, for, as Senator Woodin immediately pointed out, the item was inserted in the Assembly, and not by the Senate. He also denied that the *World's* statement was true, and characterized the article in question as being chiefly remarkable for its comprehensive inaccuracy. He begged to call the Senator's attention to the clause relating to the Willard Asylum, which appropriated to that institution $156,000, which was a much larger sum than even its friends desired. That item, also, he said, was inserted in the Assembly. Senator Johnson thereupon withdrew his motion. On motion of Senator Wood, $5,000 was added to the bill to pay the expense of regular examinations of savings banks, pursuant to the new law. With the amendments thus indicated, the bill was read a third time and passed. The result of the day's discussion was the striking out of two items amounting to $101,800, and the addition of five aggregating $89,336 07, thus effecting a saving of $12,556 93. There is little hope that the bill will pass unchanged through the Conference Committee, but in its present shape it is said, by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, to be the only bill he ever prepared in which there were not some items that would bear reduction. In the current language of the Capitol, it is a "cheap" bill.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

As has been hinted, the above discussion consumed most of the morning. One bill was, however, passed, affecting New-York City. It authorizes the payment by the City of that portion of the debt of Yonkers which was apportioned to the late town of King's Bridge. Senator Booth reported favorably the bill authorizing the Regents of the University of New-York to hold examinations and grant diplomas. The discussion of the concurrent resolution authorizing a reduction of the canal tolls was made a special order for to-morrow morning. This resolution was one of the three special orders set down for this morning, and the other two are postponed until this evening.

THE PARADE GROUND DIFFICULTY.

Controller Green has addressed a letter to the Legislature, accompanied by a protest from certain of the property-owners interested, asking the repeal of the act authorizing the laying out of a parade ground above Fifty-ninth street. The law, he says, was passed April 20, 1871, and Commissioners were appointed in December, 1873, but at the earnest solicitation of the late Mayor Havemeyer proceedings were discontinued, the Commissioners appealed to the General Term, and the case was thrown out of court. The Controller urges that in the present depressed state of business, and in view of the already large amount of the City indebtedness, in connection with the fact that there are already public lands belonging to the City sufficient for all purposes of a parade ground, it is neither just nor expedient to incur the expense of buying this land and laying it out and maintaining it, at a cost of at least $1,500,000, especially as there are objects of necessity which will require all the money that ought to be raised for public improvements.

EVENING SESSION—TWO CANAL BILLS—THE RIVERSIDE AVENUE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 11.—Next to the reception of the Governor's Message, the special feature of this evening's session of the Senate was the consideration of two questions relating to the canals. The first was brought up by the report of the Conference Committee upon the bill which the Senate so amended as to instruct the Canal Board, (instead of Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, as the bill provided in the form in which it came from the Assembly,) to investigate and report upon the best disposition to be made of the lateral canals. The Conference Committee recommends that the Canal Commissioners, and the State Engineer, shall make the investigation, and report to the Canal Board, which body shall report the facts to the next Legislature, together with the opinion it has formed upon them. The report was accepted without opposition. The second question was one of the special orders which was postponed by the prolonged debate upon the Supply bill this morning, being the bill which, as it came from the Assembly, appropriated the proceeds of a tax of thirty-five per cent. of a mill per dollar of valuation for the construction of new work and extraordinary repairs upon the canals, but from which as it was reported to the Senate by its Canal Committee, the clause providing for a tax had been stricken out, and a substitute inserted providing that the cost of the repairs authorized should be paid from the canal revenues. The object of the change probably was to win to the affirmative of the resolution authorizing a reduction of canal tolls, the support of those who have openly declared their intention of voting in the negative if the extraordinary repair bill laid any taxes upon the people.

THE RIVERSIDE AVENUE BILL.

The Committee on Cities, although it has not reached a final decision upon the subject, will most probably report adversely the bills providing for the completion of the Riverside improvements and amending the charter of the American Institute.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

THE STATE SENATORIAL CONTEST—LARGE GATHERING OF POLITICIANS IN CONCORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., May 11.—Concord is thronged with politicians to-night, who have come to await the action of the Governor and Council in the Senatorial contest. Each party is well represented, but the Democrats outnumber the Republicans. Their State Central Committee is in secret conclave at the Phœnix Hotel, exchanging congratulations on the triumph confidently expected to-morrow, and casting plans to suit emergencies. The committee has been addressed by several prominent Democrats, all of whom express unqualified assurance as to the events of to-morrow. The Republican State Central Committee has a meeting in the morning. They too are confident, trusting in the honor of the Governor and his associates. The affair is so very simple that there can be no question as to the right of it; nevertheless, each party displays a degree of nervousness, and it is evident that much of the confidence is assumed. No one can positively predict the result.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 11.—The Governor General left for Quebec by the 2 o'clock P. M. train to-day. A large crowd of citizens assembled at the depot and loudly cheered him as the train moved off. A guard of honor from the Foot Guards was present. Gen. O. Grady Haley will be sworn in as Administrator of the Government on Friday next.

THE SCHILLER DISASTER.

CONTINUED SEARCH FOR THE BODIES OF VICTIMS.

SEVERAL MORE IDENTIFIED—THE SEA AT THE WRECK CALM AND SUBMARINE DIVERS PREPARING TO DESCEND—RECOVERY OF A PORTION OF THE NEW-YORK MAIL BY THE STEAMER.

LONDON, May 11.—The weather was fair and the sea calm at the Scilly Islands to-day. The Schiller could be approached without danger. Boats plied between the wreck and the shore all day. Many bodies were recovered, and a considerable quantity of the cargo was landed. Twenty-two more bags of New-Zealand mails and two of New-York mails were brought ashore to-day.

Two divers have left Penzance for the wreck.

The bodies of the following victims have been identified:

MEN.

M. Harrison.
Frederick Uhlman.
W. Metzger.
Richard Fiederer.
Rsnowski.
Edward O. Knock.
Scherner. (?)
M. Stein.
Elskow.
Christian Roach.
Dwight Klink.
Stoelting.
Black.
Altman.
Also, the quarter-master and carpenter of the Schiller.

WOMEN.

Ackermann. (?)
Elskow. (?)
Wagner. (?)
Jenheinen. (?)
Mrs. Sophie Haake.
Mrs. Augusta Deckritz.
Mrs. William Zach.
And the stewardess of the Schiller.

DESCRIPTION OF JEWELRY AND CLOTHING ON BODIES RECOVERED.

LONDON, May 11.—Ten more bodies have been recovered to-day. The interments of the dead at St. Marys have been most decorous, and the coffins were strewn with flowers. But few of the bodies have been claimed by friends. To-day the weather is calm. The representatives of the Underwriters of the Hamburg Company are sanguine of recovering considerable specie and merchandise.

Among the bodies identified are the following: one with Boltzer on a ring; lady with "A. S." on linen, and another with "A." on linen.

Males.—Harrison, Uhlmann, William Metzer, Mr. Rsenowski, Edmund Oscar Knock, Edward Schermer, Marcus Stein, Augustus Felskow and wife.

Ladies.—Riederer and one child, Becker, Weste, Jenkeinen, Jacks, one with initials S. E. on chemise, another with gold ring marked Colizo, and two without any distinctive marks.

Males.—Leuschner marked on shirt; Carl Schmidt, Altmann, Black, Feederle, the Quartermaster, a fireman, the butcher and third cook of the Schiller, and many unidentified; one with gold ring marked M. C. J. C. T., 1874; another with gold ring marked L. G. N. C.; one with initials in right hand, J. R.; one boy aged two and other of twelve.

THE VERDICT "FOUND DROWNED," NOT "ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED."

LONDON, May 11.—The verdict of the Coroner's jury over the bodies of the victims of the Schiller disaster yesterday was "found drowned," not "accidentally drowned," as was reported last night.

THE APPROACHES TO THE ENGLISH COAST, AND THE PRECAUTIONS REQUISITE FOR SAFETY—VIEWS OF THE AUTHOR OF THE SAILING DIRECTIONS AUTHORIZED BY THE UNITED STATES HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The gentleman who prepared the sailing directions for the English Channel and south coast of England, under the direction and authority of the United States Hydrographic Office, expresses the belief that the Schiller may have been lost through a failure to use the lead. On approaching the entrance to the English Channel every effort should be made to ascertain the ship's true position, and when, from unfavorable weather, the position is not known with certainty, the utmost caution and watchfulness are required. Under any circumstances the lead should be frequently used, but at night and during a fog constant sounding is of the utmost importance, especially since, from the irregularities of the bottom, a single cast may at times tend to mislead rather than be of service. Sailing masters are disposed, from a false sense of professional pride, to treat the frequent use of the lead with indifference. In the sailing instructions for the English Channel the entire coast on both sides is so thoroughly described and the varying tides so carefully noted that a sailing master, with the use of the lead, can determine in just what part of the Channel he may be, regardless of the state of the weather or the condition of the atmosphere. Fogs are frequent in the Channel, and the gales which occur during Spring tides are more violent and last longer than those which take place during the neaps. At this season of the year gales from the westward are frequent, and generally last three or four days. If the position of the Schiller could not be determined by the sun, it was possible to get very near the position by sounding. The current of the tide sets in strongly toward the English coast, the direction and force being determined by high-water at Dover. In view of the well-known dangerous character of the coast, the frequency of gales and fogs, the constant use of the lead is urged upon navigators in entering the Channel. Its bottom has been surveyed with special care, and described with minuteness in the sailing instructions, because of the constant dangers prevailing; and when, as in the case of the Schiller, the sun has been obscured for several days, rendering observations impossible, the constant use of the lead is the only means of safety. The gentleman alluded to thinks the Schiller was not far from her proper course when wrecked, and that Capt. Thomas may have done all that could be done under the circumstances. Once on the Scilly Islands, it was impossible to save the ship in such weather as is reported.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE CARPET MILLS FIRE.

It is believed by the owners of the Planet Carpet and Oil-cloth Mills, which were burned yesterday morning, that the loss on building, machinery, and stock will reach $500,000, but the insurance men do not place the estimate quite so high.

Following is a corrected list of the insurances:

On Buildings—Ridgewood, of Brooklyn, $2,500; American Central, St. Louis, $10,000; Factors' and Traders', New-Orleans, $10,000; Black River, New-York, $2,500; Fairfield Company, of Connecticut, $2,500; Lafayette, New-York, $2,500; Fire Association, Philadelphia, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; Teutonia, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Queens, of London, $2,500; Adriatic, of New-York, $2,500; Globe, of Chicago, $5,000; People's, Newark, $2,500; Republic, New-York, $2,500; Ætna, Hartford, $5,000; Niagara, of New-York, $5,000; Safeguard, of New-York, $2,500; Irving, of New-York, $2,500. Total, $75,000.

On Machinery—St. Louis, $2,500; Commercial, San Francisco, $2,500; Lancaster, of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Merchants' and Mechanics', Virginia, $2,500; Hibernia Mutual, Newark, $2,500; Albemarle, of Virginia, $2,500; Wyoming, of Pennsylvania, $2,500; City Company, of Providence, $2,500; Old Dominion, of Virginia, $2,500; Faneuil Hall Company, Boston, $2,500; New-Jersey, Camden, $2,500; Mississippi Valley, of Mississippi, $2,500; Hartford, $5,000; Clay, Kentucky, $2,500; Oswego and Onondaga, $2,500; Newark City Mutual, $2,500; Germania, Elizabeth, N. J., $2,500; Paterson, New-Jersey, $2,500; Amazon, Cincinnati, $2,500; Petersburg, Virginia, $2,500; Hoboken, $2,500; Farmville, $2,500; City, Richmond, $2,500; Aurora, Cincinnati, $2,500; Citizens', Missouri, $2,500; Queen's, London, $10,000; St. Joseph, Missouri, $1,500; Northwestern National, Milwaukee, $1,500; Citizens', Wheeling, $5,000. Total, $83,000.

On Stock—Lancaster, Pennsylvania, $2,500; Westchester, New-York, $2,500; People's, Memphis, $2,500; Standard, Trenton, $2,500; Commercial, St. Louis, $2,500; United States, St. Louis, $2,500; Fame, Philadelphia, $2,500; Merchants' and Mechanic's, Virginia, $2,500; Virginia Home, Virginia, $25,-500; Allemania, Pittsburg, $2,500; National, Allegheny, $2,500; Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, $2,500; Atlas, Hartford, $2,500; Meriden, Connecticut, $2,500; Union, Galveston, $2,500; Traders', Chicago, $2,500. Total, $40,000.

Recapitulation.—On buildings, $75,000; on machinery, $83,000; on stock, $40,000. Total, $198,000.

THE CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

GREAT PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE AFFAIR—THE CITY DECORATED WITH FLAGS AND EVERGREENS—THE THRONG IN EXPOSITION HALL—THE PERFORMANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—Cincinnati is all agog. It has yielded to music. Since the days when the walls of Jericho fell at the sound of rams' horns never was a city so captured, or captivated, as our grandfathers would have said, by sound. Since the time when Nebuchadnezzar's image was inaugurated in our affected phrase with the sound of flute, harp, cornet, dulcimer, and all sorts of music, never was music an occasion of greater interest to the people of any region of country than it has been on this, their second musical festival, to all dwellers in Cincinnati and within a day's journey of it. Flags and banners of all countries and all hues, the Stars and Stripes of course predominating, have been flying most of the day in the principal thoroughfares; the houses were decorated not only in this way, but with evergreens. Portraits and busts of the great composers, among which those of Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, and Mendelssohn were most frequently seen, have been exhibited in windows, in balconies, and over porches. Not content with these demonstrations, the music-excited people have actually erected triumphal arches in some of the streets. The streets themselves have been filled, almost thronged, with people wandering about aimlessly, purposelessly, except it would seem to work off their musical enthusiasm; for the decorations, although they were gay and gave the city a festive appearance, were in themselves not particularly attractive. There has been nothing like it "on this continent." Talk of *cedant arma togæ*; what is that to the squeal of the porker yielding to the squeak of the catgut! Nothing could dampen this enthusiasm; not even a rain of peculiar wetness and copiousness which was emptied upon the city (always in need of a good washing) about 7 o'clock. Of course, this kept no one away from Exposition Hall who had, or pretended to have, any love for music, and who could hope to get a seat. Large as the place is it was filled—crowded; and it is estimated that at least 4,000 people were within sight of Mr. Thomas' baton when he lifted it to lead off Brahms' Triumphal Hymn. But so unmanageable was the throng, as well as so great, and so inadequate were the arrangements for seating them that he was not able to begin the festival with his usual promptness. When, however, he at last took his stand—rather, we should say, when he ascended his evergreen throne—he was greeted with plaudits as vociferous and as prolonged, and, we may be sure, quite as hearty as ever welcomed a monarch to a corresponding position, which, also, no monarch ever filled more absolutely, or, for the purpose of his reign, more wisely.

Brahms' weighty and intricate chorale was given with very fine effect. The mass of sound was really magnificent, and the execution, although not quite so neat and clean as it might have been, was very much better than the connoisseurs had feared that it would be, judging by the rehearsal of last evening. But such stupendous vocal works as this are not to be perfectly performed without long and very severe drilling under one conductor, and he a man of first-rate ability, and although Mr. Otto Singer's musical knowledge and his powers as a trainer are in high and well-deserved repute, even he cannot accomplish that which time alone can do. The audience was delighted, and more, very seriously impressed, by this performance, which was well chosen as the opening piece of the great festival, the success of which the applause which honored it may be regarded as having assured. Mr. Remmertz must be complimented on his singing of the solo parts in this work. Indeed, he may always be relied upon for a faithful performance of what he undertakes; and were his delivery a little freer and less German in tone, his magnificent voice, as rare in quality as it is in compass, might give him a high position as a vocalist.

Beethoven's Symphony in A (No. 7) was the instrumental pièce de résistance of the evening Of the work itself, or of the way in which it was performed by the Thomas Orchestra, little need be said to musical readers in New-York, who have heard it so recently with the same advantages. Of the exquisite lightness and finish of the performance of the first movement, of the fine, delicate interpretation of that sad *allegretto*, yet sweeter than sad, of the rendering of the *scherzo*, no praise can be too great; but I venture to say that Mr. Thomas takes the last movement too fast. The passage in semi-quavers, which continually recurs in all possible forms of variation and modulation, is not clear enough. It is a musical rush; whereas every note should be clearly, sharply heard. The audience were justly delighted with the admirable rendering of this great work, and tried to encore some of the movements, but Mr. Thomas was inexorable, as he should have been, and the festival marched on at its assigned triumphant pace.

The third part was composed of extracts from "Lohengrin," in which Mrs. H. M. Smith, Miss Cary, Mr. Remmertz, Mr. Bischoff, and Mr. Whitney took part. This the musical New-Yorkers have heard in its completeness again and again; and it only needs be said that excellently well as it was sung here, there can be no doubt that all the accessories of scenery, costume, and acting are requisite to the proper effect of Wagner's operatic music, as, indeed he himself admits. Vocally, it is not well suited to the concert room. The performance of this music was strangely interrupted. A second fall of rain came upon the City, and it rattled down upon the roof of the hall so noisily that Mr. Thomas, who admits no rivalry even of the elements, repeated his Washington *coup de baton* and stopped the performance until the force of the shower had passed. This was the only check upon the complete success of the affair; and this was taken very kindly by the audience, who heartily applauded either Thomas or the storm, or both.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—Negotiations were completed to-day by which the stock of Messrs. Fishback & Hoselman, of the St. Louis *Democrat* Company, was purchased by Messrs. McKee & Houser, of the St. Louis *Globe*. The two papers will be consolidated in a few days, but under what name it will be published is not yet determined.

THE RAILWAY MECHANICS.

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

LIST OF DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE—THE PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTIONS REGARDING BROAD-GAUGE ROADS—THE BUILDING OF BOILERS—STEEL AND IRON FIRE-BOXES IN LOCOMOTIVES.

The eighth annual Convention of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association held its first session yesterday, in the Cooper Institute. Mr. H. M. Britton, of the Cincinnati and Whitewater Valley Railroad, and President of the association, occupied the chair. The other officers are: N. E. Chapman, of Cleveland, First Vice President; W. A. Robinson, of Ontario, Second Vice President; S. J. Hayes, of Chicago, Treasurer, and J. H. Setchell, of Cincinnati, Secretary. The association is composed principally of the master mechanics, superintendents of machinery, and other officers in charge of the motive power and machinery of the United States and Canadian railroads. Beside these representatives of locomotive manufactories are admitted to membership, and a few distinguished mechanical engineers have been made associate members, such as Prof. R. H. Thurston, of the Stevens Institute of Technology; Messrs. Coleman Sellers, William B. Bennett, and F. B. Miles, manufacturers of machine tools in Philadelphia, and Mr. W. N. Forney, author of the *Catechism on the Locomotive*. The annual conventions are held in different parts of the country. Last year the association met at Chicago, and this year it has selected New-York.

Yesterday's session opened at 9 o'clock. There was a large attendance, those present when the roll was called being as follows: H. Anderson, Chicago; J. M. Boone, P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad; H. L. Brown, late of Erie Railway; G. E. Boyden, B., H. & E. Railroad; H. G. Brooks, Brooks Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N. Y.; C. H. Brown, Western Division D., L. & W. Railroad; N. E. Chapman, C. & P. Railroad; S. M. Cummings, P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad; G. A. Coolidge, F. Railroad; D. Clark, L. V. Railroad; George Cushing, Chicago; Robert Curtis, P. C. & St. L. Railroad; R. O. Cascaddin, C., R. I. & Pac. Railroad; A. H. De Clercq, I. & G. N. Railroad; J. F. Devine, W. & W. Railroad; J. U. Eastman, N. & C. Railroad; Howard Fry, late of Erie Railroad; J. H. Flynn, W. & A. Railroad; Wm. Fuller, A. & G. W. Railroad; Chas. Graham, L. & B. Railroad; E. Garfield, H., P. & F. Railroad; Albert Greggs, W. & N. Railroad; W. E. Granger, W. & B. Railroad; S. J. Hayes, I. C. Railroad; C. T. Ham, Buffalo Steam Guage Company; W. S. Hudson, Rogers Locomotive Works, Paterson, N. J.; W. B. Healy, Rhode Island Locomotive Works; S. A. Hodgman, P. W. & B. Railroad; J. A. Haughn, Texas Pacific Railroad; Joseph Kelly, P. & W. Railroad; Thomas Kerr, C. & A. Railroad; Sanford Keeler, F. & P. M. Railroad; B. H. Kidder, Buffalo; J. N. Lander, N. Railroad; H. L. Lach, Hinkley Locomotive Works, Boston, Mass.; Thomas Lingle, C. and O. Railroad; William Lawson, W. M. Railroad; W. McAllister, W. J. Railroad; Charles Metzer, L. C. and L. Railroad; E. Pierce, P. C. and St. L. Railroad; S. M. Philbrick, L. and G. Railroad; C. R. Peddle, St. L., V. and T. H. Railroad; J. W. Philbrick, M. C. Railroad; T. B. Purves, W. D. of B. and A. Railroad; George Richards, B. and P. Railroad; W. A. Robinson, G. W. Railway of Canada; J. Sedgley, L. S. and M. S. Railroad; W. M. Strong, N. Y. and H. Railroad; A. J. Sanborn, I. and St. L. Railroad; W. H. Stearns, C. R. Railroad; R. C. Stewart; John Thompson, Eastern Railroad; J. K. Taylor, O. C. and N. Railroad; J. Van Vechten, Erie Railway; W. Woodcock, Central Railroad; J. L. White, E. and C. Railroad. Associate Members—M. N. Forney, *Railroad Gazette*; Gordon H. Nott, Boston, Mass.; Coleman Sellers, Philadelphia; Jerome Wheelock, Worcester, Mass. Beside these gentlemen, many other members attended during the day.

The earlier portion of the session was occupied by the reading of the minutes, the President's address, the election of new members, and the submission of the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports. The following new members were elected: P. M. Wilder, V. Blackburn, Robert Wallace, Erie Railway; Rufus Hill, Canada and At. Railroad; J. C. Haggett, D. A. V. and P. and P. Railroad; M. M. Pendleton, S. and R. Railroad; B. R. Harding, R. and G. Railroad; William A. Foster, V. and Div. F. Railroad; L. C. Noble, Houston and Texas Central Railway; S. E. Brain, N. Y., N. H. and H. Railroad; James Strode, C. C. Div. N. C. R. W.; W. A. Dripp, N. Y. and O. M. Railroad Company; W. Le Seur, F. W. S. and C. Railroad.

The President, after welcoming the members, and congratulating them on the prosperity, harmony, and usefulness of the association, spoke of the "wide spread railway bankruptcy," and of the disposition to adopt the narrow gauge, as follows: If a narrow-gauge railway can be operated at materially less expense than one of the ordinary gauge, chiefly because the rolling stock in use upon it is lighter, or, to speak more correctly, because there is less dead weight hauled upon the narrow-gauge in proportion to the paying weight, than upon the ordinary gauge, is there not a remedy at once to be applied to reduce the cost of doing business on railways of the ordinary gauge by reducing the weight of the rolling stock?

During the last twenty years railways of the ordinary gauge have not changed in their superstructure, in their bridges, nor in their iron; but the rolling stock in use upon them has increased in weight from fifty to one hundred per cent., and the usual load for a freight car has increased fifty per cent. The same bridge and the same iron, and yet an enormous increase in the weight which is constantly bearing down to crush that iron and those bridges. Gentlemen, can anything be more obvious than that if the proper proportions formerly existed between the superstructure, the iron, and the bridges, and the weight of the rolling stock, those proportions are now entirely out of balance? If a locomotive that weighed 22 tons and a freight car that carried 8 tons and a passenger car that weighed 15 tons were suitable to railways of the ordinary guage twenty years ago, how is it that without changing the roads we are now operating on them locomotives weighing 33 tons and upward, freight cars loading 12 tons and upward, and passenger cars varying from twenty to thirty-five tons? At this meeting and as an association it is our duty to do all in our power to correct this great evil. We must show that a change of gauge is not what is required, but a change in the weight of the rolling stock. The present gauge—the gauge of Stephenson—will answer for all main lines of railway if the dead weight of rolling stock is not so out of proportion to the paying weight as to be a burden upon the commerce of the country, by materially affecting the earnings of the railways.

Mr. J. H. Setchel, the Secretary, reported a statement of the condition of finances, membership, &c. Since his last year's report, six members had resigned, and thirty-seven new ones had joined the association. The names of sixteen members, now two years in arrears for dues, would, he stated, be dropped hereafter. Excluding these, there are now 222 members and twelve associates. Fifteen hundred copies of the seventh annual report, which contained 327 pages, were printed. An expense of $121 was incurred for postage on reports, circulars, &c.

The report of S. J. Hayes, Treasurer, showed a balance on hand at the beginning of the year amounting to $298, and an income of $2,094, a total on the debit side of $2,396. Out of this was paid $500 to the Secretary, $258 for reporting proceedings, $1,490 to Wilstach, Baldwin & Co., for printing, and $125 for other expenses, leaving a balance of $23 on hand. There was a balance of $313 due the printers, and $660 due the association from its members.

This committee, consisting of James M. Boon, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago; J. A. Jackman, Chicago and Alton, and G. W. Cushing, late Toledo, Wabash, and Western, reported that they had data from about 200 boilers, with outside sheets and waist of steel; from one of iron with steel throat sheets, and of 200 with outside shell wholly of iron. In all cases a favorable report was made of the steel boilers, though in some cases the objection was made that the excess of cost of steel over good iron was greater than the advantages obtained by its use. The committee has reports from both steel and iron fire boxes, but none from parties using copper for that purpose. With wood-burning engines the steel fire-boxes are giving general satisfaction. With engines burning bituminous coal there are many complaints of cracks in the side sheets after a service of from six months to two or three years. These cracks generally start a short distance above the grate, and are sometimes straight, between the stay-bolts, sometimes zigzag, running from stay-bolt to stay-bolt, and have taken place at different times, sometimes when the boiler was being filled with cold water, at others when the boiler had been standing for some time with the same water after coming off a run. A report has been received from a steel fire-box with iron crown sheet, and of iron fire-boxes with copper side sheets, both doing well. With iron fire-boxes complaint is made of cracking and also of blistering, the latter being caused by imperfect welding of the iron, and taking place with any fuel, more rapidly, perhaps, with coal than wood. No reports have been received from engines burning anthracite coal. From the information received, and their own experience, the committee believe that good homogeneous steel that will not harden is the best material for boilers and fire-boxes. While it costs about twenty per cent. more, weight for weight, than iron in outside shells, this is off-set by the use of thinner sheets. For a 48-inch boiler 5-16 inch steel can be used instead of ⅜ inch iron, the usual thickness, making the cost of material about the same with the advantage of a lighter boiler. There has not been sufficient experience with steel to judge of its durability, but it is believed it will stand corrosion better than iron. A steel boiler recently examined after three years' service showed no signs of corrosion. With wood-burning fire-boxes steel is giving the best results, as it will not blister, and lighter sheets can be used. The best quality of iron that will not blister will last from eight to twelve years with wood. With bituminous coal copper fire-boxes are objectionable, as the plates wear away to a dangerous thinness from the mechanical abrasion of the fine coal and cinders, and this wear can only be detected by drilling holes, as the plates wear between the stay-bolts, but are forced into line by the pressure and present an even surface to the eye. The average life of a copper fire-box is from three to five years; some have given way in eight months, and others are recorded as lasting eight years. The objections to iron fire-boxes are the difficulty of getting iron that will not blister, and its tendency to burn out and become brittle. With steel the main objection urged is its cracking. The advantages are the greater durability and the use of thinner sheets, presenting less obstacle to the transmission of heat. The committee have records of forty-one steel fire-boxes, among the first in use; the average duration of the three highest was 9½ years; the three lowest, 4⅓ years, and the whole 41, 6⅓ years. They have also examined fire-boxes in use four years and one month, and now in perfectly good order, without a patch. They have also a record of eighty steel fire-boxes, the oldest in use eight years. In this number six sheets have cracked from various causes. The committee believe the greatest trouble with steel is that the metal as manufactured is not uniform. Manufacturers of steel should take this matter in hand, and also consider the fact that it is probable, in the opinion of the committee, that some chemical action, as yet imperfectly understood, takes place between the gases of combustion and the steel plates of the fire-box.

A discussion followed the reading of this report, which turned principally on the question whether steel or iron fire-boxes are most desirable in locomotives. The experiences on the subject were various although the balance of opinion was in favor of steel. It was generally conceded, however, that a great difficulty lay in the way of testing steel, in fact that no known tests are at all satisfactory.

Mr. Brooks, of the Brooks Locomotive Works, in stating his experience, instanced boilers which had been in use since 1860. The fire-boxes were of steel, and they did remarkably well. He attributed this result to the circumstance that care was taken by the constructor of the boiler to have the plates strongly annealed.

Mr. Sedgley, Mr. Hudson, Mr. P. J. Perrin, Mr. Setchell, Mr. Coleman Sellers, and others took part in the discussion.

Mr. Brooks proposed a resolution to the effect that each master mechanic shall present to the convention an account of any cracked sheets which might come within his observation during the ensuing year, noting all interesting occurrences and securing a portion of the sheet, and that the matter be referred to a committee, whose duty it shall be to investigate the entire question. The motion was unanimously adopted, when further remarks were made by Mr. Robinson (Great Western Railway of Canada,) and Mr. Forney, and at the request of Mr. Woodcock, of the Central New-Jersey, Mr. Graham, of the Delaware and Lackawanna, detailed some experiences with respect to corrugated iron in boilers. These were altogether favorable.

Finally, the continuation of the discussion was made the special order of the day for 11 o'clock to-day.

The Committee on the Purification of Feed Water then made its report. The committee consists of Messrs. H. A. Towne, Northern Pacific; Coleman Sellers, Philadelphia; H. Elliott, Ohio and Mississippi; W. Wilson, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and H. Faries, Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé.

At the conclusion of the report, the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

In the evening the members of the association attended the Fifth Avenue Theatre on the invitation of the merchants of New-York.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AT MASONIC HALL—ADDRESSES BY MRS. STANTON, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, MRS. L.D. BLAKE, AND OTHERS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the National Woman's Suffrage Society was held at Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, yesterday. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton presided. There were on the platform Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Rev. Olympia Brown, Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, and Mr. J. H. K. Wilcox, and in the audience were Mrs. Helen M. Cooke, Mrs. Dr. Chester, of Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence, of Boston, and Rev. Mrs. Tillotson, of Vineland, N. J. After an invocation by Rev. Olympia Brown, Miss Anthony read the call, and stated that since the last meeting the President, Mrs. Martin C. Wright, had died. Mrs. Stanton next made some remarks upon the oft-repeated accusation that "women said nothing new at meetings of that character," and said that although orators, clergymen, and Congressmen were not apt to say anything new, they were always well reported. Mrs. E. A. Chambers, of Washington, briefly stated the condition of the association in that city, and a letter of regret was read from Belva A. Lockwood, a female lawyer of Washington, regretting her inability to be present. Rev. Mrs. Brown then delivered an address on the subject of woman's rights, during which she stated that she did not think, although the present meeting was the twenty-seventh annual session of the society, that the question was fully understood by the women themselves.

Rev. Edward L. Brady, of Philadelphia, followed with a brief sketch of the history of the branch of the association located in that city, and presented samples of envelopes which he proposed to distribute throughout the country. The envelope bore a series of phrases, among them the assertion that "women in this country are citizens;" "suffrage in a republic is the citizen's right;" "unless the ballot be a right of citizenship, what guarantee of its permanence have men?" The chairman then made a short address, after which Miss Anthony read a series of resolutions denouncing the decision of Chief Justice Waite, in the case of Virginia L. Minor, of Missouri, in denying the right of the latter to vote the Federal ticket, and characterizing it as more infamous than Chief Justice Taney's decision in the Dred Scott case, and appealing to Congress to rectify the Constitution by providing an amendment which shall prohibit the several States from disfranchising citizens of the United States on account of sex. The speaker then called upon the audience to subscribe toward defraying the expenses of canvassing the State of Iowa, for the purpose of securing suffrage to women in that State, and personally went through the audience with a hat and subscription paper for the purpose of securing contributions. A recess was then taken until 2:20 P. M. On reassembling, Mrs. Stanton read a paper entitled "Self-Government," after which the election of officers took place, with the following result:

President—Matilda Joslyn Gage, of Lafayette, N. J.

Vice Presidents—Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Ernestine L. Rose, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Paulina Wright Davis, Clarinda J. H. Nichols, Sarah Welles.

Recording Secretary—Henrietta Payne Westbrooke.

Corresponding Secretary—Isabella Beecher Hooker.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary—Mathilde F. Wendt.

Executive Committee—Susan B. Anthony, Frances V. Halleck, Clemence S. Lozier, Charlotte B. Wilbour, Elizabeth B. Phelps, Lillie Devereux Blake, Rev. Olympia Brown, Virginia L. Minor, Carrie S. Burnham, Jane Graham Jones, Laura D. Tirce Gordon, A. Jane Dunning, Catharine F. Stebbins, Sarah Pugh, Sarah R. L. Williams, Mary F. Gilbert.

Mrs. Gage, on taking the chair, delivered a protracted address upon the injustice done to women. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and Miss Susan B. Anthony next made brief addresses. In the evening addresses were delivered by Rev. O. B. Frothingham and Miss Celia Burnham.

NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The sixty-ninth anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York was held at the new building of the institution, at Seventy-fourth-street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The boys and girls marched into the chapel at the appointed hour—2:30 o'clock—and the exercises commenced by the singing of an anthem, the reading of a portion of the Scripture by Rev. Dr. MacArthur, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Newell. The annual report was then read by Dr. MacArthur, from which it appeared that the health of the inmates of the asylum was at present excellent, and that only one death had occurred during the year. The Board of Managers acknowledge legacies during the year amounting to $9,736 90, and the receipt of 1,500 garments for the Orphans, from the Employment Society of Grace Church Chapel. The number of orphans in the asylum on April 1, 1875, was 164. The gross receipts last year were $41,551 52, and the expenditures $41,259 18, leaving a balance in the treasury of $292 34.

Brief addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Mac Arthur and Rev. Mr. Newell, after which the exercises of the children began. These consisted of recitations by the boys, dialogues by the girls, and singing by the entire school. Perhaps the most interesting and amusing part of the programme was the spelling match between six boys and six girls, selected from among the larger of the children. The victor was Master Andrew Payton.

The exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Hoffman.

AMERICAN SWEDENBORG SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society was held yesterday at Cooper Institute. The annual reports were read, showing the receipts to be $17,398 23, and the expenditures $17,396 82. Books have been donated to 195 applicants, principally to colleges, theological seminaries, and libraries, to the extent of 3,487 volumes. During the year the society published 6,000 volumes, and it has secured a collection of many hundred volumes of the works of Swedenborg, worth $5,000. The following officers were elected: President, John Geddes; Treasurer, C. H. Meday; Secretary, Thomas Hitchcock; Managers, John C. Hoe, C. H. Meday, J. C. Ager, O. W. C. Schack, and John Geddes.

THE HOWARD MISSION ANNIVERSARY.

A change has been made in the programme of the anniversary exercises of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, to be held on Thursday evening at the Academy of Music. The speakers now announced are Rev. Dr. Gillies, of Edinburgh; Rev. J. F. Elder, of this City, and others. Rev. Dr. Manning, of London, is also expected to be present. The singing, for which the children of this mission are famous, is under the charge of Miss Kate E. Stark.

DELA UPSILON FRATERNITY.

The fortieth anniversary of the Delta Upsilon (anti-secret) Fraternity is to be held with the Rutgers College Chapter at New-Brunswick, N. J., commencing Wednesday, May 12. Delegates from Hamilton College, Union College, Madison College, Marietta College, Madison University, and New-York University have already passed through this City for the purpose of attending the Convention.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mayor Wickham was absent from the City Hall yesterday, having gone to Long Island on private business.

Yesterday morning, a boarder at No. 127 Liberty street, named C. Hart, committed suicide by shooting himself in the temple with a pistol.

Controller Green yesterday transmitted to the Mayor's office the warrants for the payment of the employes of the Department of Public Works.

The Commander of the school-ship Mercury has communicated with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, reporting the arrival of the ship at St. Thomas, on April 24. She is now on her way to this port, and will probably arrive at Hart's Island on the 18th.

The exhibition of paintings by John La Farge, William Hunt, and others, at Cottier's, No. 144 Fifth avenue, will continue open during the rest of this week. These pictures have attracted a great deal of attention, and several new works have lately been added to the collection.

Thomas White, residing at No. 249 Avenue B, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having been instrumental in causing the death of his wife, Margaret, on the 10th inst., an examination of the body having disclosed marks of brutal treatment. The Coroner will hold an investigation.

The Wisconsin, of the Williams & Guion Line, with 323 steerage passengers; the Denmark, of the National Line, with 100, and the England, also of the National, with 625, arrived yesterday, making the arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden 3,054 for Monday and Tuesday. Of these about one-fifth had made the voyage before.

The Commencement exercises of Columbia College Law School will take place at the Academy of Music this evening at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Prof. Dwight and James A. Blanchard, Esq. Frederic W. Hinrichs, of the graduating class, will deliver the valedictory address. Diplomas will be conferred upon the members of the graduating class, 210 in number, and three prizes will be awarded in the department of Municipal Law.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the election of Managers was held yesterday. The following-named gentlemen were chosen: Abiel A. Low, Robert Lenox Kennedy, James M. Halsted, Legrand B. Cannon, James R. Taylor, Thomas Dickson, John Jacob Astor, Thomas Cornell, W. J. Hoppin, J. Pierpont Morgan, George Cabot Ward, Robert S. Hone, James Roosevelt. The election for officers will be held to-day.

The officers of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at Fort Washington, yesterday afternoon afforded to those who desired it an opportunity for observing how the change in the rule under which they were accustomed to conduct the institution has affected the 527 pupils; also for listening to the report which Dr. Isaac L. Peet has prepared for the State Department of Education, and to judge of the effect of the law recently passed, by which the benefit of the institutions here and elsewhere in this State have been made free to all.

A regular meeting of the Bar Association was held last evening, Gen. Charles W. Sandford, Vice President, acting as chairman, in the absence of Hon. William M. Evarts, the President. The report of the Executive Committee showed that $50,000 in cash has been paid on the new building of the association at No. 7 West Twenty-ninth street, the balance of the cost of the building, $50,000, remaining on bond and mortgage. The Treasurer reported that there is to the credit of the general fund $12,983 40; to the library fund $291 13, and that $45,475 have been subscribed to the building fund.

Shortly before 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, Peter Reynolds, of No. 121 Mulberry street, and Michael Devine, of No. 140 Mulberry street, met in Lorigan's liquor store, at the corner of Hester and Mulberry streets, and, after drinking together, they quarreled. During the fight which ensued, Devine stabbed Reynolds in the right breast, and in the groin, inflicting two very severe wounds. Reynolds was attended by Police Sergeant McLeod, who ordered him to be sent to Bellevue Hospital. Devine was arrested and committed to prison to await the result of the injuries to Reynolds.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Nathaniel T. Hubbard, who died on Saturday last at the Washington Hotel, took place yesterday afternoon in Rev. Dr. Booth's Church, corner of University place and Tenth street. Besides the family and intimate friends of the deceased there were present a large representation of the mercantile community and prominent members of the Produce Exchange. The ceremonies were conducted by Drs. Booth and Vermilye, and included an address by the latter, eulogistic of the virtues of the deceased merchant. The body will be removed from the church this morning and interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $1,142,251 44, deposited in twelve city banks.

A carefully selected force of thirty-five policemen will commence to-day the work of taking the school census. The object of the census is to enforce understandingly the compulsory education law. The census will be completed in about a month.

Next Monday a communication will be sent to the Board of Aldermen asking them to authorize the expenditure of $50,000 for the purchase of the Smith mansion, in Smith street, to be used by the Board of Education. The Mayor and Board of Aldermen are said to favor the project.

At a large meeting of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, in the Hanson place Methodist church yesterday, resolutions of regret at the death of the late Samuel U. F. Odell, and of sympathy with his family in their sad bereavement, were adopted. Mr. Odell was Superintendent of the Sands street Methodist Sunday-school.

It is very generally believed that the shoplifters who escaped from Raymond street jail on Sunday night, did not find egress by the small aperture occasioned by the removal of a bar in their cell window. Sheriff Williams will make a strict investigation concerning the escape. No trace of the fugitives has yet been discovered.

Justice Gilbert's decision granting a peremptory mandamus against Controller Powell, requiring him to pay twelve and one-half per cent. of the excise funds for the support of the Inebriates' Home at Fort Hamilton, has been affirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court. The case will now be taken to the Court of Appeals.

The shooting of the boy John Curley, by a lad named Morris Pike, in the Eastern District on Monday evening, appears to have been a deliberate attempt, preceded by a threat on the part of Pike, to shoot at a crowd of boys of whom Curley formed one. Pike has been arrested and held to await the result of Curley's injuries. The latter is still in a critical condition.

LONG ISLAND.

The village of Huntington has eight churches, with a total membership of 1,292. The total amount of their contributions during the past year was over $20,000, and the additions to the membership for the year aggregate 102.

The special Police force of the village of Jamaica was disbanded yesterday by order of the Board of Trustees. The force was organized about six months ago, and the men did duty only on Saturday nights and Sundays.

Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, has granted an injunction against the Common Council of Long Island City, restraining them from extending Front street, which if opened will necessitate the removal of that part of the Long Island Railroad adjoining James Slip Ferry and the railroad depot.

Charles Peterson was two weeks ago arraigned before Justice Bennett, at Jamaica, charged with assaulting a colored man named Henry Jackson. There being a lack of proof he was discharged. Yesterday he was again arrested on the same charge, with the addition of a charge of attempted highway robbery, and after examination before Justice Bennett was convicted and sentenced to three months in the County Jail or to pay a fine of $20. The fine was paid by the prisoner's friends.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hoboken Tax Commissioners have elected Major B. F. Hart, Chairman

The trial of Mrs. Catharine Cronk for the killing of James Luke, at Wanoque, was concluded yesterday in the Passaic County Court, the jury bringing in a verdict of acquittal.

Karl Jaeger, living at No. 24 Jefferson street, Hoboken, committed suicide on Monday night by taking laudanum. The motive seems to have been the fact that his daughter had married against his wish. Jaeger's wife committed suicide a month ago.

A lady named Jones, living at No. 32 Henry street, Jersey City, went into the upper part of her residence Monday evening to attend her babe, when she was seized by a sneak thief who threw her down and ran out. An examination revealed the fact that a gold watch and chain, and some articles of clothing, had been stolen.

Klenner, the Hoboken bank defaulter, when lodged in the State Prison last week, stated that his robberies began eight years ago, and that six years ago he was defaulter to a larger amount than at the present time. The carelessness and indifference of the bank officials alone saved him from detection.

The Erie and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad trains are required to stop at both ends of the Erie tunnel. Three or four hundred persons doing business in New-York and living in the neighborhood of the tunnel have been in the habit of riding to and from their homes on the trains of the two roads free of expense. Detective Brown ejected a number from the Erie Railway trains on Saturday night, and those on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train were locked in the car and carried to East Newark, to which point they were obliged to pay fare.

"THE TRAVELLERS INSURANCE COMPANY received a dispatch from their agents in Milwaukee, yesterday, stating that two of the passengers lost on the Schiller were insured in that company by accident policies of $5,000 each. These are the only losses yet reported, and the company will consider itself particularly fortunate if there are no several more."—*Hartford Courant.*

SPRING AT LAST.

And just the weather to put your system in thorough order by taking Russian baths, at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Commercial.*

WHEN YOUR LIVER is out of order, use Dr. Jayne's SANATIVE PILLS, and you will bring back this organ to a healthy condition, and get rid of many distressing symptoms.—*Advertisement.*

STILL THE CRY IS FOR THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. And why? Because it is the most perfect and desirable sewing-machine for family use and manufacturing yet invented, and is the cheapest. The constant demand for this valuable machine has made it almost impossible for the manufacturers to supply the demand. It is sold on easy monthly payments at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 4th st., Brooklyn; No. 4 Newark av., Jersey City; No. 764 8th av., and at Macy's, New-York. This company wants a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

LOSS OF THE STEAMER SCHILLER.
HON. WM. A. WHEELER ON THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.
THE CENTENNIAL AND THE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.
NORTH CAROLINA AND THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. TICONDEROGA.
THE MILFORD BANK ROBBERY.
GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.
CONSUMPTION OF WATER BY CROPS. TIMELY SUGGESTIONS. CHEAPEST FODDER.
USE AND ABUSE OF THE ROLLER. VINES FOR PIAZZAS AND BALCONIES.
REPORTS OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years, with the greatest success.

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Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices: 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Atkinson's White Rose,

(Genuine,) 55c. a bottle; Camphor, (pure,) 25c. ℔ lb. W. M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av., one door above 27th st., New-York.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

Baby Carriage—The Novelty.

Send stamp for Circular to L. P. TIBBALS' toy store, 820 Broadway, third door below 12th st. Repairing done.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

The Peruvian Syrup vitalizes, purifies, and enriches the blood, giving strength and vigor to the system.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Tuesday morning, May 11, SARAH D., wife of Erastus S. Brown, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 11 West 48th st., Thursday, May 13, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Utica for interment.

BURTSELL.—A solemn high mass of requiem (the month's mind) will be offered, at 10 o'clock, on Friday, May 14, for the late DOROTHEA BURTSELL, in the Church of the Epiphany, 2d av., near 21st st. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

CORT.—On Monday morning, of paralysis, NICHOLAS CORT, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Central M. E. Church, South 5th st., near 5th, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CRAM.—In Paris, April 23, ELLEN SERGEANT, youngest child of Henry Augustus and Kathrine Sergeant Cram, in the 6th year of her age.

DALLY.—On Monday, the 10th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, John Gowan, No. 103 Lexington av., JAMES C. DALLY, in the 57th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church corner 22d st. and 4th av., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 12 M. Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. A. M.; Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, K. T., and the Masonic fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend. A special train will leave Grand Central Depot at 1:30 P. M. for Woodlawn, where the remains will be interred.

CŒUR DE LION COMMANDERY NO. 23, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Sir Knights: You are hereby summoned to meet at our Asylum, Masonic Temple, Thursday, May 13, promptly at 11 o'clock A. M., in full uniform for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased Sir Knight JAMES C. DALLY. Officers and Sir Knights of sister Commanderies are earnestly solicited to participate. By order,

A. L. NORTHROP, Commander.

CHARLES W. SY, Recorder.

DOREMUS.—May 10, entered into rest, CHARLOTTE SUYDAM DOREMUS, daughter of Thomas C. and Sarah P. Doremus.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral Wednesday afternoon, 12th inst., at 5 o'clock, from the South Reformed Church, corner 5th av. and 21st st.

HELLMAN.—On Monday, 10th inst, Mrs. ZILLI HELLMAN, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Jesse Seligman, No. 2 East 46th st.

JOHNSON.—On the 8th inst., suddenly of apoplexy, HENRY W. JOHNSON, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral will take place to-day at 4 o'clock at Christ's Church, corner Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn. His remains will be removed to Constableville, N. Y., for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LAWRENCE.—On May 9, at Riverside, Conn., ANNIE, wife of William H. C. Lawrence, of Boston, and daughter of Chauncy L. Cooke, M. D., of New-York.

Funeral Thursday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock at St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Conn. Cars leave Grand Central Depot, 42d st., at 10:10 A. M. The interment will be at Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston.

LACOUR.—On Monday, May 10, EMMA E. G. LACOUR, only daughter of Cornelius V. A. and Emma J. Lacour, aged 1 year, 9 months and 16 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 203 Franklin av., Brooklyn on Wednesday, May 12, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MEAD.—In Black Hawk, Colorado, May 5, of heart disease, ROBERT W. MEAD, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, May 13, at 1:30 P. M. The New-York and New-Haven train will leave Grand Central Depot at 12 o'clock noon. Returning, will leave Greenwich at 4:42, also 7:13 P. M.

OLIVER.—On Monday, May 10, after a lingering illness, JOHN OLIVER, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 148 Franklin st., on Thursday, 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

RATHBUN.—On Tuesday morning, May 11, FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Hugo D. and Louise S. Rathbun, in the 12th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

RAPALJE.—On Monday, May 10, at East Fishkill, Dutchess County, JOHN RAPALJE, in the 84th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, Hopewell Junction.

SHAY.—On Saturday evening, 8th inst., after a short illness, JEFFERSON B. SHAY, of Chicago.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 144 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TOBIAS.—On Monday, May 10, GEORGE E. TOBIAS, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 115 East 40th st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WEISMANN.—Suddenly at Nordhof, South California, on April 25, CHARLES WEISMANN, the beloved son of Augustus and Clara Weismann, of this City, aged 23 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A.A.A.

ART SALE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 13 and 14, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH AV.

Mr. Somerville takes pleasure in calling attention to the very important collection of paintings now on exhibition at his gallery.

ARTISTS REPRESENTED.

E. Lambinet,	G. H. Boughton,
J. Jominez,	E. Johnson,
J. B. C. Corot,	C. Node,
J. F. Kensett,	O. Saunier,
T. Agrassot,	J. H. Dolph,
— Pabst,	L. C. Tiffany,
L. R. Mignot,	W. L. Sonntag,
Boddington,	F. O. C. Darly,
T. Nast,	V. Nehlig,
William Hart,	James C. Thom,
H. Von Leter,	N. Diaz,
E. Verboekhoeven,	S. Bonheur,
C. Stanfield,	J. H. De Haas,
E. Accard,	L. Lasalle,
J. R. Koek-Koek,	T. Rebot,
De La Hoese,	J. G. Brown,
A. B. Durand,	and others.

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THE HOUSEHOLD ART COMPANY

Of Boston will have a special sale of some of its artistic work, including some rare antiques, at the rooms of the Messrs. LEAVITT & Co., Clinton Hall, New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 14, among which will be found choice side-boards and dining-room furniture, bookcases, and library tables, peculiar cabinets and chests of drawers, writing-tables in variety, work-tables, stands, rare mirrors, brass-work, old china and pottery, embroidered rugs, fine old Spanish chairs, lounges, small tables, paper-cases, &c., &c., &c.

The special designs are by Mr. Elliott.

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JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 Nassau st. On THURSDAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., great sale of household and office furniture.

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Catalogues ready at our office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 15, 1875, will close at this office, as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 8 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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OUR NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBOR. Recent Sketches of Mexico. By Rev. GILBERT HAVEN, D. D., Bishop in the M. E. Church. With maps and illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, $3 50.

"Bishop Haven has given in this book a very entertaining account of a Winter's journey through Mexico. He visited the chief cities and the principal scenes of interest in that country, and describes what he saw, and his adventures by the way, in a lively, graphic style, without burdening his narrative with heavy statistics or indulging in historical padding. As a picture of the actual social, political, and religious condition of Mexico at the present time, drawn from personal observation, the work is interesting and instructive. It is profusely illustrated with excellent wood-engravings."

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RAPE OF THE GAMP. A Novel. By C. WELSH MASON. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, $1.

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III.

GILDERSLEEVE'S PERSIUS.

THE SATIRES OF A. PERSIUS FLACCUS. Edited by BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE, Ph. D., (Göttingen,) LL. D., Professor of Greek in the University of Virginia. 12mo, cloth, $1 25.

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The history of Mr. Green will be found an able guide to every student of history through the latest as well as the earliest portions of the political and social life of England; and what we admire most of all is the enthusiasm with which, faithful to his principle of peaceful progress and internal development, he resists the fascination of the shows of outward life, and traces with abounding skill and knowledge the social, moral, material, and literary life of each period.—*Times, London.*

We know of no record of the whole drama of English history to be compared with it. We know of none that is so distinctly a work of genius. * * * It is a really wonderful production. There is a freshness and originality breathing from one end to the other—a charm of style, and a power, both narrative and descriptive, which lifts it altogether out of the class of books to which at first sight it might seem to belong.—*Pall Mall Gazette, London.*

It displays throughout a firm hold on the subject, and a singularly wide range of thought and sympathy. As a composition, too, the book is clear, forcible, and brilliant. It is the most truly original book of the kind that I ever saw.—*Extract from letter of Edward A. Freeman, D. C. L., LL.D., &c.*

The wealth of material, of learning, thought, and fancy which the author has lavished upon it might easily have supplied a stately library work of some eight or ten volumes. Perhaps what most strikes one on a first perusal is its character of freshness and originality.—*Saturday Review, London.*

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Rightly taken, the history of England is one of the grandest human stories, and Mr. Green has so taken it that his book should delight the general reader quite as much as it delights the student.—*Extract from Letter of Prof. Henry Morley.*

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A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, DESIRING TO complete her studies in Europe, would like to lessen her expenses by going as lady's maid or attendant upon an invalid or children, either for the voyage or as far as Switzerland, if she can arrive there before October. Communications sent to I. DAVIS, No. 258 Broadway, room No. 10, will receive prompt attention.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others, can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds; for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

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A COMPETENT WIDOW LADY WISHES to take charge of a gentleman's residence for the Summer, while away from the City; good references. Apply at No. 704 3d av.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; understands her business in every particular; is also an excellent washer and ironer; is very competent, careful, and obliging. Call at Mrs. Gade's, No. 203 East 37th st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young woman to do light chamber-work and waiting; is fully competent, willing, and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and thorough waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish undoubted reference from last place. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for A. R.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED Swedish girl, two years in her last place; she speaks good English; is polite, industrious, and a first-class servant. Can be seen at Maurice Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; willing to go in the country; good references. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days, M. M., No. 317 East 43d st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a German young woman, or as nurse and care of children, sewing, &c.; for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 428 West 54th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an active young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating; would go to a dress-making establishment; City or country; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CAPABLE, RELIABLE girl, American Protestant, as chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-work; City or country; has good references from a Quaker family. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—BY TWO YOUNG Protestant girls; (sisters;) would go together or separate in the country with City families, for Summer months; will be found trustworthy and willing; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 396 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or assist with children; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 708 3d av., between 44th and 45th sts., third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REGULAR CHAMBER-maid or parlor-maid; will assist in the pantry, and willing to go to the country; has good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a Protestant young woman; or to take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 243 West 18th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and assist with the waiting; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 231 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call to-day at No. 776 9th av., near 52d st., ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as chambermaid or as a first-class waitress; has eleven years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 412 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or taking care of children and sewing. Call for two days at No. 327 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and assist in washing and ironing, or chamber-maid and waitress; very good reference. Call for two days at No. 256 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would do waiting; has good City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 490 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and take care of children, or would do chamber-work and waiting. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 126 East 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chamber-maid and parlor maid; will assist with the waiting; Troy or Newport preferred; good references. Call or address No. 626 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and do washing, or chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; no objection to the country for Summer; five years and four months' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 336 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Protestant woman; place in the country, as chamber-maid and seamstress; understand Wheeler & Wilson's machine; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 106 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family. Can be seen for two days at present employer's No. 5 East Washington place.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; would like to go in the country; good references. Apply at present employer's, No. 73 West 55th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at 232 West 28th st, third floor, room 11.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference from her last place. Call or address two days at No. 302 East 35th st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a German girl, to do chamber-work and sewing in a private family. Good references. Call at No. 236 East 54th st., near 2d ave.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamber-work and assist with fine washing; eight years' reference; City or country. Call at No. 306 East 32d st., near 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a competent woman as first-class chamber-maid and laundress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 13 West 44th st., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS chamber-maid; will go to Newport or New-London; best City reference. Address M., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG COLORED girl as chamber-maid or waiting on a lady or children; best City reference. Call at No. 36 West 44th st.; ring three times.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and plain sewing; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 313 East 59th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good reference. Apply at No. 153 West 28th st., room No. 17.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A thoroughly experienced young woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 11 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and washing, or waiting; good reference. Apply at No. 1[illegible]1 East 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference from her last place. Can be seen at Mrs. O'Neil's, No. 915 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR HER GIRL, to do chamber-work or to assist in care of children. Call at No. 330 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress or wait on an invalid lady; would go for moderate wages; good City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, highly respectable and a thorough cook; meats, game, fish, fowls, &c.; makes excellent soups, good pastry and bread; can get up nice side dishes; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable young girls together; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other to do chamber-work and waiting; one eight and the other four years' City reference from same and last employer; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 5 Union court, University place, near 12th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO respectable girls, one as cook and assist with washing and ironing, or laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and assist with washing and ironing; are willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call at No. 471 8th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO REspectable American girls; one as cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing and ironing of a small private family between them; best of references. Call at Mrs. Gade's, No. 203 East 37th st., near 3d av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO NORTH of Ireland women as cook and laundress, and chamber-maid and waitress; have lived together and are thorough servants; five years' reference, understand milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to do the coarse washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 259 West 35th st., in bakery.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN, who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish undoubted references. Can be seen until suited, at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent laundress, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral house-work servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; a reliable and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

COOK—KITCHEN-MAID.—BY TWO COMPEtent persons; one as first-class cook; understands making butter; is a good baker; the other as kitchen-maid; will make herself generally useful; willing to go to the country; best City references. Apply at No. 155 East 25th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COOK: BONES, LARDS, makes pastries, &c.; a splendid meat and vegetable cook; willing to go to the country; would assist with washing, if other duties allowed; City or country. Apply at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, (eighteen,) together; the mother is a first-class cook; for City or country, hotel or private family; have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business in all its branches; soups, jellies, wild fowls, baking, boning, and larding; best of City references. Call or address No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO DO THE COOKing only, or the coarse washing; gives good references as to character and competency; will come for $16. Can be seen at Maurice Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands soups, meats, pastries, preserves; all required by a first-class cook; speaks English; City references. Can be seen at Maurice Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS GOOD cook in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Inquire in the china store, No. 278 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNDERstands all kinds of French, English, and American cooking; with the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

DOMESTIC HELP,

male and female, for all capacities, and of every nationality, at

ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,

No. 109 West 34th St., Corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant girl as first-class cook in a private family; best of reference; City or country. Apply at No. 3 West 51st st., near 5th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK AND assist with washing and ironing; City or country; four years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 261 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; expert at baking, pastry, the care of butter, &c.; first-class City references. Address Cook, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook and to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Call at No. 252 West 16th st., basement door.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS GOOD, thorough cook, or would do the cooking and washing of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; CAN do all kinds of American cooking; willing to assist in the coarse washing; country preferred; good references. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking; will assist with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 737 10th av., corner West 50th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 455 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (PROTESTANT,) who understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 636 2d av., 1st floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 154 East 26th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO young women, in a private family; one as cook, (Protestant;) understands meats, game, jellies, pastry; (no washing.) Other as chamber-maid, or plain sewing; country preferred; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS AN EXCELlent good cook and baker; would assist with the washing of a small private family; has good City reference; four years from one place, a good family that keeps help long. Can be seen to be engaged at No. 462 8th av., rear, between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (SWEDE) FOR private family; best of reference; willing to assist with washing; soups, bread, pastry, &c.; references can be seen; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking; the country preferred; wages from $18 to $20 per month; both City and country reference. Call at No. 213 East 25th st., in candy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent bread and cake baker; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN, just from Norfolk, as cook; is a first-class Southern cook; understands pastry, &c.; desires a situation in the country. Can be seen at 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 206 West 27th st., Room No. 4.

COOK.—BY A FAMILY COOK, TO WASH AND iron; a young, active, neat, clean, well-recommended cook; will go to the country, if necessary. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK and to assist with washing and ironing; City or country; four years' reference. Call at No. 427 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family; first-class; thoroughly understands her business; soups, pastry, &c.; is a good baker. Address No. 47 East 10th st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY cook in a private family; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; good City reference given. Call at No. 338 East 13th st.

COOK.—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE, FOR a first-class English cook; she understands the management of her kitchen thoroughly. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 36 Park av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young woman as good plain cook and excellent laundress; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 306 East 32d st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman as cook; a good bread and biscuit maker. Can furnish good City reference. Call at No. 602 3d av., in the fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 348 West 38th st., one flight up.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family, or housekeeper. Inquire at No. 156 East Houston st., basement.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECtion to assist with the washing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY ONE WHO WELL UNDERSTANDS her business; best of City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 333 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH COOK; NO OBJECTION to the country; good City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 262, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; good City reference. Address C, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A SMART, COMPETENT PERSON AS cook; understands pastry, cooking in all its branches; good reference. Apply at 161 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 302 East 35th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; would go out by the day or take home work; walking suits made at moderate prices in latest styles; cutting and fitting done; best City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKING, &c.—A GERMAN GIRL AS dress-maker, or dress-maker and to take care of children. Apply at No. 152 West 50th st., shoemaker's store.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker wishes to go to ladies by the day or permanently; would assist as nurse for the Summer months. Apply at No. 146 East 30th st. for a few days, Mrs. Keegan.

FAMILIES WISHING FOR SELECT SERVants, with good recommendations, for City and country, will be promptly suited by calling or leaving their address at JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts. formerly 621 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL for general housework; a good plain cook and laundress; is neat, obliging, wears print dress, and will go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 145 West 39th st., between 7th av. and Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL for general work; is strong, neat, and a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; wants a steady place; City or country; can make butter. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do up-stairs work or general house-work; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good references. Call at No. 208 3d av., near 18th st., book store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do house-work in a small private family in the City; has best City reference. Call at No. 739 10th av., near 50th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO general house-work in a small, private family; is a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 348 West 45th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as a working housekeeper; is willing to do cooking and take care of a house for a small family; is willing and obliging, and understands her business; best of City reference. Call or address No. 471 2d av., between 26th and 27th sts., one pair of stairs up.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN, AS house-keeper in a hotel; capable and trustworthy; or to assist a lady in house-keeping; understands cutting and sewing. Call all the week at No. 59 West 49th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant woman, in a gentleman's family; understands her business thoroughly; can be highly recommended by last employer; can make all kinds of nice desserts, jellies, &c. Address A. B. K., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT SWISS maid; speaks German, French, and English; is a competent hair-dresser, and a very tasteful dress and hat trimmer; can furnish the best of testimonials; would prefer to travel in Europe. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S MAID; speaks French and English; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; good City references. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; operates on several machines; has two years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH PERson as lady's maid; is a good dress-maker and hair-dresser; no objection to travel; the best of City reference. Address No. 158 East 42d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with five years' City reference; flutes, polishes, &c.; willing to go to the country; a perfectly temperate and respectable young woman, who wishes to keep her situation. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish unexceptionable reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A VERY superior laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; will be highly recommended by present employer, where she lived two years; City or country. Apply at Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who can puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; in a private family; has best of reference. Call at Mrs. Gade's, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS LAUNdress; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 231 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; several years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 118 West 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress; understands French fluting and all fineries; best of references. Call at No. 5 Union court, near 12th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer months; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 915 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; would assist in chamber-work; is willing and capable at both; City or country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 238 East 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who understands fluting, laces, &c.; has best City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 215 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 14.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a good country place; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family best City reference. Call at No. 34 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a private family as first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress; is a nice, willing girl; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 116 West 29th st., where she has the best of reference.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT WOMan who understands her work thoroughly; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; has very best recommendations. Call at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best of reference; City preferred. Apply at No. 679 2d av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress, or housework for a small private family; best reference from her last place; country preferred. Call at No. 108 West 39th st., near 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; does all kinds of fluting and puffing; three years' City reference from her last place and six from her former. Call at No. 267 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS laundress and chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her business. Call at present employers, No. 323 Madison av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; who thoroughly understands her business; in a private family. Call at 100 50th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 127 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best of City reference. Call at No. 151 East 32d st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY REspectable English person, (Protestant,) as maid and seamstress; or nurse to grown children; would like to go to Europe or to travel with a family; has the best of references. Call or address M. S., No. 396 7th av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman, who is an excellent hair-dresser and a first-class dressmaker; City or country; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency for French Servants, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, MAID for a middle-aged lady or an invalid; understands taking care of such, and traveling; speaks French perfectly; has excellent City references; will assist with chamber-work or plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MAID TO GO to Europe either as maid to a lady or grown-up children; can teach French; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker. Can be seen at present employer's, No 46 West 39th st.

MARIE LOUISE ACKLEY, FASHIONABLE dress-maker, No. 312 West 27th st., near 8th av. No sign.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH young woman, who is fond of and kind to children; is also a good family seamstress; no objection to be generally useful in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE, STEADY WOMAN AS infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand or bottle; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; fully capable; has good recommendations; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 693 6th av.; ring fourth bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse to growing children, or wait on young ladies; is neat, capable, and good disposition; excellent seamstress; willing to go to the country with City families for summer months; best City and country reference. Call for two days at No. 396 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE: A YOUNG woman of experience and judgment; can take an infant from birth; very kind to growing children and a neat seamstress; willing to go to the country or travel. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; FOURteen years' reference from last employer; understands taking care of an infant from its birth; also, the care of grown children; would take a place in City or country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for C. L.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS A SUperior infant nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; would do plain sewing; has several years' experience; best City reference; country or City. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, capable of sewing and teaching, desires a place to attend a growing child; would assist with chamber-work; first-class City reference. Call at No. 131 West 32d st.

NURSE. — BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; is fully competent of taking the entire charge; best City reference. Address for two days A. M., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN; no objection to take care of an invalid; the most respectable reference can be given. Call at No. 319 East 32d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan, as nurse; will take an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine; has the best City reference. Call at No. 110 West 17th st., basement.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; PREFERS traveling to Europe or California; excellent City reference. Call at No. 411 West 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL as child nurse to go in the country for the Summer. Call or address No. 471 7th av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR A MOST RELIABLE, faithful woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing; would wait on a lady; has no objection to travel; very best City references and highly recommended. Apply or address for two days No. 47 East 10th st.

NURSE. — BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; six years' reference from last place. Call on or address for two days, No. 525 6th av., one flight up stairs, hair-dressing place.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN AS nurse or chamber-maid; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at or address No. 112 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; WILL DO PLAIN sewing. Call on Mrs. Leonard, at the Everett House, Room No. 150, between 9 and 12.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse and seamstress, or to assist in chamber-work; good City reference. Call at 409 West 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A COMPETENT NURSE, whom she can recommend in every particular. Apply at present employer's, No. 11 Park av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AGED SIXteen, as child's nurse; references from present employer. Call all the week at No. 48 West 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PARLOR-MAID; is thorough in her work, either as the above or as regular chamber-maid; has excellent City references; will go to any part of the country with a good family. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

PARLOR-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a Protestant girl as parlor-maid or chamber-maid and plain sewer. Address A. L., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress.—By an excellent seamstress; can cut and fit, operate on different machines, dress make, and take entire charge of lady's wardrobe, dress hair neatly; willing to travel, or to go as chamber-maid and nurse; fully competent to fill all the above; undoubted City testimonials for capability; honest, sober, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as competent seamstress; accustomed to work with and finish after a dress-maker; understand's family sewing, Wheeler & Wilson's machine, embroidery; would assist in chamber-work or with children; a good knowledge of hair-dressing; best City references. Apply at No. 819 6th av., between 46th and 47th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, reliable woman, who is a good family seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing and do all parts of fine sewing; operates on sewing-machine; no objection to go with a family to the country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO GET some work for a very worthy woman who is in great need; she can cut out and sew all kinds of underclothing, &c.; sews perfectly well; she will go out by the day or take in work. Apply to Mrs. Baxter, No. 256 West 47th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Swedish girl with good and long references as a capable, trustworthy servant; she is a good seamstress by hand and machine; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; understands dress-making in all its branches; to go out by the day or week in private families. Address No. 243 West 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; best City reference. Call at No. 8 West 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY TO A private family; can finish after a dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; understands children's clothes. Call at No. 389 3d av., near 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a Protestant girl in a first-class family; best references. Call for two days at No. 350 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; best City references; no objection to assist with growing children. Call at No. 1,218 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—WISHES TO GO OUT BY THE day or week; understands all kinds of ladies' and children's undergarments; can assist in dress-making; can sew by hand or machine; eleven years' references. Call at No. 414 1st av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a family as hand seamstress and to take care of a half-grown child; best of references furnished. Call on or address Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress and assist with chamber-work; understands dress-making; is a good operator; has good City references. Call at No. 336 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH Protestant girl as seamstress or lady's maid to a young lady; has good reference. Call at No. 227 East 42d st., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, work by the day on ladies' dresses, trimming and finishing them off in the neatest style; terms low. Call at No. 126 West 19th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG girl, to be generally useful; for City or country; can do house-work, care children, sew, &c.; wages not so much an object; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress.—By a highly respectable young woman; is a very good waitress; understands the care of silver, and getting up of salads in the best manner, or would do chamber-work and waiting; willing and obliging; best testimonials; sober, honest, and very neat, tidy, &c.; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY FIRST-CLASS SWEDish girl, speaking English; two years in her last place; knows her work thoroughly; dresses salads excellently; warranted an extra good servant. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go to the country with a family for the Summer. Apply at No. 1,042 3d av., between 61st and 62d sts., in the store.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, STEADY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver, and making salads perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A nice, tidy young girl; competent in both capacities; is active, accommodating, and very highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT waitress for a private family; best reference from her last employer; would go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen until engaged at No. 246 3d av., near 20th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an Irish girl with the best of City references; she is neat, willing, quick, and a good waitress. This girl, free of charge, by calling at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress or waitress and chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her business. Call at present employer's, No. 323 Madison av.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL, AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; will assist at chamber-work; best references; City or country. Call at No. 155 West 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 29 East 52d st.

WAITRESS. — BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A private family as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; can fulfill a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 588 3d av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent young woman as waitress and chamber-maid; understands her business thoroughly; first-class City reference. Call at 131 West 32d st., near 6th av.

WAITRESS. — BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman as waitress in a private family; has excellent references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 West 36th st., for two days.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress in a private family; has no objection to little fine washing. Call at present employer's, No. 39 West 36th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; has the best of City references. Call in the bakery, No. 345 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WASHING, &c.—LAUNDRY WORK OR HOUSE-cleaning, by the day or week, by a respectable and very competent woman, who is a first-class laundress; has excellent references. Call at 69 6th av., first floor.

WASHING. — A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW wishes gentlemen's washing; can do shirts and collars splendidly; best City reference. Call at No. 342 West 36th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to take washing at her own residence, by the month or dozen; ladies', gentlemen's, or family; best City reference. Apply at 449 West 27th st., rear.

WASHING.—A COLORED LAUNDRESS WISHES the washing of some families, ladies, or gents'; white suits, children's suits; puffing, fluting in all its branches. Mrs. A. E WRIGHT, No. 260 6th av.

WANTED—THE CARE OF A HOUSE IN THE FAMily's absence, by a woman who has had the same capacity four Summers; no family except husband, who is seventeen years in present employment. Address No. 341 5th st., Room No. 16.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND daughter to take charge of a house for a private family during the Summer; have the best City reference from their last employer. Inquire at No. 139 West 28th st., in the bakery.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE to get the care of a private house for the Summer; best reference and moderate terms. Call at No. 400 West 54th st., top floor.

A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE TO TAKE CARE of for the Summer or longer, by a man and wife; Protestants: good City references. Apply to J. Veitch, No. 708 3d av., between 44th and 45th sts.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT MAN AND woman, without any incumbrance, wishes to take care of a house for the Summer; can be highly recommended. Address No. 75 Carmine st., room No. 1.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A GENTLEMAN for a steady, trustworthy man, Protestant, as butler or waiter, in a small private family, who he can highly recommend; most willing and obliging. Call or address A. C., No. 207 West 13th st., near 7th av.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A COMpetent, well recommended German; no objection to the country. Address H. B., 927 Broadway, Room 2.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A WHOLESALE OR retail hardware house in the City or country; has had five years' experience. Address M., No. 35 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN of respectable appearance, and sober, industrious habits, who thoroughly understands his business in taking proper care of all things connected with a coachman's duties; a reliable City driver; willing and obliging at all times; excellent City references for the past six years. Address G., Box No. 299, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE single young man, aged thirty-three; thoroughly understands his business; of long experience in City and country; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG man who understands all work on a gentleman's place; can milk, care horses, mow lawns, work in garden, and useful in any capacity; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, single and capable in every respect; in City or country; has the very best of reference from last and former employer. Address O. M., No. 109 West 17th st., private stable, or Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN, who thoroughly understands his business; good careful City driver; no objection to go to any part of the country; seven years' City reference. Address M. K., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages and harness, in all respects; unexceptionable City reference for strict sobriety, honesty, and good driving, for the last ten years. Address L., or Coachman, No. 18 East 18th st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman, who understands his business thoroughly in every respect; steady, honest, and obliging; the best City reference can be given from his last place. Address No. 203 East 52d st., near 3d av., first floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man, of good habits; strictly sober; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages, and a careful City driver; best City and country references. Address M. A. S., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FAITHFUL PROTESTANT man, single, and understands gardening; has long experience in City and country; City reference from last employer, who can be seen. Address for two days, C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman: American; careful, sober, and intelligent; is one of the best drivers and horseman in the country; all satisfaction will be given; country preferred. Address D. K. J., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, Protestant; thoroughly understands his business and is a careful driver; has good City reference; City or country. Call or address Coachman, No. 107 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER. — THORoughly understands his business in both branches; two years' reference from his last place; City or country; can milk, and make himself generally useful. Address H. W., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer; who perfectly understands his business. Call, for two days, at No. 124 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant; is a stylish and careful City driver, first class groom, understands the care of carriage or road horses; best of reference as to ability. Address for two days, W. C. S., Box No. 60 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, aged twenty-eight years, who fully understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; can drive in City or country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS RELIABLE colored coachman; thoroughly understands his business and can give excellent City reference from last employer. Address C. P., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD his horses and carriage, desires a situation for his coachman who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Address John B. Pomeroy, care Washington Ice Co., 434 Canal st.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN VEGETABLE Gardener.—By a single man; understands the work on a farm; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; reference from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, industrious man; understands the care of a gentleman's place; understands the care of flowers and fruit-trees; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address P. B., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' City reference from present employer. Call or address, Mr. J. Muirheid, Broadway Hotel, 42d st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; highly recommended; is an excellent driver; understands thoroughly the care of horses, carriages, &c; strictly sober, honest, and industrious. Can be seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—NOT AFRAID OF WORK; UNDERstands the business thoroughly; can milk, &c.; satisfactory references given. Address B. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, no family; wife first-class laundress; highly recommended; City or country. Address J. R., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in every respect; country preferred; is willing and obliging; can be highly recommended. Call or address T. F., 152 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman and groom; City or country; references unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, care of M. Curbey, carriage repository, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—IS a very useful man; has no family; two years' reference; cottage or rooms required. Address for two days R. F., Box 100 *Times* Office, or No. 85 South 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom in City or country; best reference from last employer. Address R. W., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk and help in a garden; good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—IS STEADY, RELIABLE, AND trustworthy; has good reference from last place. Address E. D., No. 336 East 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly competent; refers to present employer. Address Thomas Woodbridge, Yonkers, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; THORoughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; first-class City reference. Address A. B., at No. 154 West 29th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman and groom; City or country; references unexceptionable. Call on or address Thomas Parish, care of M. Curley, carriage repository, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman; thoroughly understands the charge of a first-class place, where a neat, clean servant is required; will be disengaged this month, as his boss is going to Europe. Call or address G. F., stable, 51 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN (SINgle;) thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; twelve years' reference; City or country. Address for two days J., Box, No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce best City references; no objection to country; willing and obliging. Call or address R. F., No. 57 East 41st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer; leaves on account of disposing of his horses. Call on or address J. D., No. 119 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; excellent reference. Address Edward, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS coachman; has lived with good families in New-York for the last sixteen years; understands his various duties perfectly, and can come well recommended. Call or address J. R., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a very reliable man; has no objection to the country; has nine years' best City reference from last place. Call or address T. M., No. 107 West 18th st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, (colored); man is first-class coachman; wife is an excellent cook; both have best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address Coachman at Coleman's saddlery store, No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, TO DRIVE a nice Victoria and coupé; good appearance, and a first-class driver; best references. Address H. W., box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman (American) whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Call or address at office No. 46 Cliff st., or S. M. Locke, No. 21 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; has four years' first-class City reference from his last place. Call or address P. L., No. 66 Irving place.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS first-class coachman; good City reference from some of the best families in New-York. Address T. W., No. 30 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD APpearance, good groom and careful driver; first-class reference. Address W. S. Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; has excellent City reference. Call on or address T. S., No. 126 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS CHIEF COOK AND pastry cook; accustomed to work in a private house or yacht; is thoroughly efficient, sober, honest, and temperate; has good references. Address J. L., No. 98 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AGED THIRTY; IS A first-class cook; does all the kitchen work himself; gives good references and come for low wages. Can be seen at M. Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—AS FRUIT, FLOWER, AND VEGEtable gardener; thoroughly understands laying out new pleasure-grounds and the care of a gentleman's place, stock, and all general work; aged thirty-five; fifteen years' practice in this country; strictly sober and trustworthy man; married; one child; wants a cottage; first-class City reference. Address D. D., Box 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT OF TWENTY years' experience in green-house and graperies, hot and cold, and as a first-class vegetable grower; is thoroughly competent to control a first-class place; references No. 1. Address O. G. B., Bridgman's seed store, Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THORoughly understands hot and cold graperies, green-houses, vegetables, &c. Address J. W. N., No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER. — BY A STEADY, COMPETENT young man of good practical experience in the care of a gentleman's place. Address W. S., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; also the care and treatment of horses; can milk; will make himself useful; five years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 202, *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO IS thoroughly competent in every branch of his business; unexceptionable references. Address M. W., at Robert C. Reeve's seed store, Nos. 185 and 187 Water st.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN on a gentleman's or lady's place as vegetable and flower gardener, or the care of a horse and cow; best of reference. Call at No. 67 Nassau st.

JANITOR.—BY A RESPONSIBLE COLORED MAN as janitor or messenger in a bank or office; can give good City references. Address E. C. B., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFULMAN, GARDENER, &c.—HOUSE-work, &c.—By a German man and wife; no children; man can do farm work, care and drive horses, do gardening, &c.; wife can do house-work; a good cook, laundress, &c.; also, operate on sewing machines, (has one;) wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFULMAN.—IN BOARDING-HOUSE, PRIVATE family, or hotel; can clean windows, build fires, run errands, and will be generally useful; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; very best reference. Address N. N., No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED Swedish single man; trained in Sweden, and has been in the best of families in this City; strictly sober; good, quiet tempered; wants a steady place. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN LATELY ARRIVED, as waiter in a private family; understands his business. Address No. 55 West 25th st.

WAITER AND FOOTMAN.—A WAITER OR second waiter and footman in some first-class private family by a very neat, respectable Protestant young man with two years' best City reference from his last place. Address H. Hall, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman; first-class City and country references; country preferred. Address L. H., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER; HAS A thorough and complete knowledge of his duties in a gentleman's house; City or country. Address James, at present employer's, No. 11 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN IN A private family; first class; ten years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 757 6th av., corner 43d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, single, a situation in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 612 5th av.

WORK.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT YOUNG man who has over fifteen years' references. Address M. W., No. 750 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE, a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer; best City reference from the first families of the City. Call at No. 157 West 41st st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER and cashier in a wholesale house: must write a good hand, be accurate and methodical, and willing to devote all his business hours to his employer's service. Address, stating amount of salary desired and giving references, J. M. D., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS ASSOciate matron in the Woman's Aid Society Home; must understand the use of sewing machines; one accustomed to institution work preferred. Apply at No. 10 West 32d st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A COOK AND LAUNDRESS, PROTESTants only; first-class City references; wages, $15; cook to assist in washing. Apply at No. 18 East 36th st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG COLORED girl, as lady's maid; to one who speaks French and understands hair-dressing a good situation is offered. Apply at once to S. S. PORTER, No. 227 West 15th st.

WANTED—A GOOD FARMER AND GARDENER; must be capable, kind, diligent, and married; steady place and moderate wages. Call at No. 95 Liberty st., Room No. 17, at noon.

WANTED—A LAWYER OF EXPERIENCE TO TAKE general charge of the business of a law office in this City; to a competent person a satisfactory salary will be paid. Address T., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; must be reliable and obliging; good references required. Apply at No. 54 West 48th st., after 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKERS AT No. 157 East 30th st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT WOMEN, ONE AS good cook and baker, washer and ironer; one as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; must bring written references. Apply Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 24 West 48th st., basement door.

WANTED.—TWO GERMAN GIRLS FOR STATEN Island; one as waitress; the other as chamber-maid, and to assist with washing; also a German laundress. Apply at Room No. 44 Madison Square House, corner of Broadway and 21st st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; must be a Protestant and well recommended. Apply at No. 66 East 34th st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, WHOLESALE FLOUR and feed; must understand business. Answer with reference A. B. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH GOOD City reference, to do plain cooking and assist in washing. Apply at No. 312 5th av.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS, WITH REFERence; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 34 East 23d st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, WHO understands her business thoroughly. Apply on Tuesday, from 10 to 12, at No. 16 East 43d st.

WANTED—A KITCHEN MAID; GERMAN OR English preferred, with City references, at No. 14 West 23d st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 30 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of THORNE & TOMPKINS, for the transaction of a general commission business in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold.

THOMAS W. THORNE,
MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, JR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CLYDE & HARTT is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM CLYDE,
GEORGE W. HARTT.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Dr. J. P. BLIVEN and Dr. W. A. JAMES, at No. 445 Grand st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—May 1, 1875.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

THE INTEREST OF PULASKI BENJAMIN in our firm ceases from this date.

W. L. STRONG & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CARRY ON the Currying business, at No. 51 Ferry st., on his own account.

GEORGE W. HARTT.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM.

Having discontinued the business in New-York some years ago, and been occupied since in looking after my various ice-cream interests in other cities—Brooklyn, Newark, Washington, and Baltimore—and making great improvements in the quality of the cream, I am glad to announce that I have again opened an establishment in New-York for manufacturing and selling my well-known, delicious Ice-cream and Ices. Everybody will remember the good cream I always kept, the prompt delivery, and the moderate price at which it was sold. They will also remember the revolution I made in the business, increasing the consumption of the article five-fold in the first year, and then gaining year by year, until it became a great and distinct business. It is now my design to give another impulse to the trade, and to this end I have taken the Store

NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE,

Opposite Cooper Institute, formerly "Station D," United States Post Office, and have provided all the necessary means for making the best Ice-cream yet produced. Having made favorable arrangements for pure fresh cream direct from the clover dairies of Orange County, and the ice crop being abundant, I am prepared to sell Ice-cream at a price hitherto unprecedented.

PRICE LIST:

To Retailers and Church Fairs ....25 cts. per quart
To Families and Boarding-houses, taking four quarts or more ....30 cts. per quart
All under four quarts..........35 cts. per quart

Boarding-house keepers will see at once what a saving there is in getting my cream. Those contemplating church fairs and festivals cannot fail to figure out how much their gains will be increased by getting my cream. Families can afford to have it on the table every day. Nothing could be cheaper or more luxurious.

Retailers will have an eye to their interests—25 cents a quart.

Ice-Cream Shipped by any of the Railroads or Steam-boats.

The saloon will be very attractive, being airy and pleasant; waiters accommodating; conveniences for ladies and children.

Large Saucers of Ice-Cream, Only 15 Cents.

QUART AND PINT BOXES OF ICE CREAM kept ready for any one to take home at a moment's notice. Those attending meetings at Cooper Institute should not fail to take a box home with them.

SECOND THIRD, AND FOURTH AVENUE AND EIGHTH STREET CROSS-TOWN CARS PASS NEAR THE DOOR

JACOB FUSSELL.

Having associated my sons, R. T. and M. T. Fussell, with me, the name of the firm will be from this date,

J. FUSSELL & SONS,

NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, May 24, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand six hundred (1,600) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace size, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove size, five hundred (500) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE METAL-WORK OF THREE (3) DAY BEACONS.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER FIFTH DISTRICT, BALTIMORE, Md., May 7, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of SATURDAY, the 29th day of May, 1875, from iron manufacturers only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary for the completion of the metal-work of three day beacons, to be erected in the Potomac River, in accordance with the drawings and specifications to be obtained from this office on application.

The pamphlet of specifications contains all necessary information and the blank forms, which must be used in bidding upon or contracting for this work.

F. HARWOOD,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Light-house Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE.

Proposals will be received until the 20th inst. for furnishing the Long Island Railroad Company: 800 yards of stone of good quality and size for railroad culvert masonry, delivered at Hunter's Point, or at Greenport, Long Island. Address G. W. N. CUSTIS, Superintendent, Long Island City, N. Y., giving point of proposed delivery, size, and quality.

SUPPLIES FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, May 19, 1875, for Oil, Soap, Horse Blankets, and other supplies.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING THE CITY RECORD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, May 14, 1875, for printing and distributing the *City Record* for the term of one year, commencing June 15, 1875.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. ROBERTS' CELEBRATED OINTMENT,
CALLED
THE "POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

Is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, for Ulcerated Sore Legs, even if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Pimples in the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, &c.

Sold in Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Also his

PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ.

Confirmed by sixty years' experience to be for Scrofula, Leprosy, and all skin diseases, one of the best alterative Medicines for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. They form a mild and superior FAMILY APERIENT that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Sold by the Proprietors, BEACH & BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, England, and by all respectable medicine venders.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The CONSUMERS' ICE CO., office, No. 146 Horatio st., will supply ice to families and offices at the following prices, viz.:

8 to 10 pounds daily	30c. per week.
12 to 15 pounds daily	40c. per week.
20 pounds daily	50c. per week.
25 pounds daily	60c. per week.
30 pounds daily and upward	30c. per 100 pounds.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZenge, agreeable to take. Specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

DANCING.

MR. BLASKO'S INSTRUCTION IN DANCING, No. 1,464 Broadway, will be resumed Oct. 30.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE PLAINTIFF CONTRADICTING WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE.

Continued from Fourth Page.

order to have the doors closed; I have taken my handkerchief and wound it around the two knobs.

BESSIE TURNER NOT IN THE HOUSE DURING MR. GREELEY'S VISIT.

Q.—Now, you say Miss Turner was not in there at the time. How do you know of that fact? A.—I know by some family records, as well as by my own record of correspondence which passed between Mrs. Tilton and myself at that time.

Q.—And during the whole of Mr. Greeley's stay at your house at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Just see if this is a letter you wrote to your wife? A.—Yes, Sir, that is the letter I wrote to my wife on August 2, 1869.

Q.—Is that the date that Mr. Greeley left—I mean Miss Turner and Katie McDonald, or the date that either of them left? A.—The letter speaks for itself, Sir.

Q.—Just say whether that is writ en on the date of their departure for Keyport? A.—Yes, Sir; shall I read the letter?

Mr. Morris—No.

Mr. Evarts—The witness is merely allowed to read that letter to refresh his recollection.

Mr. Morris—When you wrote that letter had Mr. Greeley arrived? A.—No, Sir; Mr Greeley did not come to my house in August, 1869, until after Katie McDonald and Bessie Turner had left for Keyport.

Q.—They were gone? A.—They were gone before Mr. Greeley came. Miss Turner was not in my house in 1869, during the visit of Mr. Greeley, and the circumstances which the alleged to have occurred never took place.

Q.—You hold in your hand a letter written by you in August? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—It refreshes your recollection? A.—There is the clearest statement written in the letter at the time.

Mr. Evarts—I object to that letter being offered in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—You can't object to its being offered. You can object to its being read.

Judge Nelson—His reference to the letter refreshes his recollection. That is sufficient. That answers the purpose without reading the letter.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

Mr. Morris—Now, did you write that letter to your wife? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is the date of it? A.—Aug. 5, 1869.

Q.—Now state what day Miss Turner and Mrs. McDonald went to New-Jersey—what day of the week. Look at the letter and see if it will refresh your recollection. A.—Mrs. Katie McDonald and Bessie Turner were sent by me to Keyport on Monday, Aug. 2, 1869.

Q.—Now state how you are enabled to fix those dates? A.—I am enabled to fix the date in this way, because this letter, dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1869, by me in Brooklyn to my wife at Monticello, says:

"Kate and Bessie go to Keyport to-day. I have changed them to send my father to join Mr. Greeley and myself."

A previous part of the letter states that Mr. Greeley has come that evening, and I am further enabled to fix the date by my letter written Aug. 3, that being Thursday of the same week, in which this statement is made:

"On Monday I sent Kate and Bessie down to Keyport to stay. On Tuesday morning, (that is, the next day,) in response to my very urgent request, Grandpa Tilton (that is my father) came up, and after dining in New-York went fishing in Gowanus; and although we caught no fish we had a very delightful ride, and it enabled me to have time to-day to his head was white. We returned in time for a late tea, after which Mr. Greeley came trundling in. I was very glad my father had such an opportunity to meet him. Our breakfast the next morning was"—

And so on. Shall I read the whole of it?

Mr. Morris—No. Now, what date did Mr. Greeley arrive at your house? A.—Mr. Greeley arrived on Tuesday night at my house; Bessie Turner and Katie McDonald went away on Monday morning or Monday afternoon. I was to state distinctly that Bessie Turner was not in my house at any time—not for one moment—during Mr. Greeley's visit in 1869.

Q.—How long did Mr. Greeley remain there on that visit? A.—Well, Sir, by reading these daily letters carefully I can answer that question, but I am unable to do so otherwise; he stayed there a few days, coming and going. His visit was interrupted by an occasional call out of town to make a speech somewhere. During the time that he stayed at my house very many friends came. He received many guests.

Q.—When did he finally leave—can you state when? A.—Well, Sir, I shall have to hunt through these letters to answer that.

Q.—Did he leave before Bessie Turner returned from Keyport? A.—Yes, Sir, three weeks before; I won't state positively, but it was as much as three weeks before.

Q.—And was it after Mrs. Tilton's return from Monticello that she came? A.—Mrs. Tilton had returned from Monticello and had been more than a week home before Bessie Turner returned from Keyport. I think Bessie resulted to it herself; during her absence in Keyport she never returned to Brooklyn. Katie McDonald, who has been on the stand, returned to Brooklyn to look after the house.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton—. A.—I desire—I ought to say perhaps I ought not to be so positive in these statements were it not for these letters. I should not trust my own recollection except as it is refreshed and fortified by what passed between me and my wife.

Q.—And that enables you to state with positiveness? A.—I wrote a letter almost every day during Mrs. Tilton's absence in Monticello, and I have brought them into court at your desire.

Q.—Now, Miss Turner speaks of a couple of letters she wrote to you that you have seen are in evidence. She says that you dictated one of those letters. Is that true? A.—That is not true, Sir. I had nothing to do about the writing of it until it was done and handed to me. I did not suggest it in any way. I had nothing to do with it in any way.

OLIVER JOHNSON'S STATEMENTS.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, I call your attention to a statement made by Oliver Johnson on the stand, that you told him a circumstance on an occasion of having been in bed with a woman and remained virtuous. Did you ever tell Oliver Johnson anything in substance to that effect? A.—Well, Sir, I deny the bed and admit the innocence.

Q.—My question is, did you ever say to him anything of the kind? A.—Nothing of the kind, Sir; I don't know what Mr. Johnson alludes to.

BEECHER CONTRADICTED.

Q.—Do you recollect an interview that you had at your house with Mr. Beecher, which he places as about May 20, 1871, when he sat upon your knee, whether any such interview or any such circumstance, or anything of the kind occurred at that time or at that interview? A.—I heard Mr. Beecher give that description, and the interview, though not correctly described, rose vividly in my mind as having occurred about ten years ago; I remember a scene of that sort, except the "kissing all around;" I don't remember that circumstance; but about ten years ago there did occur a little incident of that sort growing out of a pleasant discussion concerning the construction of a sentence in a little book that I had then published, called *Golden Hatred Gertrude*.

Q.—But no incident of the kind occurred in May, 1871? A.—No, Sir; nor at any time after the troubles came on my house.

Q.—I call your attention to this statement, Mr. Tilton. Speaking of the interview of December 30, he says:

"I don't recollect that I talked, but he drew from his pocket a strip of paper about that size, [producing a paper about five inches by one and a half,]—like that, and he read to me what purported to be a statement of his wife about me; that Mr. Beecher had solicited her to become a wife to him, to all the intents and purposes which were signified by that term, or substantially that."

Did you read or make any such statement as that to Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir; I read quite a different stat ment to him.

Q.—What was it?

Mr. Beach—I suppose, where a witness is called, Sir, as Mr. Tilton is recalled upon this occasion, your Honor has intimated that we are not at liberty to prove what has been already established by previous examination of a witness.

THE BURNING OF THE PAPERS.

Mr. Morris—Mr. Tilton, at the time of the arbitration did you hear anything said by either of the arbitrators about burning the papers? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Was anything of that kind said by either of them to your knowledge? A.—It was not, Sir; the only recollection I have as to such a thing was a letter by Mr. Wilkeson.

THE SCANDAL NOT BEFORE THE ARBITRATORS.

Q.—Was anything said before the arbitrators in your presence concerning your difficulties with Mr. Beecher, or concerning the scandal, or anything about the letter of contrition or the papers connected with it? A.—I do not recall, however remotely. Sir, referring to that subject, however remotely.

Q.—Was anything said before the arbitrators in your hearing except with reference to your money differences with Mr. Bowen? A.—Nothing at all, Sir.

Q.—That was the sole subject of the conversation? A.—It was all.

Q.—So far as you understood it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was anything by you and Mr. Beecher submitted to those arbitrators? A.—No, Sir; not to my knowledge.

Q.—To be determined? A.—I never supposed that Mr. Beecher had anything to do with the arbitration.

Q.—Or was anything whatever, of whatever nature, between you and Mr. Beecher, submitted for their determination? A.—Nothing at all.

Q.—Or submitted to the arbitrators in any way? A.—No, Sir. The arbitration was confined to its own terms. The arbitration was to arbitrate between Mr. Bowen and me.

Mr. Evarts—Well.

Mr. Morris—According to the submission that had been made? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—He has generally stated what took place in his direct examination.

EXPLAINING THE DATE OF THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Mr. Morris—The tripartite agreement appears to be dated on April 2, and the arbitration was the 3d.

Mr. Evarts—This was all gone into, Mr. Morris, on the direct.

Mr. Morris—Was it?

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Mr. Morris—Yes; I think he said that—

Mr. Beach—No, no; the question is as to the date.

Mr. Evarts—The date was gone into.

Mr. Beach—No, it was not.

Mr. Morris—Can you account for the fact that the covenant is dated April 2, when it was not executed until after the arbitration? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That assumes, you know, a good deal.

Mr. Morris—Well, how do you account for its being dated April 2?

Mr. Evarts—The history of the arbitration and the tripartite agreement have all been given by this witness as well as Mr.—

The Court—Except upon the point of date.

Mr. Evarts—Well, upon the point of date.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—The date is in evidence.

The Court—The mere date, but the relative dates of the arbitration and the covenant; I do not think his attention was called to that.

Mr. Evarts—But is it competent evidence?

Mr. Beach—Well, please hear our question, and then you can determine. [To the witness:] You have stated that the tripartite covenant was not executed until after the arbitration on April 3. How do you account for its bearing date on April 2?—is the question.

Mr. Evarts—That we object to. I do not care whether he accounts for it or not.

Mr. Beach—Well, I do.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is not a proper subject of evidence.

Mr. Beach—That is the question.

Mr. Evarts—It does not certainly require a great deal of explanation that a paper is executed the day after its date. But the whole matter, so far as it is competent evidence, dealing in facts, has been already produced. Mr. Wilkeson, who drew it, has told you how he drew it and when he drew it, and the date. That was a part of the draft. Then the history of it, in respect to its emendations and its being re-engrossed, and its being a reproduction of the original, excepting in regard to the modifications, is all in evidence.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—The whole matter of the delay to sign is in evidence.

Mr. Beach—We admit all that, Sir.

The Court—That was all gone into.

Mr. Evarts—Now, to ask the witness how he accounts for it is not producing any evidence. My learned friend can account for it, or any body else can account for it. The facts have been given.

The Court—Well, the facts as to the date.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

The Court—But the fact that it was dated back, or the fact that the draft having been dated, it remained of that date until signed, no one has spoken of.

Mr. Evarts—That has all been produced in evidence, and now the witness is asked to argue about it. That is my objection.

The Court—But nobody has spoken of that circumstance of its being dated earlier than the 10th.

Mr. Evarts—The whole thing has been told in all its facts, and now the witness is asked to reason on those facts.

The Court—He should not reason.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is all he is called to do.

Mr. Beach—Well, that shows, Sir, the unwarranted assumption of the counsel. How does he know that all has been told on the subject? How does he know but what this witness can swear that it was antedated at the time of the execution? I do not know what he will swear to on the subject, Sir, nor does the counsel. Now, if he shall give only the explanation that the date of the executed tripartite covenant followed the antecedent date of the draft, why, then he gives nothing new But we are calling for any information he may have upon that subject. I don't know whether my colleague has talked with him about it or not; I have not.

Mr. Evarts—That I object to. The whole matter, so far as evidence is concerned, has been exhausted by this witness in his narrative. We have the given the narratives of Mr. Wilkeson and the arbitrators, and to some extent of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Bowen has been examined on their part, and the facts are all in. Now, if this is intended to introduce any new facts concerning that transaction, why, it is not competent, because it is not rebutting. And as producing reasoning it is not competent, because reasoning is never admissible.

Mr. Beach—It is not re-offering evidence, Sir. That is the first suggestion that has been made on that point, or I should not venture to speak to your Honor now. It is not affirmative of what has been given in the evidence. They proved on their defense that the tripartite covenant was united with the arbitration, was a part of the arbitration. We had denied that upon our cross-examination. We now, upon our re-examination, propose to answer the theory which they presented in their affirmative defense, that these two proceedings—the arbitration and the covenant—were united. And to do that, it turns out that we must explain the date—that the tripartite covenant bore date April 2, whereas we say, or they said, it was not executed until April 4 or 5, if you please, or any other subsequent date. Now, is in particular explanatory evidence which we seek to give in answer to the affirmative evidence which they have given.

The Court—I think this witness may account, if he can, for the—

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—Well, go on, Sir.

The Court—In respect to the date, whether it was dated back or executed days after its date. I see no objection to that.

Mr. Evarts—I object to the question, if your Honor please, that as matter of evidence it is not in rebuttal, and, as matter of reasoning, it is not admissible at all; so your Honor will be so good as to note our exception.

The Court—It is in answer to some proof you have given on that point. [To the witness] How is that, Mr. Tilton? A.—The first draft given in evidence was made by Mr. Wilkeson, and it was made bearing date April 2; that draft was torn to pieces by Mr. Bowen and by me, and Mr. Wilkeson afterward made a new draft, incorporating into it Mr. Bowen's alterations and mine, and when the new draft came to be engrossed in the form in which it now appears, Mr. Wilkeson copied accurately what he saw on the papers, the original date included; but the paper as thus copied was not signed by the three parties—what you would technically call executed, I believe—for several days afterward; I rather think a week, or possibly ten days afterward.

The Court—And it was executed finally without the date being changed? A.—Executed without any change in the date; yes, Sir.

Mr. Morris—You speak of it being torn to pieces. You mean by the alteration? A.—Figuratively speaking, yes, Sir.

SAM WILKESON'S TESTIMONY.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, I call your attention to an interview which Mr. Wilkeson spoke of, of your going to his office on April 2, and in an angry tone stating that Mr. Beecher had been taken care of and Mr. Bowen had been taken care of, but that your money had not been paid, and the suit would have to go on. This is the testimony—[reading:]

"It was 11 o'clock in the forenoon of April 3, and he came into my office; he was angry. He said, 'I want a copy of my portion of the tripartite agreement; I am not going to sign it; it has got to be altered before I sign it.' I asked him, 'What has happened?' Well, he said enough had happened to induce him to come to that determination, that he could not execute it. I asked him what had happened to change his purpose, and he said that Mr. Bowen had been taken care of in this affair, and that Mr. Beecher had been well taken care of by me in this affair, but no one had taken care of him, and he was to be left out in the cold, and his money unpaid. And he said: 'I won't sign that agreement.' He said: 'Let me have my portion of it to alter.' I took the agreement out of my safe and made a copy of his portion of it and handed it to him. He sat down at the table in my room and commenced scratching and altering it. I remonstrated with him for going back on his agreement, and that he ought not to change his arrangements and that he must—that he ought to adhere to it like a man. He said that he would never sign that agreement, nor never sign any other agreement that prohibited him from pursuing Henry Ward Beecher, and he kept at his work of scratching and erasing the manuscript copy that I gave him—his share of the tripartite agreement—but, without concluding it, he grabbed the paper up in his hand, put it in his pocket, and stalked out of the room and went away."

Now, did any interview, as related there by Mr. Wilkeson, take place between you and him on that occasion?

Mr. Evarts—The interview on this day between himself and Mr. Wilkeson was gone into by Mr. Tilton. Mr. Wilkeson gave his narrative of it.

The Court—Now, anything new that Mr. Wilkeson introduced—

Mr. Evarts—Yes, any specific contradiction.

The Court—Yes, he can contradict.

Mr. Evarts—Any specific contradiction of what Mr. Wilkeson says he said.

The Court—Yes; that is the extent to which you wish to go, I suppose.

The Witness—Well, it would be difficult for me—

Mr. Morris—I had better ask for a specific contradiction.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor will recollect that Mr. Wilkeson was asked by the other side as to what took place with Mr. Tilton, not for the purpose of contradicting him as a witness, but for the purpose of axing certain facts against him as a party—as a party, as well as a witness. We are not obliged, therefore, in re-examining Mr. Tilton to put the language of the witness who gave the evidence (Mr. Wilkeson) to know whether it is true or false, to show whether he contradicts it or not, because it is to be used for purposes other than contradiction, as a party to the action.

The Court—Well, my idea is this: that Mr. Tilton, having on his examination stated the substance of this interview as he then remembered it, and Mr. Wilkeson afterwards, called by them, having done the same thing, according to his memory, the appropriate course now would be to have Mr. Tilton correct, if need be to contradict, any new statement that Mr. Wilkeson brought in.

Mr. Fullerton—They asked Mr. Tilton, when he was on the stand upon cross-examination, whether certain things were not done and certain things said at that interview between himself and Mr. Wilkeson, and he answered as the fact was either yes or no. Now, your Honor should perceive that he was limited in his answers. He was not at liberty to tell what took place. But they put Mr. Wilkeson on the stand and ask him to narrate what did take place on that occasion. Having done that, and Mr. Tilton being a party as well as a witness, we have a right now to ask him what did take place, and go into the interview at length.

The Court—Although it repeats a part of his direct examination?

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—The re-direct is the place to bring that up, if at all. The interview forms the subject of the testimony on the original inquiry; that is plain enough; and you say whatever you wish to say about it.

The Court—We are here now to correct any new matter, so that I think you will have to interrogate him as to any specific statements Mr. Wilkeson made, changing the character of the interview. It comes to the same thing.

Mr. Fullerton—It comes to the same thing so far as the testimony is concerned, but not the same thing so far as the consumption of time is involved.

Mr. Evarts—It is the shorter way, perhaps.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh no, it is much longer.

Mr. Morris (taking up report)—Now, I will ask you in the first place—

Mr. Evarts—What page?

Mr. Morris—Page No. 292. I ask you whether it was at Mr. Wilkeson's office on the 3d of April? A.—Well, Sir, Mr. Wilkeson has changed the date of his letter in his testimony; I have no means now at hand of saying out of my own recollection whether I was there April 3 or any other specific date; my recollection is not of dates, but of circumstances.

Q.—You recollect the circumstances? A.—I do.

Q.—I will ask you, in the first place, whether you were angry? A.—Well, I don't know; I think perhaps I was a. being solicited to sign; I don't recollect being angry with Sam Wilkeson; it is not easy to be angry with him.

Q.—You said, "I want to get the tripartite covenant, it has got to be altered before I sign it?" A.—That is in substance correct.

Q.—He says you asked him what happened?

"He said enough had happened to induce him to come to that determination, that he would not execute it; I asked him what happened to change his purpose; he said Mr. Bowen had been well taken care of by Mr. Claflin in this affair, and that Mr. Beecher had been well taken care of by me in this affair, but no one had taken care of him, and he was to be left out in the cold, and his money unpaid."

Q.—Did you say that? A.—No, Sir; there had been no statement as to the money.

Q.—Had the money been paid prior to that? A.—I won't be positive about that, because there has been some re-arrangements of date; the money was paid on the night of the arbitration.

Q.—And was there any difficulty about paying the money? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor about the settlement? A.—Not in the slightest degree.

Mr. Evarts—The question is, first, whether you said that to Mr. Wilkeson? A.—Well, I wish to admit part and deny part.

Mr. Evarts—He has a right to say "I said so much and I did not say other things."

Mr. Tilton—I told Mr. Wilkeson that I would not sign the agreement, but I did not say that it was because of trouble.

The Court—I think we will hold that it is a correction of Mr. Wilkeson.

Mr. Evarts—He does not say he gave to Mr. Wilkeson this reason. I will ask to have that stricken out.

The Court—I will let it stand. I learn from Mr. Wilkeson that there was trouble, therefore I think it proper to take the statement to show that there was not trouble.

Mr. Evarts—He said, "I did say some part of it, and the other part I did not say." I think you follow that last statement, that there was no trouble about the money, is argumentative, and I ask it to be struck out.

The Court—We will let it stand.

Mr. Evarts—Your honor will note my exception.

Mr. Morris—I call your attention to this statement:

Q.—Now, did anything further occur at that time in the presence of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton? A.—I don't recollect that anything did, except that I made the point that all the papers in the possession of either Tilton or Moulton should be destroyed.

Did any conversation of that kind take place between you and Mr. Wilkeson? A.—No, Sir; the only suggestion that Mr. Wilkeson offered was through the letter.

Mr. Evarts—No matter about that.

The Court—Leave out what was said about the letter.

Q.—Did Mr. Wilkeson personally to you, or at any time in your presence, make any such request or suggestion, or insist that the papers should be destroyed? A.—I have searched my memory ever since Mr. Wilkeson made that statement, and there is no trace in it of any such conversation, nor, indeed, of any conversation about any such papers.

Q.—Mr. Wilkeson speaks of an interview he had with you at the Ebbitt House—

Mr. Beach—Where?

Mr. Morris—Washington; in 1864 or 1865. (Reading)—

"I was in the dining-room of the Ebbitt House and he came to my chair, occupied a seat next to my own; after dinner talked with me; after his own dinner talked with me while I was eating mine. I think he took out of his pocket and gave to me a photograph of his children with their mother. He asked me if I knew his wife. I told him I had never seen her. He told me I would be disappointed in her; that she was a small woman, without presence, without port, not a woman of society, not a woman of culture."

Did you have any interview of that kind with Mr. Wilkeson as stated here by him? A.—I had an interview with Mr. Wilkeson at the Ebbitt House, perhaps in that year, but if I should state it exactly as it occurred, it would be a personal injury to that gentleman; I will state it, however, if I am asked to do so.

The Court—The question is, did you say that about your wife?

Witness—No, Sir; I did not.

Mr. Beach—Did you show him a photograph of your wife?

Witness—No, Sir; I showed him a photograph of two of my children, one of whom—Florence—he mistook for my wife, and made an address to it which was somewhat—

Mr. Morris—Which of your daughters? A.—Florence and Alice; and he apostrophized the card of Alice, supposing it to be my wife, over a glass of wine.

The Court—That is not the question.

Mr. Beach—The question is, did you say any such thing as he represents in regard to the qualities of your wife? A.—I did not, or to any human being.

Mr. Evarts—I think the last portion of the answer is to be stricken out.

The Court—"I did not," is his answer.

Q.—Now I call your attention to this paragraph:

"Oh, no! he did not say it in that way. He said, to use his words precisely, he said that there was not a particle of truth in any of the statements that had been made concerning Mr. Beecher's adulterous connection with his wife; that the utmost Mr. Beecher had ever done was to make improper proposals for his wife, and for that an ample written apology was in his keeping. These are his precise words."

Q.—Did you have such an interview as that? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Wilkeson and I had no conversation on the question of the criminal intercourse of these two parties, and he never asked me, never questioned me as to whether Mr. Beecher had been guilty of adultery with Mrs. Tilton. There have not been half a dozen persons who have asked me that, and Mr. Wilkeson was not one of them.

Mr. Evarts—I ask to have that stricken out. It is only what Mr. Wilkeson said we want.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—The last part of it.

Mr. Morris—That is all.

Mr. Evarts—I have nothing to ask.

Mr. Beach—Shall we put another witness on the stand?

The Court—I think you had better to identify him.

Mr. Beach—Then I identify him by announcing that it will be Mr. Moulton, and he is not here.

The Court—Yes, very well.

An adjournment then took place.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	At. & Pacific Tel..	23¾	3000	Erie Railway.....	27⅛
100	Western Union....	79⅜	4500	do.....	27⅜
700	do.....	79¼	1600	do.....	27¼
500	do.....	79⅛	300	do.....	27⅜
200	do.....	79	50	do.....	27⅜
500	do.....	79⅛	2600	do.....	27⅜
50	do.....	79¼	2300	do.....	27¼
100	St. Paul.....	38¾	1000	do.....	27⅜
200	do.....	38⅝	700	do.....	27⅜
100	North-western...	41½	800	do.....	27⅜
200	do.....	41⅝	500	do.....b3.	27¼
400	do.....	41¾	600	do.....	27⅜
800	do.....s3.	41¾	2100	do.....	27
200	do.....	41¾	25	do.....	27⅜
200	Ohio & Miss.....	26⅜	400	do.....	27
100	do.....	26	1500	do.....	26⅞
100	do.....	26⅜	2200	do.....	26¾
400	do.....	26	600	do.....	26⅞
500	do.....	25⅞	500	Han. & St. Jo.....	24¼
200	Pacific Mail.....	43	100	St. & Pacific Pref.	16¼
400	do.....	42⅞	100	Lake Shore.....	71⅞
1300	do.....	42¾	700	do.....s3.	71
300	do.....	42⅝	1000	do.....c.	70⅞
700	do.....	42⅝	500	do.....	70⅝
200	do.....	42¾	500	do.....s3.	70⅜
3200	do.....	42¾	1400	do.....	71
200	do.....b3.	42⅜	100	do.....b3.	71⅛
700	do.....	42¼	500	do.....s3.	71
100	Tol. & Wab....s3.	13½	500	Rock Island.....	104¾
100	St. Paul Pref....	58	500	do.....	104⅝
100	do.....	57⅞	150	do.....	104¾
200	Union Pacific.....	75½	200	do.....	104⅝
100	do.....	75¾	400	do.....	104⅝
300	do.....	75½	200	do.....	104¾
100	do.....	75⅝	50	do.....opg.	104¾
900	do.....	75¼	100	do.....	104⅝
500	do.....c.	75⅛	200	do.....	104⅝
100	do.....c.	75	100	N. J. Southern....	54
100	do.....s3.	75			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.....	s3.122	$4,000	U.S.5-20R.,'67.122
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.....	122⅝	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....	122⅜
2,000	do.....c.	122⅝	15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....b.c.	123½
1,000	U.S.5-20C.,'64.	118	20,000	U.S.5s,10-40R.	116¼
5,000	U.S.5-20R.,'65.	119½	3,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R.....	12.116⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..c.	121⅞			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, old, x coupon.....	51	500	Pac. Mail S.S.b.c.	42¾
1,000	do.....	51½	700	do.....	42¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s new x coupon...	51	200	do.....	42⅝
5,000	Va. 6s, consol	55	1200	do.....s3.	42
	2 mat. coup		1100	do.....	42
1,000	Mo. 6s, Fund.	79	400	do.....	41⅞
	94-95...b.c.	102	500	do.....s3.	41⅝
12,000	Dist. of Col. 3-65s...b.c.	73	1500	do.....	41⅜
10,000	Lake Shore 2d con. coup.b.c.	98	600	do.....	42
3,000	B. & P. 1st & 2d 7s	103	700	do.....	41⅞
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st.	113	100	do.....s4.	41⅞
5,000	L. & Mo. 1st.	92	300	do.....s3.	41¾
1,000	St. L. & C. 1st	101½	1500	do.....	41⅞
2,000	C. & N.W.Con.	87	100	do.....c.	41⅝
1,000	C. & N.W. 1st.	101	200	N.Y. C. & H.....b.	103
3,000	Iowa M.8s. 1st.	81	100	Fr. E. Railway..c.	26½
2,000	Mich. Cen. 7s	102⅜	600	do.....	26⅝
3,000	do.....	102⅝	5500	do.....	27
500	N. Y. C.6s,'83.	100	2000	do.....	27⅛
10,000	N. Mo. 1st.....	91	1400	do.....	27¼
2,000	do.....	91¼	1000	do.....s3.	27⅛
6,000	O. & Miss. con.	90	1400	do.....s3.	27⅜
25,000	O. & Miss. 2d..	73¾	100	do.....s5.	27
1,000	Cen. P. G. 8s.	103	300	do.....	27⅜
4,000	P. C. 1st con.	95½	1000	do.....s10.	27
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	100½	2100	do.....	27
2,000	do.....	100⅝	600	do.....	26⅞
4,000	U. Pac. S. F.	92¼	4400	do.....	26¾
1,000	Pac. R. of Mo.	84	900	do.....	26⅝
	1st.....	95¾	1300	do.....	26⅝
5,000	C. C. & I. Con. 1st.....	84	400	do.....	26⅞
9,000	do.....	84½	400	do.....	26¾
100	do.....	84⅝	100	N. J. Cen.....	109¾
100	A. & P. Tel.	23¾	10	do.....	109
300	do.....	24	10	do.....s.c.	109¾
500	do.....b3.	24	100	do.....b3.	109¾
100	do.....	24⅛	40	C., C. C. & I.b.c.	60
100	do.....	24¼	100	C. & R. I.....b.c.	104½
100	do.....	24¾	100	do.....	104⅝
39	Am. Ex.....b.c.	62½	200	do.....b10.	104¾
5	Adams Ex.....b.c.	92	100	St. L., K. C. & N.....b.c.	8
21	Mich Cen.....b.c.	71½	100	Ohio & Miss.b.c.	26⅛
300	W. U. Tel. b.c.c.	79	100	do.....b3.	26¾
4100	do.....	79	200	H. & St. Jo.b.c.b3.	24½
1000	do.....b3.	79	100	C. & I. C.....b.c.	5½
1100	do.....	78⅞	40	Mor. & Es.....b.c.	102½
500	do.....	78¾	17	N. Y., N. H. & H.....b.c.s3.	143¼
100	do.....s10.	78⅝			
300	do.....s3.	78⅞	100	St. L., K. C. & N.....b.c.b10.	8½
900	do.....	78¾			
500	C. & N. W.....b.c.	41½	500	do.....	8
100	do.....b3.	41¾	200	Kan. Pac.....b.c.	22¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. Cur. 6s.	124	100	At. & Pac. Tel....	25
6,000	Cen. P. g. ds.	102¾	800	do.....	25¼
2,000	C., B. & Q.s.	115	100	Adams Ex.....	102½
10	Del & Had....	120¼	1200	Lake Shore.....	70⅞
30	do.....	121	800	do.....s3.	70⅞
100	Western Un...b3.	78⅞	200	do.....b3.	71⅛
500	do.....	78¾	2300	do.....	71⅛
1100	do.....s3.	78⅝	1300	do.....b3.	71¼
1800	do.....	78⅝	400	Panama.....	155
1300	do.....s3.	78½	100	do.....b3.	155
1500	do.....	78⅝	100	Union Pac.....	75¼
2900	do.....	78⅝	100	do.....	75¼
60	do.....s3.	78¼	200	do.....	75½
3500	do.....	78¼	100	do.....b3.	75⅝
500	do.....	78¼	100	North-western...	41¾
300	do.....s3.	78¼	100	do.....	41¾
800	do.....	78¼	100	do.....b3.	41⅜
1000	do.....	78⅜	500	do.....	41⅜
1400	do.....	78⅝	500	do.....b3.	41⅝
500	do.....s3.	78⅝	100	do.....	41⅝
100	do.....	78⅝	5	N. J. Cen.....	109¼
900	Pac. Mail.....	42	500	Rock Island..b3.	104⅝
1200	do.....	41⅞	100	do.....	104¾
300	do.....b3.	42	200	St. Paul.....	38⅝
100	do.....	42	100	do.....	38⅝
200	do.....s3.	42	500	do.....	37
800	do.....	42⅛	200	do.....	37⅛
100	do.....	42⅛	200	do.....	37¼
200	do.....b3.	42⅜	50	Tol., L. & W.....	11¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, N., x c.....	51	100	P. M. S. S. Co.b.c.	42⅛
4,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.....b.c.	100½	700	do.....	42⅜
1,000	do.....b.c.	100¼	200	do.....	42⅛
1,000	U. P. 1st. b.c.	100⅝	700	do.....	42
1,000	Un. P. 7s. L.G.	97½	400	do.....b3.	42⅛
3,000	P.R. of Mo. 2d.	83	2100	Erie R.....	b.c. 27¼
1,000	Erie 2d.....	101	2100	do.....	27¼
25,000	Erie 4th.....	99	200	do.....s10.	27
25,000	Erie 5th.....	99	200	do.....	27
1,000	Har. 1st, 7s.	C.110	10	do.....	27⅜
10,000	C., C. & I. 1st.	107½	500	do.....	27⅛
2,000	C. P. g. ds.	b.c. 102½	400	do.....s3.	27⅜
79,000	N. J. C. Con.	107⅝	1100	do.....	27⅜
4,000	W. U. Tel. bds.	100¼	200	do.....s10.	27
1,000	C. & P. C. S. F.	105	900	L. S. & M. S.....b.c.	70⅞
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d..	67½	200	do.....	70⅜
10	Met. ex. Bank..	103¼	1500	do.....	70⅛
20	Manhattan Gas..	300	300	Union Pac.....b.c.	75¼
10	D. & H. Can. b.c.	120½	500	do.....	75
100	do.....	120¼	200	do.....	75⅛
20	do.....	121	400	do.....	75¼
140	do.....	120⅜	100	N. J. Cen.....	109¼
100	A. & P. Tel. b.c.	23¾	10	do.....	109
300	do.....	24	10	do.....s.c.	109¾
500	do.....b3.	24	100	do.....b3.	109¾
100	do.....	24⅛	40	C., C. C. & I.b.c.

and 34,000 lb. Texas, part at 27½c.@31c.; 139 bales and 11,000 lb. California Fall at 18c.@22c.; 185 bales and 17,500 lb. California Spring at 30c.@32c.; 325 bales and 2,000 lb. Australian at 51c.@53c.; and 5,000 lb. Domestic Noils at 46c. ℔ lb. And by auction, 155 bales damaged Australian at 45c.@47½c.; and 12 bales damaged Creola at 13½c.@17c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—The movement in the way of berth freights has been moderate. The demand for Grain and Cotton room was fair, but the bids were generally a shade under asking rates, and negotiations were making slow progress. The offerings of Provisions were comparatively limited at about late figures. General cargo room was not in much request, and rates were quoted weak. The inquiry in the chartering line was mostly for tonnage for Grain and Petroleum, with rates showing weakness. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were wanted mainly for the Baltic. The West India Sugar and Lumber trades were very quiet. The demand for vessels for the coastwise Lumber trade was moderate....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 100 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d.; 150 bbls. Clay at 22s. 6d.; 50 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton, with grain room quoted nominally at 5½d.@6d. ℔ bushel; and by steam, 700 bales Cotton on the basis of ¼d. ℔ lb. for compressed, with Grain room quoted nominally at 6d. @6½d. ℔ bushel, and 450 pkgs. Provisions at 25s. ℔ ton; also a British bark, 379 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Naphtha at 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted nominally at 6d.@6½d. ℔ bushel, and 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ℔ 280 lb.; and, by steam, 56,000 bushels Grain, (next week's shipment, room engaged some days since,) at 7½d.@8d. ℔ bushel; also, a British bark, 920 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 10½d. ℔ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.@7d. ℔ bushels; 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s., and 150 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. ℔ ton....For Bristol, an Italian brig, 256 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 1½d. ℔ bbl....For Newcastle, by steam, 110 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ℔ ton....For Belfast, an Italian bark, 400 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain, at 4s. 4½d. ℔ quarter....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Danish brig, 221 tons, with Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, at 6s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 394 tons, with about 2,600 qrs. Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ℔ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 250 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; also a Belgian ship, 1,531 tons, with equal to about 10,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported as loading on owner's account....For Bremen, a German bark, 889 tons, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported as loading on owner's account....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 bxs. Bacon at 25s. ℔ ton....For Rotterdam, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain on private terms, now quoted at 6½d. ℔ bushel; 100 bales Cotton at ½c. ℔ lb.; 250 hhds. Maryland Tobacco at 24s.; 50 hhds. Virginia do. at 30s....For Stockholm or Gefle, a Swedish bark, 378 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Constantinople, an American brig, 439 tons, (now here,) with Arms, Ammunition, &c., from New-Haven, at £1,285....For Cape Town and the East Indies, a German bark, 530 tons, hence, with about 11,000 cases Petroleum, reported on the basis of 32½c., for Cape Town....For the East Indies and China, an American bark, 495 tons, with equal to about 16,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Porto Cabello and Maracaibo, an American schooner, 183 tons, hence, with general cargo, and back with Coffee and other Produce, at $2,750....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $7.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,040 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,287 head, or 311 cars, against 430 cars for the same time last week, and 355 cars for the same week last year; the market is slow; transactions confined to country and local trade at last week's prices; Eastern purchasers not buying; 700 head were disposed of; sales of 400 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,041 lb. to 1,392 lb., at $5 12½@$6 87½; 150 Ohio Steers, ranging from 967 to 1,264 lb., at $5 60@$6 75; 150 Michigan Steers, ranging from 796 lb. to 1,500 lb., at $4 75@$6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,200 head, against 4,800 head for the same time last week, and 5,000 head for the same week last year. The market on Monday was slow; 980 head Ohio Clipped Sheep were disposed of ranging from 85 to 128 at $5 25@$5 75, (557 head being for the Brighton butcher market and 422 head for Eastern trade.) This morning the market was at a dead-lock; 16 cars good quality Clipped Sheep on sale; buyers demanding ¼c. decline and owners holding for last week's prices. Hogs—Receipts 900 head; making the total supply for the week thus far 6,000 head against 6,600 head for the same time last week and 10,000 head for the same time last year. The market was dull; 1,100 head were disposed of for the week; six cars of heavy hogs unsold; Yorkers, $7 25@$7 60; heavy Hogs, $7 75@$8 12½.

WATERTOWN, Mass., May 11.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 672 head. The market was not particularly active, and as the supply was light butchers were not attracted by the offerings. Prices are without improvement from last week; sales of choice at $10 50 @$10 75; extra, $10@$10 25; first quality, $8 50@$9 50; second quality, $6 50@$8; third quality, $5@$6 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 965 head. Butchers were not disposed to pay advanced prices this week, and there being a considerable number of good Veal Calves on sale, they took both kinds of stock. Prices ranged from 5½c.@7½c. for Sheep, excepting choice flocks, which sold as high as 8c. Spring Lambs are on the increase, and selling to-day from 14c.@16c. ℔ lb. as to quality; Sheep in lots at $3@$3 75 each; extra, $4@$7 25. Veal Calves, $4 50@$8 50.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 11.—Cattle firm and active; receipts, 4,500 head. Shippers dull and lower at $5 50@$6 75 for common to extra; Stockers, $3 50@$5; Butchers', $4@$4 50; shipments, 2,500 head. Live Hogs active and firm at yesterday's advanced prices; receipts, 9,000 head. Common to choice Bacon grades, $7 30@$7 60; inferior to choice heavy, $7 40@$8 00; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep, nominally unchanged; receipts, 1,000 head.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 11.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 681 bales; gross, 872 bales; exports, to France, 3,404 bales; sales, 1,650 bales; stock, 111,755 bales.

GALVESTON, May 11.—Cotton easy; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 280 bales; gross, 282 bales; sales, 1,350 bales; stock, 37,225 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 11.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 326 bales; sales, 1,215 bales; stock, 26,225 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Petroleum nominally 12½c. for Refined, 9⅜c. for Crude, in barrels; 6⅛c.@6¼c. in bulk. Clover-seed unsettled; we quote at 9c.@11½c. for Pennsylvania and Western. Timothy and Flax-seed unchanged. Flour firm; rather quiet; sales, 900 bbls., including Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $5 25@$6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6 50; high grades, $7@$8. Rye Flour sells at $5 37½. Wheat commands full figures; Red, $1 43@$1 45; Amber, $1 50. Rye is worth $1 10. Corn dull and weak; Yellow, 87c.@87½c.; Western Mixed, 86c.@87c. Oats move slowly; White, 74c.; Mixed, 70c.@73c. Provisions unchanged; sales of Mess Pork at $22; Beef Hams, $18@$22 50; Pickled Hams, 12¼c.@12½c.; Lard, 15¼c. Whisky, at $1 20 for Western. Butter unchanged; Extras firm; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 23c.@24c.; do. firsts, 17c.@19c.; Rolls, Extras, 24c.@26c. Cheese steady; New-York Fancy, 16½c.@17c.; Western Prime, 15½c.@15¾c. Eggs easy; receipts liberal; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware firsts, 17c.@18c.; Western do., 17c.@17½c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—Flour rather firmer; prices unchanged. Wheat higher, but slow; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 43½, cash; $1 44¾@$1 45, June; $1 47, July; No. 3 do., $1 31½@$1 32; Spring unsettled; small sales; Soft No. 2 Spring, $1 07, cash; $1 09, June. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 73¼c.@73½c., bid, cash; sales at 74¾c., June; 77½c.@77⅝c., July. Oats firmer; No. 2, 63c.@63½c., bid at opening; 64c.@64½c., bid at close, cash; sales at 66¼c., June. Barley weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 30. Rye unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 20. Pork held at $22; no sales. Dry salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Rib Sides, 12¼c.; sales of Shoulders up-country, 8⅝c., cash. Bacon quiet; only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13⅜c. Lard nominal. Hogs better; Shippers, $6 65@$7 25; Bacon, $7 25@$7 75; Butchers', $7 75@$8 25. Cattle active, firm; demand exceeds supply; good native Steers, $6@$6 12½; fair to good Butchers', $4 75@$5 50; mixed, $4 50@$5 10; Stockers, $3 75@$4 25; Texans, $3 12½@$4 25. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,000 head.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 11.—Flour unchanged; demand light; holders firm. Wheat excited and higher, closing steady; No. 1 Spring, $1 06; No. 2 do., $1 01¾, spot; $1 04⅛, June; $1 07⅛, July; Rejected, 90c. Corn firmer; higher at close; No. 2, cash and May, dull at 72¾c., spot; 74¾c. bid, June; 76¾c. bid, July; Rejected, 69c. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 63c. for regular, 63¼c. for fresh, cash; 64c. bid, June. Rye dull and declining; No. 2, $1 06, spot. Barley firmer and in fair demand at $1 35, spot; $1 30@$1 32, May. Pork in fair demand, firm, and higher at $21 45, spot; $21 55, June; $21 85, July; $22 15, August. Lard excited and higher at $15 25, spot; $15 40, June; $15 60, July; $15 75, August. Whiskey advanced, and in fair demand at $1 17. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat firm and higher at $1 04¼@$1 04⅜ for June; $1 07@$1 07¼, July. Corn firm at 72¾c., cash; 74⅜c.@74½c., June; 77½c., July. Oats firm and higher at 63⅛c., May; 64¾c., June. Pork quiet at $21 55@$21 60, June; $21 85, July. Lard unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 91,000 bushels; Corn, 200,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 123,000 bushels; Corn, 210,000 bushels; Oats, 88,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 11.—Receipts—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 5,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 12,500 bushels; Corn, 13,500 bushels; Oats, 5,500 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 2,800 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 500 bbls. at $5 25@$6 25 for Spring; $5 75@$6 50 Bakers'; $6@$6 50 for Amber; $6 75@$7 25 for White; $5 35@$5 50 for Rye; $8 50@$9 50 for Oat-meal. Winter Wheat 5c. lower; sales of 500 bushels No. 1 White at $1 30; Spring entirely nominal. Corn dull, heavy, and declining; sales of 8 cars on the track at 84½c.@85c.; offered at the close, 84c.; no buyers. Oats in demand; only local trade; sales at 70c.@72c., retail. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds quiet; $2 50@$2 75 for Timothy; $7 50@$7 75 for Clover; $9 for Large Clover. Pork quiet at about $23 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 16¼c. Highwines held at $1 18; no sales.

BOSTON, May 11.—Flour—Demand moderate, but prices firm; sales, $4 50@$4 75 for Western Superfine; $5 25@$5 75 for common Extras; $5 75@$6 50 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras; $6 25@$7 for White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 50@$7 50 for Illinois; $6 50@$8 50 for St. Louis, including favorite family brands; Southern Flour, $5 35@$8 50 for common extras and choice family; $7@$8 75 for fancy Minnesota. Corn quiet at 91½c.@95c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats in fair demand at 76c.@81c. Mixed and White. Rye, $1 20@$1 25; shorts, fine feed and Middlings, $26@$29. Receipts: Flour, 5,522 bbls.; Corn, 26,800 bushels; Wheat, 2,800 bushels; Oats, 7,700 bushels; Shorts, 2,800 bushels; Barley, 461 bushels.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Flour quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 45; No. 2 do., $1 43; Mixed do., $1 38 @$1 40; No. 2 Western Red, $1 38@$1 40; other grades unchanged. Corn—Southern dull and lower; Western strong and higher; Southern White, 90c.@91c.; do. Yellow, 90c.; Western Mixed, 88c. Oats quiet, but firm; Southern, 80c.@81c.; Western White, 76c.; Western Mixed, 75c. Rye quiet at $1 15@$1 18. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firm; prices unchanged. Pork, $22 50@$23. Butter firm and unchanged. Petroleum nominal at 6c.@6⅞c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 20@$1 22.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 11.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 32½c. Rosin quiet and steady at $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady: $1 30 for Hard, $2 20 for Yellow Dip, and $3 60 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 40.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 11—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅞@94; for the account, 94@94⅛. United States ten-forty bonds, 103¾. Erie Railway shares, 24½.

1 P. M.—Consols for money, 94@94⅛; for the account, 94⅛@94¼.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 24¼@24½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8@8⅛d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling deliverable June and July, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the first three days were 59,000 quarters, of which 47,000 were American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 4,400 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Corn, 33s. 9d.@34s. ℔ quarter.

5 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 66s. ℔ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine 25s. 6d.@26s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, May 11—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 8¾d ℔ gallon. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine opened at 23s. 9d.@24s., and closed at 24s.@24s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 11.—Petroleum, 26f. for Fine Pale American.

HAVANA, May 11.—Spanish Gold, 210@210½: Exchange active; on the United States, short sight, currency, 86@87 premium; 60 days, gold, 110@111 premium; short sight, gold, 113@114 premium; on London, 137@139 premium; on Paris, 113@114 premium. Sugar active; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 15¾@16¼ reals ℔ arroba; in gold, 7¼@7½ reals.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following postal changes have been ordered:

New-England.—Postmasters appointed—Abel Purinton, Jr., Bowdoin Centre, Sagadaoc County, Me.; John S. Taber, Centre Lincolnville, Waldo County, Me.; John W. Bowley, Pea Code, Penobscot County, Me.; William H. Wills, South Tunbridge, Orange County, Vt.; Harvey Townsend, Conway, Franklin County, Mass.; James K. Merrill, Montville, Berkshire County, Mass.; Bruce Persons, New-Boston, Berkshire County, Mass.; Frank E. Fiske, Stafford, Hartford County, Conn.

New-York.—Offices Established—Binnewater, Ulster County, Isaac Harmon, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Moses W. Heaton, Carlisle Centre, Schoharie County; Clark Jewell, Colesville, Broome County; Edmund Dickerson, Medusa, Albany County; D. V. S. Raynsford, New-Scotland, Albany County; Arthur S. Lamson, North Jasper, Steuben County; Stephen N. Wade, Olive, Ulster County; James A. Coe, St. Andrews, Orange County; Thomas W. Moore, Sea Side, Richmond County; John B. Visscher, South Rutland, Jefferson County; Mrs. Acsah Huntley, South Schroon, Essex County; Joseph Dunning, Warren's Corners, Niagara County.

Maryland.—Office Established—Fountain Mills, Frederick County, J. M. Davis, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—W. E. P. Glover, Chaneyville, Calvert County; Andrew J. Houck, Houcksville, Carroll County.

Pennsylvania.—Discontinued—Stone Bridge, Franklin County. Established—Robertsdale, Huntington County, D. H. Blair, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—John C. Campbell, Bart, Lancaster County; John McMullen, Bellasyloa, Wyoming County; Jonathan M. Nies, Centreport, Berks County; D. C. Young, Larabee, McKean County; Robert R. Palmer, Matamoras, Pike County; Franklin Bradford, Mill Run, Fayette County; Francis J. Gillespie, New-Baltimore, Somerset County; John Conger, Nineveh, Greene County; Richard Mackley, Red Hill, Montgomery County; Emanuel Brenner, Safe Harbor, Lancaster County; Joseph Hickle, Spring Hill Furnace, Fayette County; Robert B. Patterson, Spruce Grove, Lancaster County; Samuel E. Robinson, Warminster, Bucks County; Joseph J. Allen, Wesley, Venango County.

A BOASTER VANQUISHED.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* relates: Yesterday a small weazen-faced man attracted a large crowd of idlers by walking to and fro along Taylor street, with a piece of pasteboard suspended from his neck. On the pasteboard these words were badly inscribed: "I kin whip any man me size, barrin Bill Higgins." The reason of this hostile announcement was not vouched; there was no disposition on the part of the crowd to test the force of the challenge, and the wearer of the placard preserved a rigid silence. But at last Barry Monighan appeared. He was going home from work, with a stick of pine wood over his shoulder, when his eye caught a glimpse of the warlike sign. He slowly spelled each word, and pondered deeply upon the rudely-inscribed syllables. Then he laid down his pine-wood stick, and, advancing within arms' length of the weazen-faced man, said, "You kin whip any man?" "I kin," was the answer, "barrin' Bill Higgins; he's me brother-in-law, and I can't whip him." "Kin you whip me?" "I kin." Both men spat upon their hands. The crowd drew back, apparently thrilled with excitement at the prospect of a conflict between two such heroes. Barry first came to the scratch. He doubled up his fist, and shouting "Look out, now, or I'll black your eye!" let out in vigorous style. His threat was fulfilled. With a sounding thud his brawny fist landed upon the weazen-faced man's right optic and sent him to the ground. Barry was about to repeat the operation, when the crowd interposed. The weazen-faced man, too, acknowledging he was beaten, calmed his anger, and Barry, shouldering his pine stick, trudged homeward. The man with the banner also walked off. He is said to be slightly "troubled in the head," and when under the influence of liquor inclined to boast of his courage.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The following call appears in the *Woman's Journal*:

The seventh annual meeting of the New-England Woman Suffrage Association will be held on Monday evening, May 24, at 7:30 P. M., in Tremont Temple, Boston, and will continue its sessions at same place on Tuesday, May 25, morning, afternoon, and evening. These meetings, being held in anniversary week, general attendance from all parts of New-England is expected. The occasion will be one of unusual interest, on account of the Centennial celebrations, which this Convention needs to rebuke. The State societies of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut are respectfully invited to send numerous delegations, and to make reports of their proceedings. All members of local societies and woman suffrage clubs will be cordially welcome. Distinguished speakers will be present, whose names will be announced hereafter, and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

JULIA WARD HOWE, President.
LUCY STONE, Chairman Ex. Com.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—TUESDAY AFTERNOON IN A DOWN stage, between 18th and 9th sts., a lady's Russia leather pocket-book containing money; finder will receive a liberal reward by returning it to No. 30 East 18th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—TO REdeem valuables of a personal nature in pledge, will divide profits of $700 to $800. Address DIAMONDS & WATCHES, Box No. 138, *Times* Office.

VALUABLE PATENT ON SAW-MILLS JUST issued; will sell part of United States and entire Canada right. F. E. TOWN, No. 181 Broadway, Room No. 2.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.
BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK,

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF C. B. ROUSS AND ROUSS, BELL & CO.

A voluntary assignment having been made to the undersigned, all persons having business with such firms are directed to confer with

JOHN J. MORRIS,
Of Field, Morris & Fenner,
JOHN CURRIE WILMERDING,
of
Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.,

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875. New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD Company's Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, May 4, 1875.—The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new Guaranteed Stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st June proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d June. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES are interested in the establishment of an industrial palace in the City of New-York, which shall be larger and more magnificent than any of its predecessors.

The Legislature of New-York has granted a charter incorporating the Industrial Exhibition Company. This corporation proposes to erect a suitable building to be used as a perpetual palace of industry.

It is intended to have the building ready in time to receive the goods which will be exhibited in the Centennial at Philadelphia. By so doing this project becomes an aid to the Centennial, as those who propose to exhibit goods at the world's fair at Philadelphia will be justified in incurring a greater expense, knowing that on the close of that enterprise they can remove their wares from Philadelphia to New-York and again place them on exhibition, and also sell by sample. The industrial palace of New-York is destined to become the home of manufacturers and inventors. The people of this City are especially interested in this enterprise, for the reason that it will cause thousands of strangers from all portions of the world to visit New-York, not once, but annually, for business, and for pleasure, that, but for the Palace of Industry, would remain at home or visit other cities. This influx of strangers would leave annually millions of dollars, which would be distributed among the citizens of New-York. One of the great necessities of New-York is

RAPID TRANSIT.

Nothing will give capital more confidence that a rapid-transit railway will pay, than the building of a crystal palace. The strangers desiring to visit such an institution would alone make sufficient business to justify the building of a railway from the Battery to the Harlem River. Rival cities to New-York are making earnest and vigorous attempts to carry away the trade of New-York, and such attempts are partially successful. The people of New-York, if they would retain their position as the commercial Metropolis of the United States, must aid such enterprises as are destined, when completed, to attract strangers and business to New-York.

No one enterprise will tend more to accomplish this than the building of such a Palace of Industry as is proposed.

The Industrial Exhibition Company, for the purpose of raising the necessary means to carry out its plan, has made a bonded debt, and to enable persons of small means to aid in this great enterprise has made its bonds at $20 each, and half bonds at $10 each. Circulars sent free. All communications should be addressed INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, Office, No. 67 University place, New-York City.

Traveling agents wanted.

A local agent wanted in each town in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital.................$9,000,000 Gold
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WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May. ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 152 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 13, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS LIGHT CO., N. E. COR. 4TH AV. AND 16th ST., UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1875, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M., of that day. The transfer books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books of the company will be closed after the 14th inst. until the 1st day of June next.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 218 for twenty-five shares of stock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, issued to Joseph H. Dulles and Wm. J. Watson, Assignees, and dated the 24th day of January, 1835, the same having been lost or destroyed.

GEORGE SERGEANT,
Attorney for Wm. J. Watson's estate.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of said company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Milwaukee on SATURDAY, 12th June, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books will be closed on 22d May, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 21st June at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, on SATURDAY, May 22, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, for account of whom it may concern, ninety first mortgage eight per cent. bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Company, with all past-due coupons attached.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of July, 1875, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

113	1805	3522	5400	6572
133	1838	3550	5485	6838
197	1848	3766	5517	6846
210	1868	3835	5569	6862
251	1875	3973	5580	6883
264	2113	4028	5581	6893
295	2114	4116	5599	7009
296	2152	4225	5602	7049
491	2168	4269	5649	7239
500	2183	4320	5715	7274
535	2194	4349	5722	7312
638	2205	4373	5753	7382
678	2208	4380	5760	7405
705	2288	4507	5789	7483
707	2291	4518	5997	7495
725	2294	4534	6155	7554
747	2697	4632	6172	7591
766	2714	4749	6177	7679
795	2726	4755	6202	7950
931	2778	4914	6207	8332
1100	2825	4966	6217	8492
1142	2831	4971	6303	8493
1203	2850	5144	6306	8494
1302	2899	5150	6309	8510
1334	3209	5153	6315	8701
1577	3210	5196	6386	8740
1622	3230	5236	6398	8757
1633	3297	5267	6534	8877
1693	3446	5314	6536	8904
1801	3506	5323	6555	8968

In all cases where the Bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The Company are now prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY MORTGAGES CASHED WITHOUT delay by A. D. MELLECK, JR., & BRO., No. 12 Pine st.

$100,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN on first-class property.—Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, 8th av., corner 34th st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5,20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:40 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:4, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS., TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

FARE THREE CENTS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next. Dated New-York the eleventh day of May, 1875. MARGARET AUGUSTA MONTGOMERY, Administratrix.

my12-oaw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.

JAMES E. CARPENTER, MARY B. NEAL, } Administrators.

mh10-1aw6mW*

CALDWELL, WILLIAM S.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William S. Caldwell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of November next. Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.

EUGENE KELLY, CHARLES M. FRY, Executors.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PERKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Caroline E. Perkins, No. 63 West Fifty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the third day of May, 1875. CAROLINE E. PERKINS, Executrix.
SAULESBURY L. BRADLEY, Executor.

my5-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.

d23-1aw6mW JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.

d2-1aw6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.

PHŒNIX REMSEN,
ALEXANDER S. WEBB,
ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, } Executors.
GEORGE G. WATERS,
WILLIAM H. KANE,

d2-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next.—Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of January, 1875.

JOHN N. BEEKMAN,
JAMES H. BEEKMAN, } Executors.
WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN,

Ja20-1aw6m-W

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, plaintiff, against LAFAYETTE GRAFF, defendant.—Summons, for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 41 Chambers st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighteen thousand dollars in gold, or its equivalent in currency, with interest from the 16th day of October, 1874, in like gold coin or its equivalent in currency, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 12, 1875.

GEORGE BLISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action, referred to in this summons, was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 6th of April, 1875.

GEORGE BLISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated April 6, 1875. ap7-1aw6wW.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY KORN, plaintiff, against EMANUEL FRANKFELD, Esther Lichtenstein, Henry Goldsmith, Anthony R. Dyett, Abraham Bernhard, Joseph Ismay, Flora Levy, and Isaac M. Lichtenstein, defendants.—Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To the Defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 205 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 17, 1875.

SIMON M. ROEDER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 205 Broadway.

To the defendants: Please take notice that the complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1875.

SIMON M. ROEDER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap7-1aw6wW No. 205 Broadway.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DAVID W. IVES AGAINST THE MARINE SAFETY COMPANY, of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Superior Court, made in said action on the 6th day of May, 1875, the subscriber, as Receiver in the above suit, will sell at public auction, at the office of Jere. Johnson, Esq., No. 21 Park row, New-York, on the 17th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock at noon, the following patent rights, and all the right, title, and interest of the defendant therein and thereto issued by the United States Government to John B. Stoner, to wit:

One patent for a floating light-house.
One patent for improved float.
One patent for improved life-saving apparatus, and an application for patent for improved life-saving suit or dress, assigned by said Stoner to the defendant, which sale is to be entirely for cash.—Dated New-York, May 11, 1875. THERON G. STRONG, Receiver.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AARON A. BENEDICT, plaintiff, against MARY H. BENEDICT, defendant.—Summons.—For relief.—To Mary H. Benedict: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 28, 1875. GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of May, 1875.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my5-1aw6wW No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.......SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC........SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*SCOTIA....WED., May 12 | *SCYTHIA..WED., May 19
ALGERIA....SAT., May 15 | *RUSSIA....WED., May 26

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 12th May, 1875. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ...........SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANRE..............SATURDAY, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..............May 18, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. JOHNSON...Wed., May 19
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER......Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., June 16

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.........May 15 | NECKAR.........May 29
ODER..........May 22 | MOSEL..........June 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.......................$100 gold.
Second cabin.......................60 gold.
Steerage...........................30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK............WEDNESDAY, May 19, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, May 15, 1 P. M. | The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.
Helvetia, May 22, 7:30 A. M. | Spain, June 12, 12 M.
Egypt, May 29, 11 A. M. |

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA..........Sails Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
ETHIOPIA........Sails Saturday, May 22, 8 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, May 12
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 15

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CUBA.......................Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, May 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK...........Thursday, May 20

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CUBA.......................Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA.............Tuesday, June 1

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. REED..........TUESDAY, May 18
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, May 27

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..............$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.............22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..................20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

The steam-ship HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, will follow on May 20.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND......May 21 | STATE OF NEVADA..May 8
NEDERLAND......June 14 | SWITZERLAND......June 2

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND......May 21 | SWITZERLAND......May 9
VADERLAND......June 14 | STATE OF NEVADA..June 2

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 12, at Noon

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15. VIRAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,

COLON..........................May 15

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING.................May 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.'S EXTRA STEAMER

For HAVANA, SAVANILLA, and ASPINWALL.

The SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HENRY CHAUNCEY sails from Pier No. 42 North River WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, at 12 noon.

For freight or passage apply on pier.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

ALPS..........................May 29.
ETNA..........................June 19.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ANDES.........................May 15.
ATLAS.........................June 5.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS PROCURED in shortest time. SYLVESTER DAY, Attorney at Law, Commissioner for all the States, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park place.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD C. HAYNES, GEORGE V. MOREY, and JAMES B. MOREY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Archibald C. Haynes, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," and that the third day of June, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my12-1aw3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. STEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of WILLIAM E. STEIN, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the first day of June, A. D., 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAWRENCE DALY and JAMES DALY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the office of my attorney, Thomas Darlington, at No. 229 Broadway, (room No. 52,) in the City of New-York, on the third day of June, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., all the book accounts, debts, and claims of every nature and kind, now due and owing to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. Also, one patent-lever gold watch and gold chain, belonging to the separate estate of said Lawrence Daly. Terms of sale, cash. A list of the claims to be sold, containing the names and last known addresses of the debtors, and the amounts of the several debts, can be seen any day at the said office of my said attorney, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.—Dated this 11th day of May, 1875.

my12-1aw3wW* EDWARD J. KNAPP, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. P. LATHROP and RUSSELL W. ENGS, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy. A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John P. P. Lathrop and Russell W. Engs, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THE MOORE CAR-WHEEL COMPANY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of an order made in the above stated matter, bearing date on the twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1875, we will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the works of The Moore Car-wheel Company, corner of Greene and Pearl streets, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, all the assets of the said The Moore Car-wheel Company still undisposed of, including the good-will of the business, the tools and machinery, the stock on hand, the choses in action and all other assets of said bankrupts.—Dated May 7, 1875.

FREDERICK WOOD,
JOSIAH F. BAILEY,
ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Trustees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. SNOW and ENOCH RICHARDSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Charles L. Snow and Enoch Richardson, as partners composing the firm of Snow & Richardson, and individually, heretofore carrying on business under said firm name in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1875.

EDWARD G. BROWN, Assignee, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

ap28-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. KIMMEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John H. Kimmey, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1875.

SAMUEL MARTIN, Assignee,
my5-1aw3wW* No. 127, 8th av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st Jan., April, July & Oct. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 6th av. and 12th st., New-York. INTEREST commences the first of the month following the deposit. INTEREST computed and compounded January and July. INTEREST paid Jan. 1, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum. Bank open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The result of the day's transactions at the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday, May 11,) did not justify expectations, a majority of the legal auctions being adjourned, while of the property offered at public auction none was disposed of. The following is a review of the proceedings:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, sold in one parcel a plot of land 75.5 by 100, on Ninth avenue, south-east corner of Sixtieth street, with two four-story brown-stone-front houses thereon, fronting on Sixtieth street, 60 feet east of Ninth avenue, for $60,000, to P. F. McGinn.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.5 by 77.10, on Lexington avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-ninth street, for $16,000, the purchaser being J. G. Paynter. This same property was sold under a similar court order in January last for $19,600, but as it was found upon a survey of the premises that the southerly wall of the house encroached on the street one and one-half inches, thus rendering it possible that it might have to be taken down, a resale was ordered by the court, which was made yesterday with the result noted. Mr. Miller also offered at public auction property on Rivington and Willett streets, which was knocked down at nominal figures, but not sold. Details are, therefore, not given.

The only other sale of New-York real estate made was one by Richard V. Harnett, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 153.5 by 29.10 by 137.1, on East Fourteenth street, south side, 294 feet east of First avenue, for 11,280, the buyer being S. B. Wortmann, plaintiff in the legal action.

S. Kreizer offered at public auction the five-story and basement brick tenement-house, with full lot, No. 160 Attorney street, near Stanton street, which was knocked down at $20,000, but owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the purchaser in regard to the terms of sale, the auction was postponed for one week, when the property will be again offered.

The stone-front building and lot No. 29 Broad street, near Exchange place, offered at a Trustee's sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., was withdrawn upon a bid of $67,000, while for the premises No. 399 First avenue, near Twenty-third street, offered by the same firm, no bids were received.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., at auction, by order of heirs, to close estate of John H. Bowie, deceased, sold the three-story and basement Philadelphia-brick-front house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 164 Ross street, Brooklyn, south side, 100 feet west of Lee avenue, for $9,300, to F. C. Linde; also sold two lots, each 18.7 by 90, with stable thereon, adjoining above, on the side toward Lee avenue, to same buyer, for $4,200. A house and lot, No. 378 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, offered by the same auctioneer, was knocked down at $4,650, but not sold.

The following legal sales of New-York property were adjourned: Sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of a house and lot on Madison avenue, north of Seventy-first street, adjourned to the 18th inst.; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of leasehold property on West Twenty-first street, east of Eighth avenue, adjourned to the same date; sale by James M. Miller of one lot on East Eighty-third street, east of Fourth avenue, adjourned to the 25th inst.; and sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on Madison avenue, south of Fifty-eighth street, adjourned to June 10. No other business was transacted.

Wood, Bradley & Todd report having sold at auction, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday last, ten lots, located respectively on College avenue and Hamilton street, for $13,669 in the aggregate.

Messrs. H. H. Gordon and Walter Bain, having formed a copartnership in the real estate business and opened an office at No. 10 Pine street, offer their services to the public as general brokers or as auctioneers.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, as noticed, are as follows:

By Richard J. Garretson, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of fourteen lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Sixty first street, south-east corner of Ninth avenue, and 51.6 feet west of the Grand Boulevard.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 24.8 by 75, on First avenue, west side, 24.8 feet north of Twenty-third street.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by 101, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hays, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50 by 225 by 53.3 by 236, on the King's Bridge road, east side, known as lot No. 49, on City map No. 697, Fort George property, formerly a part of the Dyckman estate.

By Roe H. Smith & Co., at Astoria, Long Island, on the ground, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of heirs, to close estate of John L. Rapelye, deceased, of six desirable building lots, with large house thereon, situate on Flushing avenue, at its junction with Newtown avenue; also one two-story and basement frame cottage house, with lot 25 by 100, on Second avenue, near Grand street, Astoria.

By ———, auctioneer, at Elizabeth, N. J., at the Court-house, at 2 o'clock, Sheriff's sale of the large modern dwelling, with a plot of land 125 by 450, on Newark avenue, running through to Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Clinton place, known as the residence of Gen. J. Madison Drake.

By A. D. Melick, Jr., & Bro., at Elizabeth, N. J., on the premises, at 2 o'clock, foreclosure sale of a handsome residence, with plot 125 by 150, on Garden street, south-west corner of Broad street. Original cost of house, $30,000.

By Lewis E. Wood, at Jersey City, N. J., on the ground, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of two houses, two stables, and twenty-eight building lots, known as the Laidlaw property. Maps, &c., can be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 79 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

By J. M. Gibson, at Jersey City, N. J., on the property, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of twenty-two building lots, situate on Hague street, near Summit, Bergenwood, and Nelson avenues.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, MAY 11.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

2 four-story brown-stone-front houses and lots, West 60th st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 9th av., lots each 20x75.5, together with one plot adjoining, on 9th av., s. e. corner of 60th st., 75.5x60, sold in one parcel....$60,000

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, Lexington av., n. w. corner of 69th st., lot 20.5x77.10....$16,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 five-story brick store, dwelling, and lot, East 14th st., s. s., 294 ft. e. of 1st av., lot 25x153.5x29.10x137.1....$11,280

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 stable and 2 lots, Ross st., s. s., 62.10 ft. w. of Lee av., lots each 18.7x90, sold in one parcel....$4,200

1 three-story and basement Philadelphia-brick-front house and lot, No. 164 Ross st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lee av., adjoining above, lot 25x100, house 50 ft. deep....9,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, May 10.

Broome st., No. 24, 25x98.9; L. Moll to J. Moll....$27,000
Cherry st., n. w. corner Market st., 20.2x94.10; Market st., w. s., 94.10 on Cherry st., 20.3x35.2; Executors of H. R. Remsen to D. Oeters....16,550
Greenwich st., w. s., in infinite, 26x108.10; D. Martin to H. Saylor....25,000
4th st., n. s., 263.11 ft. e. Avenue B, 24.8x96.3, leasehold; L. Moll to J. Moll....13,000
4th st., n. s., No. 263, 24.8x96.3, leasehold; A. Levinger to Z. Staab....9,000
10th st., s. s., 126 ft. w. 5th av., 26x92.3; E. D. Gale, Referee, to J. Townsend....11,350
27th st., s. s., No. 124 East, 25x98.9; J. H. Morrison, Referee, to T. B. Eldridge....15,500
44th st., s. s., 156.8 ft. w. 3d av., 12.9x100.5; N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to S. F. Solomon....3,000
45th st., s. s., 329 ft. w. of 5th av., 21x100.5; S. Chittenden to W. F. Shirley....42,500
53d st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5; E. M. Voorhees to G. W. Hubbard....40,000
73d st., n. w. corner of Madison av., 18x80; E. Williams to J. Roth....40,000
87th st., s. s., 81 ft. e. of Av. A, 18x63.6; Lizzie Arnold, widow, to T. J. Crumbie....1,500
117th st., s. s., 299.11 ft. e. of 4th av., 16.3x100.11, P. Duffy to J. J. Phelan....10,000
126th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. 8th av., 20x99.11; O. E. Wilson to Ethelbert Wilson....8,000
Madison-av. lot No. 140, Central Morrisania, part Bathgate farm, 50x120; Elizabeth A. Shipman to R. G. Collins....nom.
Same property; R. G. Collins to J. Devlin....2,600
8th av., n. e. corner 130th st., 99.11x100; C. Price, Referee, to S. Mack....15,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$700,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage; Mortgages cashed. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. N. B.—These being estate funds, none but prime applications considered.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A splendid four-story brown-stone house, size 21.6x55; lot, 100; in perfect order; elegantly furnished; Columbia College leasehold; price low. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR LOTS ON MADISON AV., corner of wide street, above 60th st., to exchange for dwelling flat-house, or stores.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 12 Pine st.

WATER FRONT ON EAST RIVER.—FOR sale one of the best in New-York Harbor, twenty to thirty lots suitable for any heavy business; thirty to fifty feet water; bulkhead and grounds in best condition. Address B. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 30 Pine st., offer for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished, some elegant properties; mountain cliff, side, or ridge opposite.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICH FARMING LANDS, FOR SALE VERY cheap by the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. Now is the time to secure a home in the great central belt of population and wealth, and on the line of the world's highway. 3,000,000 acres in EASTERN NEBRASKA in the GREAT PLATTE VALLEY, the garden of the West. Full information in regard to lands, prices, terms of sale, &c., together with pamphlets, circulars, and maps, may be obtained from all the agents of the department; also, *The Pioneer*, a handsome illustrated paper, with maps, &c., and containing the homestead law. Mailed free to all applicants. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

THE MONUMENT HOTEL, IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property in the very heart of Richmond, at the head of Capitol Hill, at the corner of Grace and Ninth sts., will be sold on the 27TH OF MAY next, by public auction, unless previously sold privately. It offers a rare chance for a great speculation in the capital of the Old Dominion, the rising city of the South. Terms most liberal. A photograph of it can be seen at this office. If he cannot sell it the owner wishes to borrow on it, by the 25th of May, or before, $3,500 for three years, at 8 per cent. Refer to No. 601 Grace st., Richmond.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME country place of twelve acres in Princeton, N. J.; near the colleges and convenient to depot; grounds are all underdrained and finely laid out; commodious and substantial two-story and basement brick house; first floor has drawing-room, sitting-room, dining room, &c.; house has hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, &c.; out-buildings consist of stable, greenhouse, wood-house, &c.; the situation is fine and perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to GERARDUS C. KING, No. 33 Nassau st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—At New-Hamburg, on high ground, north of the depot, a country residence and large farm of about 175 acres, all in a high state of cultivation. The farm is quite celebrated for its rich productions. This place is located in close proximity to the country seats of several New-York gentlemen, and is a desirable estate in all respects; improvements and seventy-five acres can be sold for $35,000, or the entirety for $50,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, A splendid country residence of twenty-one acres, with 800 feet water right on the bay; extensive dwellings, outbuildings, graperies, &c.; terms easy. Apply to C. M. GIGNOUX, Montauk Insurance Company, No. 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MOST DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY seat, in Scarsdale, Westchester County, has cost its present owner $45,000. Full particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 160 Broadway, fourth floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT NEWPORT, R. I., for sale or exchange; four acres of land in lawn and garden; all the improvements.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF

CHOICE REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON

Ocean Park-way and Coney Island av.,

to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, at public auction,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19,

at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, by J. COLE, Auctioneer.

750

beautifully-located residence lots in the most charming park suburbs of Brooklyn, in the town of Flatbush, nearly adjoining Prospect Park, fronting on the great park avenues, and every way deriving the utmost advantages from city improvements of the highest class, while enjoying an exemption from the burden of city taxes—a saving of four-fifths to holders of these lots.

The tract is ALREADY FINELY IMPROVED. The locality is thirty-five minutes by horse car to Hamilton Ferry, three and a half miles from Brooklyn City Hall, and five miles from City Hall, New-York, equi-distant with Central Park.

The streets and avenues are now settled, having been established by the town survey and adopted as public streets and avenues, and were laid out with a liberal hand, which has given them good width, thus securing permanency as well as uniformity.

The Rapid-Transit Steam Road,

now being laid on Gravesend av., which will be

IN OPERATION IN A FEW WEEKS

to city line, and to Hamilton Ferry within a few months, will pass through a portion of this property, and make it as easy of access as any within two miles of New-York is now by horse car, or twenty minutes to Hamilton Ferry and half an hour to New-York.

The proprietors of the tract are now building a handsome depot structure on the corner of Avenue C and Gravesend av., established as Turner's Station, on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railway, for the accommodation of passengers and railroad business.

Maps are now ready at the office of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau st., New-York; T. J. NORTHALL, Esq., Attorney, No. 9 Willoughby st., and at the office of J. COLE, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the Oswego Falls Brown-stone Quarry Company, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of the above-named court, entered herein April 13, 1875, I, the undersigned, in pursuance of the terms and conditions of said order, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, on the 13th day of May, 1875, at noon, the real and personal estate of said bankrupt, and which is situated and described as follows: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the Town of Granby, in the County of Oswego, and State of New-York, and being part of lot No. 75, of the original Town of Hannibal, now Granby, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the road leading from Oswego Falls to Oswego, at the south-west corner of that part of said lot No. 75 sold by James Crombie and wife to James Parker, and running thence easterly along the south line of said Parker's land to the Oswego River, thence southerly along the said Oswego River to the south-east corner to the lot of four acres of land conveyed by Isaac Merritt, sole acting executor of Richard P. Hart, deceased, to the said James Crombie by deed, dated March 1, 1848, and recorded in Oswego County Clerk's office, April 4, 1848, in Book No. 48 of Deeds, page 355, &c.; thence westerly along the south line of said land conveyed by said Merritt to said Crombie, to said road leading from Oswego Falls to Oswego; thence northerly along the east line of said road to the place of beginning, containing three acres of land, be the same more or less, and being the same premises lately occupied by Dorastus Kellogg and Madaline H., his wife, together with the right of way down the bank of said river to said river, as conveyed to said Crombie by the said Merritt. And also all that tract or parcel of land situated in the village of Oswego Falls, Oswego County, and State of New-York, and being part of lot (No. 75) seventy five of the original Township of Hannibal, now Granby, bounded and described as follows, viz.: On the north by the lands of William Schenck, on the east by land of William Schenck and the top of the bank of the Oswego River, on the south by north line of land lately owned by Madaline Kellogg, on the west by the east line of Mrs. Thomas R. Wright's land, extending southerly across said Parker's premises to said north line of land of said Kellogg. Also, the right of way therefrom westerly to First street, as now used, on the north side of said Parker's land, the same used in common with other owners thereof, and being so much of the premises purchased by Margarett Parker of William Schenck as lie east of said Wright's east line, and being four rods in length from east to west, and one and one-half rods in width from north to south, together with all buildings and all and every improvement thereon, and the said personal property is described as follows: Stone-boat, machinery, tools, furniture, quarries, and all the other personal property thereon belonging to said bankrupt, with all the water rights, privileges, water-wheels, transmitting power possessed by said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1875. CLARK C. WILSON, Assignee in Bankruptcy of said bankrupt.
A. H. WAGNER, Attorney for Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, New-York. ap21-2aw3wW&F*

BY ORDER OF ISAAC WEED—I WILL SELL at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, the following described property, viz: All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth street, distance one hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Tenth avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line fifty feet, and thence northerly and again parallel with Tenth avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

This property will be sold subject to two certain mortgages, as follows: A mortgage for $2,000 on the lot 175 feet west of Tenth avenue, with interest from the 18th day of January, 1875, and a mortgage for $3,000 on the other lot, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1874.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1875.
SAMUEL A. STEELE, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE—SUPREME COURT.
BY A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
MAY 13, 1875, at 12 o'clock,
at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
No. 111 Broadway.
STORE AND LOT
No. 88 Franklin st.,
North side, 75 feet east of Church st., 25 by 100 feet.
HOUSE AND LOT, No. 273 Spring st.,
North side, 150 feet 4 inches west of Varick st., 25 by 114 feet.
STORE-HOUSE AND LOT, No. 561 Greenwich st.,
East side, 50 feet south of King st. Lot 25 feet by 99 feet 9 inches.
HOUSE AND LOT
No. 87 Varick st.
West side, 75 feet south of Watts st. Lot 25 by 100 feet, with rear house.
Title perfect. Sale peremptory. Terms at Sale.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Referee.
C. W. SANDFORD, Attorney, No. 27 Chatham st.

MORTGAGE SALE
By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER,
Equitable Building, No. 12 Pine st., New-York,
On WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1875,
At 2 P. M., on the premises.
POSITIVE SALE
for account of mortgage on that
ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT,
South-west corner of Garden and Broad sts., Elizabeth, N. J.
House cost $30,000 to build; has every modern improvement, and is complete in every particular; lot 125 by 150 feet; assessments all paid.
WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT LIMIT.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—BY A. J. BLEECKER, MAY 13, 1875, at 12 o'clock, No. 111 Broadway, house and lot No. 15 Beach st. Also, house and lot No. 17 Beach st. Terms at sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 12 Birmingham st., on THURSDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

GROCERIES, &C.

JAS. CHALMERS & SONS'

TRANSPARENT

GELATINE

CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR PURITY AND STRENGTH FOR MAKING

JELLIES, SOUPS,
BLANC MANGE, GRAVIES.

ALSO FOR CLARIFYING AND CULINARY PURPOSES, &c.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

We have used the TRANSPARENT GELATINE manufactured by JAMES CHALMERS & SONS, and find it excellent in quality, and fully equal to any we have ever used, and, we think, especially adapted for family use.

DELMONICO'S.

I use JAMES CHALMERS & SONS' TRANSPARENT GELATINE, and find it of the very finest quality.

STURTEVANT HOUSE.

We have tried the GELATINE manufactured by JAMES CHALMERS & SONS, and find it equal to the best European and American articles. It is particularly desirable for family use.

J. B. PINARD.

Since the introduction of JAMES CHALMERS & SONS' TRANSPARENT GELATINE I have used no other.

JAMES CHALMERS was thirty years with J. & G. Cox, Edinburgh, Scotland.

FOR SALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON River, two and a quarter hours from New-York, near New-Hamburg Station; location high and cool; unexceptionable for health, beauty, and surroundings; house double, brick; hot and cold water, commodious, well furnished, and decorated; billiard room; graperies, shaded lawns, and avenues of old trees; one of the finest views and most attractive places on the river; terms favorable; for rent or sale. Apply to J. P. CONVERSE, at office of Ripley & Co., No. 32 Pine st.

TO LET—A TASTEFUL AND CONVENIENT French-roofed brick house, on lot 50x119 feet, on Washington av., near Fulton st.; drawing-room, library with bay window, and dining-room on first floor; eight bed chambers; very substantially built, in thorough order, and freshly painted and decorated. Apply to C. W. KNOWLTON, No. 983 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

WEST POINT.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON, A cottage near West Point, beautifully located and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, with carriage house, stable, garden, and ice-house; the best of water brought to house and stable by hydraulic ram; house clean and ready for occupation; rent moderate. Apply to E. SATTERLEE, Westmoreland Hotel, corner 4th av. and 17th st.

TO RENT, AT KENT, CONN.—ON THE HOUSatonic Railroad—A desirable residence, comfortably furnished; has convenient out-houses, with ample grounds and shade trees; a good garden and ice-house well filled; will be let on favorable terms. Apply at No 141 West 4th st.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE, thoroughly furnished, to let at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County. One hour from Wall st. by cars and boat; all kinds of fruit, vegetables, &c., cows and poultry; rent moderate. Apply before 11 A. M. at No. 320 5th av.

TO RENT, VERY LOW—LATE RESIDENCE OF Gouverneur Morris at Port Morris; only five minutes from Harlem Bridge; grounds running to water; good stone house, with all improvements; fruit and shade; splendid view of the Sound and East River.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH—TO RENT, HANDSOME PLACE on Ocean av., south of and near West End Hotel; large house, all conveniences: water and gas; stable; within a few minutes of new railroad station; rent low. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AT EDGEWATER, ON THE HUDSON—TWO nine-roomed neat Gothic cottages to let; forty minutes from foot of Canal st., 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.; three minutes' walk from landing; ask Captain for Edgewater Landing. Apply to
JOHN WINTERBURN, Edgewater, N. J.

FURNISHED COTTAGES AND COUNTRY seats, $65 per month upward; unfurnished, $150 per year upward; Greenwich, Riverside; several shore fronts. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY—TO rent, furnished, a gentleman's residence, fourteen rooms; stable, with two acres in garden and lawn; boating and fishing.
RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT L BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WILLIAM'S Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—TO LET, A FINE country residence, with ten acres of land; fine fruit and garden; one hour from 42d st. depot. For full particulars call on BRANDON & ODELL, No. 336 Washington st., or C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville, N. Y.

TO RENT—IN WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE County, Mass., a fully-furnished cottage for the Summer, or entire year; desirably located; terms moderate. Apply at Room No. 10 Y. M. C. A. Building, corner 23d st. and 4th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 200 West 23d st., south-west corner 7th av. Inquire of C. W. SANDFORD, No. 27 Chatham st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HOUSE, near 5th av. Can be obtained by applying at No. 371 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

WALL ST. OFFICES
TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

A PART OF STORE SUITABLE FOR REAL estate, insurance, or sewing-machine agency, at No. 745 6th av., between 42d and 43d st.
MUNNIE'S EXPRESS OFFICE.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY for the Summer or year, with instruction if desired, at Mrs. CONOVER'S Home School, Old Bridge, N. J. Terms moderate.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A TEACHER OF GEOMETRY AND trigonometry one hour every morning, between 10 and 12. Apply at No. 108 West 59th st., same hours.

PERSONAL.

IF ANYBODY KNOWING THE WHEREabouts of JOHN WELSH who, when last heard from, was living with the Danes family in London, England, will inform his sister Margaret Welsh, Everett House, New-York City, he will be doing a great kindness.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster, and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bed-room connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table if desired. Rooms en suite or singly in adjoining house, No. 108, second floor front rooms; also, third floor back rooms. Parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with. References exchanged.

BOARD.—NO. 434 5TH AV.—A VERY CHOICE suite of apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bed-rooms, with bath-room attached, and with private table; will be vacated on the 15th, and rented at Summer prices, or by the year.

A LADY, OWNING HOUSE IN 42D ST., NEAR 6th av., will rent second-story front room, furnished, at a sacrifice; also, elegant office for a physician. Address PROMPTITUDE, Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WINCHESTER HOUSE.—EUROPEAN PLAN—Corner Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.; pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms.

NO. 108 WEST 42D ST., NEAR THE PARK.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent with or without private table; also one single room; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished; private bath-room, closets, &c.; with private table; also rooms for gentlemen without board.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished and unusually fine rooms; also nice single rooms, with or without board; house strictly first-class; reference required.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom on third floor, front, with board; favorable arrangements can now be made for the Summer or year.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM near Union Club, to let to a gentleman, without meals; house first class and occupied by owner. S. B. GOODALE & CO., 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, en suite or singly; house and appointments first class; table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private table; table board, for two or three gentlemen.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62 WEST—Well-furnished front room, with alcove, hot and cold water, and first-class board; terms reasonable for the Summer; references.

THIRD STORY ROOMS, WITH BOARD to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, American family, with home comforts; terms moderate; references. No. 236 West 37th st.

THREE PLEASANT NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with bay windows, on second floor of a corner house; rented together or separately. Inquire at No. 120 Lexington av., corner of 28th st.

AT NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—Furnished rooms to let, suitable for one or two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; gas and bath; own house.

FIFTH AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—DEsirable suites of rooms, with or without board; also an elegant suite of parlors, in the spacious double house, No. 45 Fifth av.: Summer prices.

NO. 116 EAST 30TH ST.—LARGE HANDsomely-furnished room on second floor, or smaller room with private bath on third floor, to rent, with or without board, in a private family.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS in private house, three doors above Hotel Brunswick; to gentlemen only; Summer prices; breakfast if desired. Call at No. 287 5th av.

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, to one or two gentlemen, without board; every convenience; private family. Call at No. 138 East 16th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN in a private family, residing in a central and pleasant part of the City, to parties of undoubted respectability; terms low. Address A. B. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208—MADISON PARK.—Entire second floor and other suites, with board; elegantly furnished; house and appointments strictly first-class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 13 WEST 26TH ST., OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—A suite of furnished rooms for gentlemen on second floor, and one large room on third, to let, without board; best references.

NO. 147 WEST 43D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with good board; moderate terms. References.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A LARGE HALL room to let, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, connecting, with all conveniences, without board.

TO LET—A VERY NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room, first floor, to two gentlemen; good reference required. No. 222 West 17th st.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A PARLOR, DININGroom, and two or four sleeping-rooms, to a family or party of gentlemen desiring exclusive accommodations.

NO. 150 EAST 27TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished second story room, with or without board, desirable for two gentlemen.

NO. 7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—FURnished room and extension on second floor to let, with board.

A FRONT ROOM, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, to rent, where few boarders are taken; references exchanged. Apply at No. 280 4th av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, to gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen, at No. 36 West 29th st., near Broadway.

NO. 40 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Single rooms to let, furnished; possession immediately.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board. Basement to let as office. References exchanged.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway, a handsome suite of rooms to let, with or without board; references.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—PLEASANT, WELL-furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen only; terms moderate; references.

ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen to let, with or without board, at No. 128 East 23d st.

NO. 291 5TH AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, (private table if desired,) with the comforts of a refined home. Also room for gentleman.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, EN SUITE, TO RENT, with board, at No. 29 West 17th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table. References exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms adjoining; also an office for a physician.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GENEROUS BOARD AT FARM-HOUSE
AMONG THE CATSKILLS, IN PINE GROVE.
Cool, airy rooms; location high, air invigorating; eggs, milk, vegetables, all fresh; piano; terms, $6; accessible by daily express connecting with day boats at Catskill.
For particulars inquire of
Dr. J. L. LYSTER, No. 21 East Houston st.,
or address J. BATES, Cooksburg, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE SOUTH Orange Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF two or more rooms, to let, with board; also, single rooms; splendid stable accommodation; lawn, shade, &c.; the finest location in Plainfield. Apply for particulars to W. J. COLES, No. 181 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIFTH AVENUE

Presbyterian Church,

Corner of 55th st.,

Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Pastor.

The Sale of Pews in this Church will take place on

MONDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7:30.

Diagrams of pews may be obtained on Friday, May 14, at the church.

A Committee of the Board of Trustees will be in attendance at the new church, on the afternoons of the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of May, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock.

The church will be opened in the evening on Thursday and Friday, May 13 and 14.

FURNITURE.

W. J. GRAHAM,
Manufacturer of
LOOKING-GLASSES
and
PICTURE FRAMES,
82 BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

T. G. SELLEW.
DESKS.
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT INlaid centre table; also a handsome inlaid cabinet. Inquire of SLADE, No. 114 Pearl st., first floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MME. ANGOT TO-NIGHT.
AIMEE'S Last Night but two in America, as she positively sails for Europe on Saturday.
TO-NIGHT, only performance of LECOCQ'S
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
AIMEE in her original rôle, CLAIRETTE.
TO-MORROW, only time of LA PERICHOLE.
AIMEE in her best character, LA PERICHOLE.
FRIDAY, May 14, AIMEE'S FAREWELL BENEFIT, and positively last appearance in America.
NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 15, revival of Lecocq's crowning triumph in Opera Bouffe,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA,
which will be produced with entirely new scenery, and on a scale of unsurpassed splendor, and in which
Miles. CORALIE GEOFFROY, MINELLI, KID,
Messrs. DE QUERCY, VALAIRE,
will make their rentrées in their original rôles.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL BENEFIT,
AND POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 15. An Extraordinary Programme. Two New Operas.
First time of Offenbach's LISCHEN and FRITZCHEN,
Second Act of LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
To conclude with (for the first time here)
LA FEMME AUX ŒUFS D'OR.
Comedy vaudeville in one act, presenting
AIMEE IN NUMEROUS CHARACTERS,
introducing French, German, Spanish, English Songs.
PRICES AS USUAL. SEATS NOW READY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 BROADWAY.
MR. JOHN F. POOLE....Manager.
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
Miss Emma Day, Miss Clara Moore, Miss Ella Mayo, Miss Alice Harrison, Mlle. Leona Dare, Sol Smith Russell, Johnson and Bruno, Stewart Dare, John Hart, Pat Rooney, Harry Rickards, &c., &c.
A NEW EXTRAVAGANZA called KENO.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ROBINSON HALL.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT SENSATION.
MME. BLANCHE'S Continental Troupe of Young Ladies
In their refined and fascinating entertainments of
LA STATUE IMAGINAIRE. A new and brilliant programme of TABLEAUX VIVANTS.
The performance will commence with the laughable farce of Mr. and Mrs. Peter White. During the evening will be presented the Two Buzzards. Admission 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. Matinée Saturday at 2 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
NOW OPEN
DAY AND EVENING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
CLOTILDE OR THE BRUISED HEART.
OPERA LA AFRICANE, &c.
Everything bright, fresh, and sparkling.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

THE EXERCISES OF THE SIXTEENTH Annual Commencement of Columbia College Law School will take place at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, May 12, at 8 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Professor Dwight, James A. Blanchard, Esq., of the New-York Bar, and Frederick W. Hinrichs, of the graduating class. Diplomas will be conferred upon the members of the graduating class, 210 in number, and three prizes will be awarded in the department of Municipal Law. FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, D. D., L.L.D., President.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, N. Y., will be celebrated on THURSDAY EVENING, May 13, in the New-York Academy of Music on 14th st. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Gillies, of Edinburgh; Rev. J. F. Elder, of this City; and others. Rev. Dr. Manning, of London, is expected to be present. Anthems, glees, songs by the children, directed by Miss Kate E. Stark. Doors open at 6:30; exercises commence at 7:30. Tickets 50c., to be had at the door and at the Mission.
W. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

JOHN B. GOUGH, GOING TO EUROPE.
New and last Lecture,
"NOW AND THEN,"
At Cooper Institute,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 13.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved seats, 75 cents.
At principal book-stores.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.
The Annual Business Meeting for receiving the annual reports and the election of officer, for the ensuing year, will be held at
Room No. 69, Bible House, Astor place, on
THURSDAY May 13,
At 3:30 o'clock, P. M.

TWENTY-SIXTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT—Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organist, GEO. W. MORGAN, of the Tabernacle, Brooklyn. Vocalist, Miss WILHELMINA BENZIGER, soprano. Admission 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

HOTELS.

HOTEL RATES IN NEW-YORK.—Nearly everybody, whether their means are large or limited, may be suited at the STURTEVANT HOUSE. If you desire elegance and are willing to pay for it, you may have a suite of apartments at $5,000 per year; or if economically inclined, smaller rooms nearer the clouds are let to families for $40 per week. Transient rates for board vary from $3 50 to $4 per day; or a room without board is furnished, (well furnished, too,) at $1 per day. In a word, you pay your money, little or much, and take your choice. The style of the house is first-class; it has elevators and other modern improvements, and the table—well LEWIS & GEORGE LELAND are proprietors. The LELANDS will have a good table, for, personally, they believe in good living. Broadway, 28th to 29th st.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,
SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.,
Eight miles (by rail) east of St. Albans, will be opened May 1, 1875, and continued open until December, 1875. The pure air, mineral spring water, mineral water baths, &c., cure catarrhal, bronchial, and consumptive diseases, scrofula, rheumatism, abscesses, kidney, and skin diseases, and all impurities of the blood. The table—game, venison, quail, grouse, fresh salmon, brook-trout; beds, bedding, carpeted bed-rooms, and attendance satisfy the best trade. A fine herd of milk cows. Vegetable and fruit gardens, hot-house grapes, &c. As a Spring, Summer, and Fall climate—cool, balmy, and dry—it has no superior for all classes of invalids. Board very cheap. Send for circular to Congress Hall; or to Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York, or No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. Refer to William White, Esq.; Dr. S. S. Fitch, No. 714 Broadway; James Sutton, proprietor of *Aldine*; A. H. Neff, No. 239 Water st.; E. B. Mack, Bennett Building.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
GRAND UNION HOTEL
Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

PLAISTED HOUSE, JEFFERSON HILL, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.—Situated forty rods from the Waumbek, on the side of Mount Starr King, commanding a view of fifty miles, overlooking White, Franconia, and Green Mountains. The house is new, lighted by gas, and accommodates 100 guests. Hay fever, catarrhal and asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. B. H. PLAISTED, Proprietor, formerly of the Waumbek.

LENOX, MASS.—TO LET—COTTAGES ON SUNset Terrace, containing six and eight rooms, completely furnished, with linen, &c.; rent for the season, including service, $825. Cuisine in charge of Mrs. Mary Freeman. Board $14 per week. Apply to E. MACDONALD, Lenox, Mass.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Opens May 15.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE—ENLARGED and improved; open for inspection May 18. No Bar. For illustrated circular and terms, address
OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills, N. Y.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY?
SEE FULL LIST OF SUMMERING PLACES
IN HOME JOURNAL. OUT TO-DAY.

DRY GOODS.

TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.—TO LET—THE fine store No. 295 8th av., on one of the best blocks on the avenue.
TO FURNITURE DEALERS.—To let, the old established stand No. 291 8th av., on one of the best stands in the City.
TO LET—The building No. 207 Hudson st., next door to Desbrosses st., for mercantile or mechanical purposes.
TO LET—A fine store and dwelling at Long Branch. Apply to WM. WEST, No. 142 West 12th st.

A. BURDETTE SMITH HAS DAILY A GRAND DISPLAY of the latest IMPORTED FASHIONS at his "PATTERN BAZAAR," No. 914 BROADWAY, between 20th and 21st sts. All the LATEST PATTERNS constantly on hand; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern; CUTTING and FITTING by experienced artists.

LADIES' HATS THIS DAY—CHIP STRAWS.—Opening of Spring styles; children's hats; mourning bonnets and veils; elegant dress bonnets. BINN'S great millinery, 761 Broadway; remember, up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE J. SMITH, Auctioneer, office No. 11 Chambers st.

BY VIRTUE OF FORECLOSURE OF A chattel mortgage, I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1875, at 11 A. M., at No. 419 West 35th st., the entire fixtures of a lager-beer saloon. GEORGE J. SMITH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN ELECtion for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the hospital, No. 8 West 16th st., on TUESDAY, the 18th of May, 1875. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

ART!

JOHN FAULKNER, R. H. A., prior to his departure for Europe, will exhibit his entire collection of WATER COLORS at the KURTZ GALLERY, 23d st. Now on exhibition.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CLARA MORRIS.
JARRETT & PALMER....Lessees and Managers.
FIRST ENGAGEMENT AT BOOTH'S THEATRE of the distinguished American actress
MISS CLARA MORRIS.
Shiel's grand tragic play of five acts entitled
EVADNE.

EVADNE	MISS CLARA MORRIS
Colonna	Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE
Ludovico	Mr. J. W. STUDLEY
Vicentio	Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
The King of Naples	Mr. GEORGE MORTON
Spalatro	Mr. H. B. BRADLEY
Olivia	Miss BLANCHE GREY

Nobles, Guards, &c., &c.
THE BOX OFFICE
will be open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. EVADNE will be the attraction every night and SATURDAY MATINEE of the week.
NEXT MONDAY, May 17,
MACBETH,
with an extraordinary cast, including Miss MORRIS and Mr. RIGNOLD, and Locke's original music by an operatic chorus of 100 MIXED VOICES.
SALE OF SEATS NOW PROGRESSING.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOON, May 13, Mr. TOOKER'S BENEFIT, Miss NEILSON'S FAREWELL to America, (departing for Europe on the 15th inst.,) RIGNOLD, MONTAGUE, THE FLORENCES, DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE COMPANY, the great specialty artists, HARRIGAN and HART, &c., &c. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
SALE OF SEATS NOW PROGRESSING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THURSDAY'S MATINEE.
MOST REMARKABLE ENTERTAINMENT.
MR. TOOKER'S BENEFIT
(TO-MORROW) THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 13.
BILL OF THE DAY.
FIRST—BLACK-EYED SUSAN, with the distinguished player,
MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD, as WILLIAM.
SECOND—The popular FLORENCES in one of their best pieces, THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
THIRD—MISS NEILSON and MR. H. J. MONTAGUE in the famous Balcony Scene of ROMEO AND JULIET. MISS NEILSON'S FAREWELL TO AMERICA.
FOURTH—The renowned specialty artists, HARRIGAN and HART, in one of their more famous sketches.
FIFTH—The whole extraordinary entertainment culminating with a most attractive comedy representation by DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE COMPANY, by the courteous permission of their Manager.
SALE OF RESERVED SEATS NOW PROGRESSING.

OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
JOHN KOCH....Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS,
The public is respectfully informed that the eighth season of this favorite and fashionable summer resort, expressly built for the
THEODORE THOMAS SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS,
will open on MONDAY EVENING, May 17.
The proprietor takes pleasure in stating that the Central Park Garden has been remodeled, newly decorated, and renovated.
Every effort will be made to retain for this establishment its present high position as a resort unequaled by any of its kind either in Europe or America. Full programme and particulars in Saturdays' papers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JUBILEE SINGERS.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 14, AT 8.
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
OF THE UNRIVALED
JUBILEE SINGERS
OF FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR A SECOND TOUR IN ENGLAND,
IN A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
Hon. GEORGE H. STEWART, of Philadelphia, will preside.
Tickets can be obtained at the box office of the Academy on and after Tuesday.

THE QUARTER-CENTENNIAL
OF
STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Will be celebrated by a Reunion of its former Teachers and Students, June 17, 1875. All who were connected with the school under the principalship of R. E. RICE, from 1850 to '64; of W. C. WILLCOX, from '64 to '72, or of WILLCOX & FLINT, from '72 to this date, are cordially invited to be present. A circular with full details will be mailed to all who send their present address to W. C. WILLCOX, Stamford, Conn.

WESTON'S WALK
at the Rink, 3d av. and 63d st.
A GRAND VICTORY ASSURED.
120 MILES IN 25 HOURS ACCOMPLISHED.
515 MILES IN SIX DAYS.
Doors open day and night. Admission, 50 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Great Success of the Oriental Spectacle,
ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Matinée SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON
STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE
For Providence, Newport, and Boston.
The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.
Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott's Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
Via Providence Direct.
The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.
Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.
N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

HELEN.
Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 11th. 12:00 M.	Monday, 10th. 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 13th. 9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 12. 9:00 A. M.
Friday, 14th. 10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 13th. 2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 15th. 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 14th. 3:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th. 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th. 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th. 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th. 6:30 A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare all landings, 60 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.
The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.
Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
13TH WEEK! 85TH TO 92D PERFORMANCE
of the
BIG
BONANZA!
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
AND AT THE
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 1:30,
SECOND COMBINATION MATINEE.
AIMEE AND OPERA BOUFFE.
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
AND
THE BIG BONANZA!
AIMEE'S FAREWELL MATINEE.
PRICES AS USUAL.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
MAY 15, AT 1:30.
LINA MAYR and OPERA BOUFFE
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT
and
THE BIG BONANZA!
PRICES AS USUAL.
THURSDAY, MAY 20, special Matinée for the benefit of Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, when a grand combination bill will be offered.
MONDAY EVENING, May 24, 100th performance of THE BIG BONANZA!
on which occasion every lady visiting the theatre will receive as a souvenir of the event, A MINIATURE SILVER BRICK of SOLID SILVER from the BONANZA MINES.
Reserved seats for the occasion, $2; to be had ONLY at the BOX OFFICE, on THURSDAY MORNING.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
For the
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE REGULAR SEASON,
Mr. Wallack has the honor to announce
A NIGHTLY ALTERNATION
of
POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE STANDARD COMEDIES,
involving the
COMBINED TALENT OF THE COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 12 and 15,
Boucicault's fine comedy of
IRISH HEIRESS.
THURSDAY EVENING,
Holcroft's great comedy of the
ROAD TO RUIN.
FRIDAY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
the petite comedy of
A HAPPY PAIR,
and Sheridan's comedy of
THE RIVALS.
Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, E. ARNOTT, W. R. FLOYD, J. W. CARROLL, E. M. HOLLAND, E. PLYMPTON, G. F. BROWNE, C. E. EDWIN, W. J. LEONARD, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT in the casts.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
142D TO 149TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
SATURDAY, May 15, TWENTY-THIRD MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
TWELVE
TEMPTATIONS.
OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, MAY, 15.
ORIGINAL SCENES,
GORGEOUS DRESSES,
STARTLING NOVELTIES.
Box Office open THURSDAY, from 8 A. M., to 5 P. M.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE TRACT SOCIETY will be celebrated at Dr. Crosby's church, 4th av. and 22d st., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Justice STRONG, of the United States Supreme Court will preside. Addresses by Rev. Dr. MANNING, of London; Rev. WM. GILLIES, of Edinburgh, and reminiscences by founders and friends of the Society. The public are invited.

MUSICAL.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SQUARE grand 7¼-octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $250; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.
Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.
N. B.—Box for shipping.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HORSES, COACHES, HARNESS, &c.—S. HERMAN, Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells FRIDAY, May 14, at 10:30 o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, by virtue of an attachment, and by order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Marine Court, two coaches, three horses, two sets harness, blankets, &c.
Sale positive.
WM. C. CONNER, Sheriff.
WM. H. BURNS, Deputy.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY TURNOUT FOR THE country, consisting of a span of black pony horses, well broke, double or single, very gentle and lively, one a superior saddle horse; a light Victoria, in good order, with harness, whip, blankets, &c.; a mail phaeton, with turnout seat. Can be seen at COGSWELL'S Stable, corner Lexington av. and 33d st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY STYLISH GRAY HORSE, sixteen hands high, long white tail and mane; kind in all harness; free from vice and warranted sound; would make a fine coupé or match horse. Inquire at private stable, No. 118 West 50th st.

CARRIAGES.—A LARGE STOCK OF PHAETONS, rockaways, top and no-top buggies, depot and other wagons of my own make at manufacturers' prices.
CHS. GRUBE, No. 141 West Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPLETE TURNOUT FOR A lady; pony and pony phaeton, with top; must be warranted and a bargain. Address CASH, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 18, 1875, at 2 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the grounds of the institution. A train leaves Thirtieth Street Station, at 1 P. M., and returning will leave the institution at 5:17 P. M.
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, Secretary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE FIFTY-ninth Annual Meeting of the American Bible Society will be held at the Bible House, Astor place, on THURSDAY, May 13, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business. CALEB T. ROWE, Recording Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N.Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.
Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

CITY CHARTERS.

GOV. TILDEN'S SPECIAL MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

THE QUESTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FULLY DISCUSSED — MUNICIPAL TAXATION—EXISTING EVILS IN HOME RULE SYSTEMS—HOW THEY CAN BE REMEDIED —THE DUTY OF THE STATE.

The following is the full text of the Governor's special Message on the general subjects of city charters and local government. It was presented to the Legislature yesterday:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, May 11, 1875.

To the Legislature:

The Constitution (article 8, section 9) declares that—

"It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations."

The convention of 1846, having exhausted its sessions in the consideration of questions upon which it acted, and finding itself unable to deal adequately with the problem of municipal government, on the day before its adjournment charged that duty upon the Legislature. Its primary object was to protect tax-payers in the municipalities against abuses on the part of local governing officials, in taxation for local administration, in assessments for local improvements, in the contraction of municipal debts, and in loaning of municipal credit.

Those evils had already attracted attention, though they were at that time but in the beginning of the monstrous growth to which they have now attained. In the twenty-nine years which have elapsed the increase of population in this State has been chiefly in the cities and incorporated villages, which, at the census of 1870, those organizations embraced more than 2,000,000, and now about 2,400,000 of our people. The course of legislation, so far from obeying the injunction of the Constitution, has been mainly in the opposite direction.

Every annual statute book has been largely occupied with enactments favoring the growth of municipal expenditure, involving taxation, assessments, the contraction of debt and the loaning of credit. The result, so far as the cities of the State are concerned, is shown by an abstract of reports from the twenty-four cities, which have been furnished to me by the local officials, and which I herewith transmit to your honorable body.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

The aggregate valuation of property in these cities, subject to taxation in 1874, was $1,369,535,074.

The aggregate city taxation was $36,439,121.

The aggregate county and State taxation was $13,909,487.

The aggregate of taxation was $50,429,609.

The aggregate debt of these cities was $175,657,867.

Computing the taxation and debt on the population of 1870, adding twenty per cent. for subsequent growth, the city taxation was $15 57, the county and State taxation $5 98, and the aggregate was $21 55 for each inhabitant. The city debt was for each inhabitant $75 80.

It must be borne in mind that the proportion of the assessed valuation of real estate to its actual value is fixed in these reports according to a standard from which there is now a large reduction. The average of the assessment is 55.43 per cent. of the true value.

If the recent fall in marketable values be estimated at one-third, the rate of the assessed valuation would be eighty per cent. of the actual value.

It may be presumed that the values stated in these reports have reference to real property. No allowance is made for the undervaluation of personal property.

It is probable that, in many instances, the taxation imposed upon property in cities has been from one-quarter to one-third, and by the decline of rents is now one-third, and sometimes reaches one-half the income of real estate.

In 1853, when the population of the United States numbered 25,000,009, the whole cost of its Government was under $55,000,000. It will be seen that these 2,500,000 of inhabitants of the cities of New-York pay nearly as much taxation as was imposed on 25,000,000, about twenty years ago, for the cost of the Army, Navy, Indian treaties, and all other expenses of the General Government.

As I remarked in my Annual Message: "In the decade beginning July 1, 1865, the people will have paid in taxes, computed in currency, $7,000,000,000. Three-fifths were for the use of the Federal Government, and two-fifths for the State and Municipal Governments. It is doubtless true that some portions of the municipal expenditures were for objects not strictly governmental. But it cannot be questioned that much too large a portion of the whole net earnings of industry, and of the whole net income of society, is taken for the purpose of carrying on government in this country. The burden could more easily be borne when values were high and were ascending. As they recede toward their former level, the taxes consume a larger quantity of the products, which have to be sold in order to pay them. They weigh with a constantly-increasing severity upon all business and upon all classes. They shrink up more and more the earnings of labor.

This condition of things ought to admonish us, in our respective spheres, to be as abstinent as possible in appropriations for public expenditures. If the cost of government in our country were reduced, as it ought to be, one-third, it would still be larger than a few years ago, taking account of the prices of the products, which, in order to pay that cost, we are compelled to convert into money."

CONSEQUENCES.

The burdens upon tax-payers in cities are exhibited in various ways. But a few relief by the temporary funding of floating debts; bills authorizing loans to carry on or complete permanent improvements; frequent appeals tax-payers against the measures of local officials, so numerous that it is quite impossible to ascertain intelligently between the contending parties, are among the incidents of the times.

The choice between the opposite evils which such cases present is often difficult and the result unsatisfactory. Works by the localities, as by the State, which ought not to have been undertaken, or which are on a scale too expensive or extravagant, are advanced so near to completion that it is not expedient to refuse the means to finish them, or not proper to overrule the local officials without a more intelligent and assured personal judgment than is possible. It will not do to enforce the rule that loans for permanent improvements shall be accompanied by a sinking fund in many cases where there was no notice. But I have refused to sanction a bill diverting funds raised by permanent loan and not needed for its original purpose, to current expenses, and I have insisted that in funding floating debts, the taxes should be a temporary addition, the deficiency could be provided for by taxation. It has been impracticable to at once inaugurate a better system. The whole subject requires a careful and thorough investigation, and the adoption of a fixed policy which shall be known to the people and to which they shall conform.

JUDICIAL REMEDIES.

It is but just to the present Legislature to say that the three bills which it adopted with great unanimity, providing judicial remedies against frauds affecting the public moneys or property, are as much aimed at the repression of the evils of municipal government than all the legislation which has taken place during the twenty-nine years in which the mandate of the Constitution in respect to municipal administration has remained unexecuted.

It is true they reach abuses only when extravagance and improvidence degenerate into bad faith or fraud, but they apply to every official of every city, as well as to all State, county, and town functionaries. They apply to every case in which a city official shall, with intent to defraud, wrongfully obtain, receive, convert, pay out, or dispose of any public moneys, funds, credits, or property. They apply to every case in which such an official shall, with like intent, by willfully paying, allowing, or auditing any false or unjust claim, or in any other manner or way whatever, aid or abet any other person in wrongfully obtaining, receiving, converting, paying out, or disposing of any public money, funds, credits, or property. They apply also to every person who, dealing with any official, shall, with intent to defraud, wrongfully obtain, receive, convert, pay out, or dispose of any such money, funds, credits, or property. They sweep away the complicated technicalities by which conviction for such offenses has hitherto been embarrassed or defeated.

One of these acts provides for every such offense penalties adequate to its enormity, in imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than three nor more than ten years, and a fine not exceeding five times the amount of the loss resulting from the fraudulent act. Another provides for the arrest of the person and the attachment of the property of the wrong-doer.

The third of these acts provides for the contingency that the local governing officials shall be able to exercise influence over the officer whose duty it would be to order an action for redress of such a wrong, or whose duty it would be to conduct the suit, or where a local influence might be exercised upon the judiciary, and enables the injured tax-payer to appeal to the State for relief, and gives a method of procedure both rapid and effective.

These laws, when they come to be generally known to the people, cannot fail to exercise a very salutary restraint upon all official persons. They afford a system of remedies hitherto unknown in our jurisprudence, which for their special purposes may well be deemed comprehensive, complete, and effective.

ADDITIONAL MEASURES.

Additional measures of remedy and restraint can, no doubt, be devised in the legislation for local government. The tax-payers should be invested with powers of association and organization for the purpose of investigating the doings of their local officials and enforcing publicity, and for the purpose of instituting suits in the courts to restrain and redress public wrongs, without having recourse to the ultimate resort designed for great cases, in an action by the State. They might also be endowed with capacity to take and execute contracts for public work, under the supervision of and on the plans fixed by the municipal officers. There is no reason, for instance, why the persons taxable for the improvement of a street should not be allowed to associate and by their own agents execute the work for which they pay. Even then a still broader field opens for measures of reform. To define the powers of the local governing officials in matters of expenditure, taxation, assessment, and to create an effectual responsibility of those officials to the voters of the locality, to establish official accountability on their part, to adopt the machinery most favorable to good administration—these are the objects which concern 2,400,000 of our people more deeply, perhaps, than any other question of administration that invites the public attention.

DUTY OF THE STATE.

The duty of the State to establish constitutional provisions and to enact laws protecting, as far as practicable, the inhabitants of cities from abuses of maladministration committed by the local governing officials, and preserving the rights of individual citizens and of the minority as against the majority, is undeniable. That obligation results from the relations which exist between the State, in its collective capacity, and the local divisions of the State, and between the State and the local officers. In the theory of our civil polity, the sovereignty of the State, subject only to the grants it has made to the Union, resides in the aggregate people of the whole State. All powers vested in the cities and incorporated villages, and in the municipal officers, and all powers vested in county and town officers, are theoretically delegations from the people, made by the Constitution or by laws authorized by and enacted in pursuance of the Constitution. At the same time their utility for the purposes of local administration is so recognized by the sentiments of our people that it has come to be justly considered as an obligation to make them and a right to receive them.

The powers intrusted by the State to the local officials are administrative, special, and for local objects. In the most completely developed municipality, they embrace the care of police, health, schools, street-cleaning, prevention of fires, supplying water and gas, and similar matters most conveniently attended to in partnership by persons living together in a dense community, and the expenditure and taxation money for these objects. The rights of persons, property, and the judicial systems instituted for their preservation—general legislation—government in its proper sense; these are vast domains which the functions of municipal corporations and municipal officers do not touch.

PROGRESS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The first Constitution of this State, formed in 1777, provided for the appointment and removal of all local officers by a council composed of the Governor and four Senators chosen every year by four subdivisions of the Assembly. The system continued until it involved the selection of 15,000 officers—civil and military—when our population was but one-third of its present magnitude. Every year assembled in Albany, from all parts of the state, candidates and their friends, for a general scramble. The strifes of parties were intensified by personal seldishness, and aggregated in a single centre. The evils of the system contributed to the calling of a convention which formed the Constitution of 1821.

That instrument substituted election by the people of the localities or appointment by the local authorities, in respect to a large share of the local officers. The question of how to disperse the appointing power, and yet preserve accountability to the State, was very thoughtfully considered by the foremost statesmen. Its solution was found in a device proposed by Daniel D. Tompkins, which was to separate the power of appointment from the power of removal. The case of the Sheriff excited the most solicitude, and was elaborately discussed. It was disposed of by giving the election to the people of the county, but reserving to the State the power of removal for cause, to be exercised by the Governor. The same method was applied to County Clerks.

The Constitution of 1846 extended the system to District Attorneys and Coroners. It has been applied by constitutional provision or by statute to many other cases, and is now in operation as to the municipal officers of the counties, probably embracing 500 in number. A procedure has grown up in the nature of a summary trial.

The convention of 1846 carried much further its dispersion of the power of choosing local officers. It even allowed an election by districts of Judges of the Supreme Court having general State jurisdiction, but it provided that they should be removable by impeachment, and also by the two Houses of the Legislature. County Judges, Surrogates, and all other judicial officers elected within the county, and all commissioned officers of the Militia who are elective were made removable by the Governor and Senate. Indeed, it is a characteristic peculiarity of the present Constitution to distinguish between the power of electing or appointing an officer, and the power of holding him to an account. In the words of my annual Message: "It is wise dispersing the one to the localities to reserve the other to the State, acting by its general representatives and as a unit; to retain in the collective State a supervisory power of removal in addition to whatever other accountability may result to the voters of authorities of the locality from the power to change the officer at the expiration of his term or from special provisions of law. The two ideas are not incompatible; on the contrary, each is the complement of the other. Such a dispersion of the appointing power has become possible only because these devices have been invented to preserve accountability to the State."

Through all our constitutional history the tendency has been to enlarge the power of localities in the management of such local affairs as are usually intrusted to their administration.

This policy has been developed not merely by conferring the power of local election, or of appointment by local authority of the officers on whom the duties of local administration are conferred, but also by the gradual enlargement of those duties.

ITS PRINCIPLE.

The political philosophy which has inspired this policy is founded on the theory that the individual is the best judge of whatever concerns himself exclusively. It aims to enlarge the domain of the individual conscience and judgment as much as practicable, and to limit and simplify the action of the Government in the affairs of individuals. A deduction from this philosophy is that, where individuals are associated in a city, or incorporated village, or even in those subdivisions of the State that are termed in the law *quasi* corporations, there are certain powers of administration, mainly concerning the individuals so associated, which may be safely intrusted to their management under a proper organism, and in which they will be the best judges of the measures most wise and most adapted to their actual condition. The development of this system belongs to the sphere of practical government, and is to be worked out progressively.

Of the general truth of the theory and of the wisdom of this system, I entertain no doubt; and I have always endeavored to promote its wise application, and to try, by its principles, the measures which have been presented in its name.

ITS CONDITIONS.

The essential conditions of local self-government or home-rule in respect to those powers of administration which are intrusted to the locality are:

1. That there be an organism under which the elective power of the people can act conveniently and effectively, and can exercise an actual control at one election over those who represent it in the local administration.

II. That, in voting upon the administration of local affairs, the popular attention and the popular will be freed, as far as possible, from disturbing elements, especially from complications with State and National politics.

The ancient system which exists in the country, and worked well in New-York for a generation, by which Municipal elections were held at a time intermediate of the annual State and national elections, has always commended itself to my judgment as of great utility and value.

3. That the popular will, as declared at the elections, should be protected, as far as possible, from the effects of undue concentration of power, patronage, and the means of corrupt influence.

4. That while the responsibility of public officers to the voting citizens be made effective, and they be made amenable to the tax-payers of the locality through the courts, accountability to the State be preserved through regular methods, so that the existence of such appeal of the minority and of individuals against the wrongs of governing officials will render unnecessary and inexcusable the frequent legislative interventions which have practically destroyed all self-government, created more local mischief than they have remedied, and have grown to be prolific of abuse and corruption in the legislative bodies.

So far from official accountability in regular forms being an abridgment of local self-government, it is the foundation on which this system can alone be built up. Arbitrary or irresponsible power finds no place in our popular system of government. The public officers are the trustees of the people. The majority are trustees for the whole, for the minority, and for each individual.

At the present time the Senate and Assembly and the Governor are largely occupied by attention to measures which are in the nature of appeals from the local administrative officials. Legislation is daily asked for, not merely for the purpose of enlarging or modifying the powers of those officials according to the local wants, but for overruling their judgment, correcting their errors, and redressing their wrongs. The granting or refusing of such legislation often involves questions of extreme difficulty, to investigate and decide the merits of which is quite beyond the power of the legislative bodies or the Governor, especially in the multitude of topics that accumulate in the closing weeks of the session.

EXPERIENCE OF THE METROPOLIS.

The most instructive chapter on the subject of municipal government which is to be found in our civic history, is the experience of our great Metropolis which stands so conspicuous, not only in this State but throughout the Union and before the world.

As great cities are rapidly growing up in other parts of the State, we may study that experience with advantage. Anterior to the Constitution of 1846 the practical governing population of this State was agricultural. Comparatively little attention had been paid to municipal government. In that instrument, while county and town systems received comparative protection, the charters of cities and incorporated villages were left almost absolutely within the control of the Legislature.

CHARTER OF 1830.

The City of New-York had gone on under a simple, popular government which had many elements of great value. Substantially, the administration was conducted by the Mayor and two boards of the Common Council, their committees, and the officers appointed by them. The elections were separate, in the Spring of the year, and were annual. Popular opinion easily became effectual in controlling the policy of government. A political revolution was frequently produced by the charge of excessive expenditure on the part of the city government. The liability to change, the exposure to publicity made any elaborate and prolonged plans of plunder unsafe, if not impossible.

It is not meant that the deterioration that afterward ensued is to be ascribed wholly to the new methods of government adopted.

INJURIOUS CHANGES.

Doubtless important changes have occurred in the conditions under which the Municipal Government is carried on. Changes in the population; a loss of the habit of acting in City affairs, resulting from the inability to act with effect during twenty years in which the elective power of the people has been negatory; decay of civic training; forced exclusion and voluntary withdrawal from participation in local government for a generation—the absorption of the public attention in the controversies of national politics, leading to an almost total neglect of the questions of administration on which the competitions of politics formerly turned—the vast disproportion in the numerical strength of parties formed on sectional questions; these are causes which make the machinery of popular government work less favorably than before.

But it cannot be doubted that various changes—originating in a false theory of government and continuing through a series of years, by which the legislative power was very much weakened, and the spending officers became not only exempt from any regulation by the legislative bodies and practically irresponsible, but by means of their patronage acquired practical control in the Government, and a complexity of system by which the elective power of the people became ineffectual—were steps in a downward progress.

INTERFERENCE WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The abuses and wrongs of the local administration, which found no redress, generated a public opinion under which appeals were made, in the name of reform, for relief to the legislative power at Albany; and it was found that an act could be easily contrived whereby one official could be expelled from office and, by some device, a substitute put in his place. It was found likewise that the powers of an office could be withdrawn and vested in a different officer or in a commission, the selection of which could be dictated from the State Capitol.

It is the experience of human government that abuses of power follow power wherever it goes. What was at first done, apparently at least, to protect the rights of the minority or of individuals—what was first done for the sake of good government, came in a little time to be done for the purposes of interested individuals or cliques. Differing in politics as City and State did, party selfishness and ambition grasped at patronage and power, and the great municipal trust came to be the traffic of the lobbies. Institutions wholly unfit to answer any use or object of government in a civilized community, and by virtue of their structure capable of nothing but abuses growing into crimes against the communities in which they existed, such as the Board of Supervisors, erected in 1857, came into existence under the motive power of the division of the spoils which they partitioned between their contrivers, combining equal numbers from both parties.

CHARTER OF 1870.

The consummation of this deceptive system was in the Charter of 1870, which was enacted in the name and under the pretense of restoring local self-government. It was a long document, full of minute regulations, copied from preceding laws; but its vital force and real object resided in a few sentences. It totally stripped the elective Councils of all legislative power, and covered up that design by several pages, in which it enumerated ordinances the Councils had, from time immemorial, power to establish, but which no one has ever thought of conferring on the Governor or the Controller of the State, who are properly subject to the specific and minute regulations of law; and it leaves all the power of levying taxes, spending money, contracting debt to a large extent, and all the powers of legislation in the hands of the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works and the President of the Department of Taxes.

In the hands of every one of the present incumbents, we have the satisfaction to believe that the interests of the people are perfectly secure; but we ought to consider what manner of institutions shall be formed for the long future, with its varied changes of official persons—whether we will continue such vast powers having no parallel in any government.

The charter of 1873 sought to shun the defect of the charter of 1870 in respect to removals. It restored the power of the removal of the Mayor by the Governor. It provided for the removal of heads of departments by the Mayor, subject to the written approval of the Governor, thus establishing an artificial check upon an artificial system; aiming to secure independence, except in case of official misconduct on the part of the members of the body on which it conferred such extraordinary powers, and shrinking from converting an oligarchical into a despotic system.

At the present session various propositions have been introduced, and others have been suggested, for changing the powers and patronage of the City Government. None of them have come before me for official action. No comprehensive or well-considered system has been proposed. Hasty and partial changes by laws which, however plausible on their face, cannot be judged of except through an acquaintance with the whole mass of preceding legislation upon which they operate, and likely to produce results not foreseen by their authors, were not desirable.

In the better times of government and legislation in this State, when the traditions of popular rights were respected, the formation of a charter for a great city was a matter of deliberation. The people to be affected were fully consulted. Generally a convention of their representatives was held to consider the matter; full opportunity was given to discuss and perfect so important an instrument. The people were allowed to elect their chief officers with a knowledge beforehand of the substantial nature of the powers these officers would exercise. The idea of working a total revolution in the depositaries of governmental powers, by a legislative act, without the intervention of an election that should allow the people to say on whom new and vast powers should be conferred, would have been treated as a gross invasion of the rights of the people.

Even in restoring the legislative power to a legislative department of the city government, the new legislature ought to be formed according to the best traditions and the best experience of American government; and the people ought to be allowed to choose it at a fresh election, and in contemplation of the new powers conferred which amount to a new creation.

I am not inclined to tamper by inconsiderate and fragmentary legislation with the Government of the Metropolis, or of the other great cities of the State, but I feel profoundly the necessity of attention to the structure, power, and duties of those Governments; and when we do constitute a new system I am anxious that it should answer the just expectations of the people. There is no subject which to-day interests them more deeply; no subject more complicated or more difficult of solution; none which requires more thoughtful attention, more thorough discussion, to mature results with which we shall be satisfied in future years. There is no case in which it is more your duty and mine to say to those who seek changes: "You must found your claim to the advantages of political and official power upon the best promise of good government in the nature of the institutions you propose. You must accept official accountability as a condition of official trust."

I have set forth some of the evils which have followed the violation of sound principles of government in the City of New-York, not only to show the wrongs to which the people of that Municipality have been subjected, but also to illustrate the dangers which threaten other cities unless we can fix sound principles in the minds of our people and make them operative in the legislative bodies or intrench them in the Constitution.

The people comprised in the cities of the State, exclusive of New-York, are to-day more numerous than the inhabitants of the metropolis. They form a larger portion of the population of the State. This is exclusive of the incorporated villages.

If local self-government or home rule is to be secured to them, and they are to be protected from the abuses which naturally happened in New-York, it must be done by the establishment of a general system, which shall be respected by the people and by their representatives. The Legislature is burdened by numerous applications for changes in local laws, the operation of which on the pre-existing mass of legislation cannot be easily ascertained. This obscurity is often a cover under which the objects of selfish individuals or cliques, or partisan purposes are concealed. Every revolution of politics in the locality or in the State is followed by efforts to change the governing power or to effect a new disposal of offices and patronage in the locality. Such temporal, ising efforts could not be readily effectual if well-defined principles of government pervaded all municipal charters. Diversities will no doubt continue to be unavoidable, but the advantages of general laws over special legislation now recognized in our political theories and maxims, should be extended, as far as practicable, to our city governments. Whatever can be accomplished by legislation to correct the evils growing out of the discordant charters which now exist, and to infuse into them general principles that shall become a guide to future legislation, ought to be done. But the only effectual remedy is in amendment of the Constitution, fixing the general plan of municipal government, especially in respect to the appointing power, and at the same time establishing on a durable basis official accountability.

With a view of calling public attention to this subject, and of laying the foundation of a plan of legislation and of constitutional amendment, I recommend the appointment of a commission, who shall report to the next Legislature the forms of such laws or constitutional amendments as are required. If you do not think it advisable to constitute such a commission, the revisors of the statutes might be instructed to collate and report upon the condition of the laws relating to the cities in aid of future action by legislation or constitutional amendment.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

City.	City tax per head.*	Total tax per head.	Debt per head.*
New-York	21.79	28.58	101.87
Brooklyn	10.52	16.43	73.73
Buffalo	12.02	16.01	44.07
Albany	14.46	20.75	42.11
Rochester	10.01	14.34	62.31
Troy	9.16	14.24	13.24
Syracuse	7.22	13.90	28.83
Utica	7.04	11.05	24.42
Kingston	2.30	8.72	26.00
Oswego	7.85	14.65	8.38
Long Island	7.93	11.53	36.99
Poughkeepsie	11.94	15.24	85.09
Yonkers	12.03	15.93	51.55
Auburn	8.95	14.43	26.61
Newburg	5.04	9.47	15 60
Elmira	9.11	13.88	16.37
Cohoes	4.28	7.41	8.23
Binghamton	7.92	11.55	22.48
Lockport	1.79	5.12	....
Schenectady	5.29	8.08	8.44
Rome	4.58	7.76	16.66
Ogdensburg	4.68	8.90	15.30
Watertown	5.69	13.83	36.12
Hudson	6 18	11 11	34.39
Average	15.57	21.55	75.80

* Computed upon estimated population in 1875, obtained by adding twenty per cent. to the census of 1870.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

The Spring meeting at Deerfoot Park, Long Island, was auspiciously opened yesterday. The first race on the programme was a purse of $200, for horses that had never beaten 3:10, which closed with fifteen entries. Twelve of them answered the judge's call. The first heat was won by Compeer by two lengths, and the second was a dead heat between Compeer and Vulcan, both of them passing the judge's stand head and head. On the third heat Vulcan was the favorite, selling even against the field, but Compeer proved the superiority, and won it by two lengths. For the fourth heat Compeer was the favorite at $25 to $7, and won the heat and race by three lengths:

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, Long Island, Tuesday, May 11.—First day of Spring meeting. Purse, $200; for horses that had never beaten 3:10; mile heats, best three in five, in harness: $115 to first horse; $65 to second, and $20 to third;

J. H. Phillips' br. s. Compeer	1	0	1 1
Thomas Connor's blk. g. Vulcan	8	0	8 3
H. Chestre's blk. m. Elizabeth	6	2	2 7
P. Maone's b. g. Chantevello	2	3	4 7
J. Watkins' blk. g. First of May	4	4	3 4
C. Smith's blk. m. Mauch Chunk	3	5	6 5
W. H. Wheeor's b. g. John W	12	8	9 8
W. O. Courier's b. m. Edith	11	10	7 8
J. Splan's ch. g. Brilliant	5	7	5dis
J. Deery's s. g. Little Joe	7	9	dis
J. H. Goldsmith's b. m. Volunteer Girl	....	....	dis
L. S. Samuels' gr. g. W. H. Lippincott	....	....	dis

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	43	1:24	2:46½
Second Heat	41½	1:21½	2:42½
Third Heat	41½	1:21½	2:42
Fourth Heat	42½	1:21½	2:42

THE 2:35 PURSE.

The second race was a purse of $300 for horses that had never beaten 2:35, in which there were seven entries, and six of them started. In the betting before the start, Walsh was the favorite at $20, Modesty $16, while the field brought $30. The first heat was easily taken by Rescue by four lengths. The second heat, however, was taken by Gilbert by half a length, Rescue breaking badly. Gilbert won the third heat by a head from Walsh, and sold at four to one over the field. The fifth heat was closely contested by Gilbert and Walsh, the former winning by a head, and thus concluding the race.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse, $300, for horses that had never beaten 2:35; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $170 to first horse, $100 to second, and $30 to third:

George Gilbert's s. g. Harry Gilbert	5	1	1	0 1
J. H. Goldsmith's gr. g. Rescue	1	4	5	4 3
A. Patterson's b. g. William Walsh	2	3	2	3 2
J. Splan's br. g. Cheston	4	2	3	0 dis
J. H. Phillips' ch. m. Modesty	3	5	4	5 dis
T. Connor's b m Walden Maid	6	6	6	dr.
W. S. Thoms' gr. g. Morris Daly	....	....	....	dr.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39½	1:18	2:40
Second heat	39¾	1:19	2:38½
Third heat	41	1:20½	2:39
Fourth heat	40½	1:21	2:41½
Fifth heat	40	1:18	2:38

TROTTING AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—The trotting race to-day, best three in five, mile heats, for a purse of $20,000, between Defiance and Edginton, was won by the latter, as follows:

Edginton	2	1	2	1 1
Defiance	1	2	1	2 2

Time—2:24¼, 2:26¾, 2:29, 2:26, 2:26.

THE LEXINGTON SPRING RACES—SECOND DAY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 11.—The second day's races of the Spring meeting were well attended. The track was heavy, but the weather fine.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year olds, $25 each, play or pay, $250 added; second horse to receive $50 out of the stakes; half mile.

S. J. Salyer's bl. f. Minnie Morgan, by Enquirer, dam Jennie Morgan, by imp. Australian 1
John Gardner's ch. f., by Lexington, dam Miriam, by imp. Glencoe 2
A. Keene Richards' b. s. Gait, by Melbourne, dam Wagonette, by Wagner 3

Time—0:53.

SECOND RACE.—Mile heats, for all ages, purse of $300; $250 to first horse, and $50 to second.

Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s Big Fellow	1	2	1
McGratu's Aaron Pennington	2	1	2
Scully's Nell	3	dis.	
Richards' Astoria	4	dis.	

Time—1:51, 1:46¾, 1:47¾.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING—REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association was held last night in the reading-room of the association, Mr. Samuel Putnam, President, in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. J. C. Palmer, read the minutes of the last annual meeting and the reports of the President and Treasurer of Clinton Hall Association, and Mr. William H. Guion, Jr., submitted his report as Treasurer. The total receipts of the Mercantile Library Association for the year were $34,657 83. The expenditures were as follows: For books and periodicals, $10,387; salaries and running expenses, $23,486 29; total, $33,873 29. The receipts of the Clinton Hall Association were as follows: Cash on hand May 1, 1874, $3,792 84; rental for the year, $19,000; total, $22,792 84. Expenditures—Books, $5,391 14; contingent fund, $5,000; repairs, insurance, and other expenses, $6,638 23; total, $17,029 37. Contingent fund for a new building, $49,160 45; books added during the year by purchase, 8,647; by gift, 415; present number of volumes in the library, 155,120. Number of active members, (clerks,) 4,674; number of subscribing members, 3,706; Clinton Hall stockholders and honorary members, 1,848; total, 10,228. Total number of volumes circulated 203,145; average circulation, 666 volumes; largest daily circulation, (Jan. 30, 1875,) 1,467.

The President read the annual report of the Board of Directors, from which it appeared that the number of volumes now in the library is 155,120, being an increase for the year of 7,542. The gross accession of volumes for the year was 9,062, of which 8,647 were purchased and 415 donated. The co-operation of members was asked in the endeavor of the directors to discover the parties guilty of mutilating the books issued from the library. The total number of members at present was 8,330, against 8,913 at the corresponding period last year, the decrease being due to the large number of clerks who through stagnation of business had been compelled to withdraw from the association. The book delivery by messengers had worked satisfactorily and economically. The publication of new catalogues was a demand of immediate necessity. The classes had been discontinued through slim attendance, and Prof. Price's two lectures on finance had not proved a success, resulting in a loss to the association of $495 35. $200 of which had been contributed by Hon. William E. Dodge. The reading-room had been repainted and repaired, and had on file 250 newspapers and 158 magazines. The place on the Board of Directors rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. E. C. Taylor had been filled by Mr. Seymour A. Bunce, and Messrs William Remsen and William T. Garner had been elected honorary members. Messrs. William H. Aspinwall and Isaac Green Pearsons, honorary members; and Sidney C. Genin and Samuel F. Odell, ex-Directors, had died during the year. The library had been closed on Sundays since July last, the attendance being too small to warrant its being kept open. The downtown branch office had proved a great convenience to members, 46,335 books having been issued from it during the year. The report of the Committee on Books and Property showed the books to be in excellent condition, but the library inadequate for its purpose.

The reports were adopted and ordered to be printed, and a vote of thanks was passed to the Board of Directors for their admirable management during the past year.

Appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Col. Frederick A. Conkling, W. F. T. Chapman, and Mr. C. D. Borden, and the meeting adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

A RUMOR

Is in circulation that Piles cannot be cured. It is wholly without foundation, however, for DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR has never been known to fail.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

CATARRH radically cured with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR, established seventeen years. All physical pain or inflammation subdued with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Instant relief. Sold everywhere.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mrs. James W. Stone, Miss Carrie Stone, Miss Lulu Stone, Mrs. E. S. C. Lathrop, Miss Bessie Lathrop, Mrs. E. Foweny, S. R. Titus, and wife, — Titus, A. Reid, C. H. Smith, Capt. S. Young, wife, two children and nurse, Mrs. R. A. Wallace, Mrs. E. Plumer, Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. M. Stewart, Mrs. D. Grimson, S. Meyer and wife, Miss Meyer, C. B. Sprague, Charles Sprague, Mrs. Bird and daughter, H. W. Darling, W. Greenough, J. C. Francis, Jr., A. Joseph, C. N. Penfield, E. N. Penfield, John Dowler, C. Dunn, B. Kohn, C. D. Thayer, H. C. Miller, W. Cohen, James Conner, A. B. Chrysler, Mrs. Clark, M. Mulqueeny, C. F. Turgis, F. N. Dale, Mr. Lapp, K. H. Hartford and wife, Mrs. Douglass, Mrs. A. Haywood, Miss R. McCormick, Miss Cooper, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Kinney, B. Barnes, B. Fisher, Charles Petrolus, James C. Clements, F. D. Hunphy, Miss Kate Clemits and nurse, E. N. Hawkins and wife, E. Rush and wife, Mrs. F. E. Howard, child and infant, W. P. Belden, B. Van Orden, H. D. Crane, Mrs. King and three children, J. H. King, Mrs. Ordman, H. C. Brown, Mrs. Orr, W. H. P. Beach, Mrs. W. H. Beach, E. A. Schutte, Miss P. Sillwin, Mrs. P. Irwin, William Ferguson, George Brown, John McBride, Miss Ann Davis, P. Vogle, M. Barney, John Brown, Joseph Butler, William Brown, M. Halpiut and son, H. Cooper, A. Wilson, E. Lindeu, S. Auvenfrat, James Tripp, James Fuller, Ben. Fsk, J. Bosheir, P. Cain, W. Green, B. Dannell, B. O. Hall, O. Haggerty, —. Hornesty, H. C. Parker, P. Simon, M. Ashwood, F. Carroll.

In steam-ship England, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs Williams, two children and infant, Mrs. Green, two children, and infant, Robert Thomas, W. Thomas, P. Owens, D. Smith, A. J. Vance and infant, H. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Guild and son, A. Pope, P. H. Pope, A. E. Reinhardt, Dr. R. Tuch, Mr. Grant, Mr. Bowles, S. Kipper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stimpson and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Fautun and infant, Mr. and Mrs. L. Luckett, Mr. and Mrs. Wickson, Mr. and Mrs. Van Ondel Miss Julia Van Ondel, Mrs. Day, Mrs. McEdral, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Scott, child, and servant, Miss T. L. Barrow, Miss Edwards.

In steam-ship Denmark, from Liverpool.—J. F. Fairbank, F. G. Fairbank, Miss E. W. Fairbank, Miss S. Fairbank, Miss L. Barnard, J. Church, E. K. Cooper, Spiro Giovanni, Miss Julia Culley, Mrs. and Miss Talbot, Miss Esther C. Owen, Alexander Tomsey, Lambert Pole, J. H. Stidston, Miss Clara Woodward, Mrs. Redmond, Sloane Woodbridge, George Woodbridge, Richard Sleeman, Mrs. Hemmett and child, Mr. and Mrs. Stott and child, Miss Annie Parker, Rowland O. Marchant, Mrs. Elizabeth Rolls, Edward Kent, Francis Fowler, Thomas Wilson, Mrs. Isabella Alcott, Mr. and Mrs. Routh, children, and nurse, Dr. J. H. Mitchell, lady, and child.

In steam-ship Tybee, from St. Domingo City, &c.—E. M. Aut, Jose Ginebra, Y. M. Brea, Lewis Horan, B. Diaz, De Klorriag, A. A. Turon, R. L. Gardiner, Charles Julieu, F. M. Leyba, R. Arteava, Jose M. Montejo and four children, Miss Isabel Montejo, J. M. Quinones, Thomas Tolosa, Mrs. S. J. Dennis and two children, Manuel Codina.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—A. Knowles Rev. F. Lenman T. D. Apeny, Mrs. T. D. Ap